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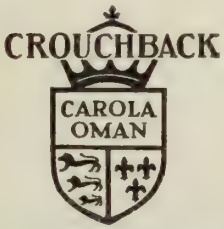

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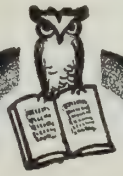

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Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

We regret that the promised article on Branch Book Buying by Bessie Sargeant Smith of Cleveland did not materialize for this number. We hope the differences between the systems used in St. Louis and Cleveland will be taken up in a later issue.

January fifteenth promises to be a building issue. The leading article in this issue will be on the new University of North Carolina library building.

February first will cover book wagons with articles from Dayton, Ohio, where the book wagon is used within the City; Cincinnati, Ohio, where the book wagon serves the County; Tompkins County, New York; Haverhill, Massachusetts, and a general article entitled, "The cost of book-truck service—is it worth while?" by Edna Holden of Logansport, Indiana.

An additional feature starting January fifteenth, and continuing in each fifteenth of the month issues following, will be a Department indexing library literature. Brief notes will be given about the most worthy books and articles and an attempt will be made to make this monthly index as complete as possible.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

JANUARY 1, 1930

Buying Problems of the Bookshop and the Library

A Comparison of the Problems Faced by the Librarian and the Book Seller Made by One Widely Experienced in Both Fields

By Emma V. Baldwin

The Baker and Taylor Co., New York City

I HAVE been asked to discuss the problems which a bookstore faces in book buying, and, since this will be read principally by librarians, perhaps whatever may be peculiar in the bookseller's problem of buying can best be illustrated by a comparison of his situation with that with which the librarian has to deal. There is no essential difference in the psychological approach of the librarian to the reader whose need he wishes to meet, and that of the bookseller to the customer to whom he hopes to make a sale. Both are, in a sense, retail distributors. In other words, both are engaged in "selling" an individual person either an intangible *idea,* i. e., creating a desire for something which he did not know he wanted, or in meeting his known wants by supplying the thing he desires. Their point of departure lies in the fundamental purpose for which the two institutions are organized. The proprietor of the bookshop must bear in mind, always, that his bookshop can be successful only provided the returns from the books he sells exceed the cost of the books he buys by a fair margin. The librarian works for more intangible results and aims to render a service to the community without thought of pecuniary reward. Wise buying, for the bookseller as well as the librarian, is principally one of careful selection, of determining *what* to buy. This matter of selection is at least equally as important as that of terms and discount—important as those two factors are to the retail seller—because a stock which will not sell may very quickly offset the saving effected by an extra discount.

Like the librarian, the bookseller buys to meet a demand which he either believes already exists or is confident he can create. In estimating this demand, both are wise if they rely upon carefully ascertained facts, wherever they can be procured, rather than upon vague impressions or optimistic hopes. At the outset, the funds of both will be limited and both must carefully budget their resources to insure the best possible distribution. Most libraries recognize the necessity of a carefully prepared budget, but the attitude of the bookseller in the preparation of his budget is somewhat different from that of the librarian. Libraries supported by taxation usually receive a definite amount for the expenses of operation for a definite period. The expenditure of this sum is a matter of cutting one's garment according to the cloth, making sure that the cutting is done to the best possible advantage. The bookseller can only *estimate* the amount of money he will have for the conduct of his business. Besides the capital he has for his original investment, the only items he will know definitely are the total of his chief overhead expenses (such as rent, wages, etc.) and his average gross profit. On the basis of these he must figure that merely to pay expenses, his gross sales must be three or four times his overhead

expenses. This estimate of the minimum which must be realized from sales if the business is to be on a sound basis, will also enable him to determine how much he may wisely spend for the purchase of his original stock. All of his available capital cannot be put in stock. A margin must be reserved to carry the charge accounts of customers, payment of which may be deferred from thirty to sixty days, and to enable him to increase his stock from month to month to meet current demands, and to keep the stock on hand at a proper level. These are contingencies which the enthusiastic neophyte often overlooks, but which must be taken into account in the making up of a budget. A conservative dealer will not invest more than one-quarter of his estimated gross sales in his original stock, and will count on having that stock "turn over" at least four times during the year.

Having made his estimates carefully, the bookseller must watch returns closely to see that both in buying and selling he is keeping close to his estimates. His success will depend very largely upon the wisdom and foresight he displays in the purchase of his original stock and the judgment he exercises in keeping that stock up to date. The librarian, however, may at the outset buy very cautiously, husbanding his resources until actual demands are made upon him. He may buy conservatively only a single copy of a book at a time, waiting to add more copies as they are called for. This the bookseller cannot afford to do. In the first place, his terms of discount depend upon his buying as large a quantity as he can at one time, for his percentage of profit on each sale will be larger if he has ordered a sufficient number of copies to insure a maximum discount. Furthermore, his customers will not be content to wait until he can reorder. They "want what they want when they want it." If he cannot supply the popular book they desire, possibly the bookseller around the corner can, and, in addition to having lost a single sale, the bookseller may lose a regular customer—a far more serious matter.

The active competition which a bookseller must continuously face keeps him alert. This is something of which the librarian is far less conscious, and so he is less directly influenced by the thought of it in shaping his policies, though it is a factor that the librarian must reckon with in these days of book clubs, rental libraries, scores of magazines and the host of other diversions which encroach upon time that, in a less hectic age, might have been devoted to reading. But while the bookseller must buy both to secure the best discount and the largest number of satisfied customers, he cannot afford to over-buy. Each book he purchases ties up just so much of his working capital and takes up just so much of his space for storage and display. Space must be reckoned as part of the overhead cost of doing business, and the bookseller cannot lumber his shelves with books which do not move rapidly. What he aims to secure is a quick turn-over, both of his money and his stock—in other words, a quick sale for everything he purchases. The librarian, on the other hand, is not concerned about either of these two factors in anything like the same degree. In some instances the librarian may deliberately buy books for their permanent value as a contribution to the historical development of a subject, or because they cover a phase not adequately dealt with elsewhere. He may make purchases for which there will be but little demand, because he knows that to the occasional scholar or serious student that particular book will be invaluable. He can afford to tie up his capital and to provide the necessary shelf room because both will be justified when the book is ultimately or occasionally used. The bookseller is less concerned in meeting a prospective and special need of this sort. Such demands can usually be handled by special orders, and the customer's need is seldom so urgent that he cannot wait to have this book specially bought for him.

In the selection of the original stock, the librarian aims to cover as wide a field as possible, and so distributes his original purchases that he may be able to provide something on practically every subject. The bookseller does not aim to secure either completeness or balance in his original purchase. Having studied his community, he builds up his stock to meet the most obvious and urgent of the demands he believes will come from the people he hopes to serve. At the outset he will not venture far beyond these manifest interests. Booksellers are not without standards. They are free to limit their field in any way they may choose, either as to the subjects they will cover or the character of books they will stock. No one questions their right in this particular, nor are they required to justify their decision. Consequently they are saved the annoyance to which librarians are often subjected by those who question their decision either to include or exclude a particular book from their shelves. The bookseller may follow more closely and with less compunction the demands of the book-buying public for what is ephemeral or frankly sensational. The huge sales of material of that sort help him to carry a more diversified stock of better books for customers of a more discriminating taste. Once a book is added to the library's shelves it becomes part of the permanent collection, and it does not greatly disturb the librarian if it remains on the shelves for months unused or goes out of circulation

only a few times. The bookseller, on the other hand, must keep a close supervision of his stock.

In a well-conducted store there is available for quick reference a stock record of every book carried in stock, showing the date purchased, the number ordered, price paid, number in stock on a given date, with similar data for each reorder of that particular title. This record must be frequently consulted. During the height of a book's popularity, the stock must be watched closely, so that it will not be exhausted before the demand for the title falls off. On the other hand, the bookseller must be quick to detect signs of a decline in a book's popularity, so that he will not reorder a quantity just as it is on the point of giving way to the next best seller. This detailed stock record is also invaluable to him in placing his next order for a book by the same author, and will either enable him to place a larger initial order than he did for the last title or indicate that the past performance of the works of that particular author suggests a more conservative plan of procedure. Previous sales experience is the best possible basis for the development of sound judgment in buying, and the most lasting lessons in book buying are probably those learned through unfortunate experiences.

The periodic taking of inventory in a bookshop is a vital necessity because it is the index of the financial condition of a firm and reveals, before they become serious, stock conditions which demand attention. The book that does not sell cannot be allowed to take up shelf-room and must be disposed of—at a sacrifice, if necessary. But, before disposing of it, the wise bookseller will follow the advice which Ruth Brown Park gives in her *Bookshops and How to Run Them.* "Give your wallflower an appraising farewell look. And do this in order that you may analyze just what constituted your mistake in this case. It isn't the fact that you made the mistake. Some buying mistakes are expected of all buyers. It is the fact that you may make them again that counts. So, to avoid this, analyze and ask yourself the following questions about the book: Was the jacket unsalable? Was the author unknown? Was the subject unpopular? Was the story unpleasant? Was the salesman overpersuasive? Did you have your clerks read it and try to push it? Did you read it yourself? Was it reviewed properly? Did you display it properly? Had it run serially? Was it the wrong type for your neighborhood? Was the author exploited without any real merit? Did you overbuy on the book—or did you reorder too many?" A careful consideration of such questions as these go a long way toward eliminating the possibility of making the same mistake again. Public taste is as uncertain and changeable as the weather. So the good book buyer, like the good sailor, must be prepared on short notice to trim his sails to catch the shifting breeze, or to change his course completely on occasion. This element of uncertainty is what adds zest to the bookselling business and makes of it the attractive venture so many have found it.

Book Buying for Branch Libraries

Branch Librarians in St. Louis Enjoy a Larger Degree of Independence in Book Selection Than in Most Public Libraries

By Arthur E. Bostwick

Librarian, St. Louis Public Library, Mo.

Book buying for branch libraries is simply one phase of the general problem of branch coordination, which seems to be perennial. Over thirty years ago I wrote for The Library Journal what I believe to have been the first article on this subject of coordination, and the conclusions then expressed I believe to be still true, namely, that systems of branch libraries might be arranged in order according to the degree of independence that is given to those in charge. At one end would be the system where an assistant, who is there simply to carry out the orders of the chief librarian, is the head of a branch library; at the other end is the one where there is the very largest degree of independence. Of course, there are some things that must necessarily be done in the same way at all branch libraries, but experience has brought me to the conclusion that these are very few indeed and are largely matters of routine. Accordingly, my own library would be at the end of the scale where a large degree of independence is the rule; in fact, I do not at present recall any library in the United States where such independence is enjoyed by branch libraries to a larger degree.

In the selection and purchase of books, the latter, of course, must be done from a central

point. It would be difficult, and I think useless, for every branch library to order and receive books like a separate institution. The selection of books, however, is a different thing. Here we may discriminate between the original selection of a book stock for a new library and the current selection of books from that time onward.

We need very much a suggested list of books for the original stock of a branch library. Lists like the A. L. A. Catalog cannot be used for this purpose since they are intended for a main library, although that main library may be the only one in a town. It is often absolutely necessary that there should be one copy of a certain book in a town, although it may not be consulted more than once a year; but to purchase a separate copy of that book for each of ten branch libraries would be simply a waste of money. This is not an imaginary instance. It has occurred more than once. There are certain books that must be bought for the original stock of a branch. In the absence of any good list, most libraries with branch systems have compiled lists of their own. We have such a list in St. Louis, which includes about 2000 titles. The remainder of a stock of, say, 10,000 volumes would be selected with greater reference to the character of the community around the branch. Selections for current purchase must also be made with the same thing in view, and it is for this reason that the branch librarian should be given large independence in selection. If she is the proper person for her job, she knows a great deal better than anyone else exactly what ought to be bought for her particular locality. If she has not this competence, she ought to be displaced by some one who has. I do not see how any chief librarian could possibly have it for all localities in his jurisdiction. The only check that can properly be applied to the branch librarian is that of purchasing ability, presuming that the library is operated on the budget system, or what amounts to the same thing. The first thing that the librarian should do when he knows the size of his budget item for books is to make a subordinate budget of his own, expressing his intentions regarding the way in which this sum will be spent. This will be divided both topographically and to some extent by subject. In other words, each branch library will be allotted a certain share, and this will be divided at least into adult and juvenile sections—possibly even more in detail if the librarian wishes. The branch librarian will be informed and cautioned to keep within a weekly or at least quarterly proportion of her allowance. She should then be given a free rein.

To give her this independence means that she should have free access to the necessary lists, at least *The Publishers' Weekly* and the best of the newspaper literary supplements. At the central library there will be dozens more which she may wish to look at occasionally, but we find here that the selections for the central library, which are made after scanning a large number of general and technical current lists, will generally give her all the information that she wants. In addition, a truckload of the books of the week is displayed at our weekly meetings of heads of departments and branch librarians. Occasionally it is found desirable to discuss some book or books at this meeting, but that is not on the regular agenda list for the meeting. Experience has led me to the conclusion that the formal review of books in a large meeting is waste of time. Reviews are prepared in advance, and, on the whole, are not as valuable as those already to be found in print. Another purpose of these meetings, as sometimes carried out, is to decide at once on the total number of copies of a popular book to be purchased for the whole branch system. This, of course, greatly simplifies the work of ordering, but I do not believe that it is a good plan. If a branch librarian is doubtful whether she wants two or four copies of a book, and knows that she is having her last chance, she will order four, of course, which may be twice as many as she needs.

All requests, of course, go from the branch librarian to the librarian before reaching the Order Department, and receive his approval. Branch librarians, and department heads also, are encouraged always to send in a much larger number of titles than can be purchased. The ones that cannot be bought form a waiting list, and this is arranged in the order of desirability, being revised at least once a week. It is very rare for the librarian to make any change in the recommendations of the heads of his branches. At present, the two cases where this occurs most often are school and college textbooks and books in foreign languages. Our policy at present is to purchase textbooks very sparingly, and chiefly in cases where they may be used for independent reading or study. With regard to our foreign collections, some of which are located exclusively at branches that are near the corresponding foreign colony, our policy is to make these representative of the literature of the language in question, and the librarian, therefore, does not approve requests for translations from other languages. For instance, we want our Lithuanian collection to be one of Lithuanian literature and not of French, German, Italian, and English novels translated into Lithuanian. Exception is made, of course, in favor of the great world authors—Shakespeare, Goethe, Dante, etc.

Duplicates with us are purchased with refer-

ence to the number of names on the waiting list, the intention being that there shall be no more than five persons for each title in non-fiction and no more than ten in fiction. The number of duplicates that is bought is, therefore, automatically fixed, although it may be departed from in one direction or the other if there is good reason for so doing.

Finally, the ultimate authority, here as elsewhere, in book selection is a committee of the board. We find, however, that it is sufficient to report to this committee at its monthly meetings lists of orders that have already been placed, so that there is no delay. If the committee should disapprove any title, it is perfectly easy to arrange for its return, but in many years of experience here I have not known this to occur.

Some Problems of the Mid-West Library Bookbuyer

How Can a Library, Far Removed from Eastern Publishing Centers, Have the Most Popular of the New Books on its Shelves on the Date of Publication? This Article Discusses Such Problems.

By Forrest Spaulding

Librarian, Des Moines Public Library

As the librarian of a not unimportant city in the heart of the Middle Western corn belt, I have almost come to the conclusion that the views of Senator Grundy on the relative importance of the East and the Middle West are shared by the majority of publishers. Certain it is that the problems confronting the librarian far removed from eastern publishing centers in the selection and acquisition of new books are many and perhaps not entirely appreciated by their eastern colleagues.

In common with a few but not all of the public libraries in this section, the Des Moines Public Library has for some years past made every effort to have the more popular of the new books on its shelves on the date of publication or within two or three days thereafter. No policy that the library has adopted has resulted in so many favorable comments from its patrons and in the opinion of the library staff nothing has helped as much in their relations with the public. The reasons why the discriminating patrons of the library appreciate being able to get new books while they are still new are obvious. The advantages to the library, are three-fold:

1. Reserves on a popular book are spread over a longer period.
2. Inquiries about new books from those who follow the book-reviewing newspapers or magazines can be answered in much less time and with much less searching through records if the book is in the library and listed in the library's catalog.
3. The critical attitude toward the public library of those who used to obtain the newer books from the circulating libraries is no longer found.

To these three advantages might well be added a fourth; that of simplifying the process of book selection. Those charged with book selection in the Des Moines Public Library have divided the process into two parts, each part representing an entirely different group of books and each part handled in an entirely different manner. The careful selection of books, the weighing of one title against another to determine the relative value of each as a permanent part of the library's collection is still pursued, but in this type of book selection time is not the most important factor. Books in this group are mainly those selected for their permanent worth several weeks after publication and sometimes after they have been in circulation since their first acquisition by the other process of selecting current popular stock.

The other side of book selection, which is really not book selection at all, but the choosing and buying of stock to keep up with current demand, takes care of the ordering, generally several weeks or even months before publication, of books, the popularity of which is practically certain. It is more like the buying of books by the bookseller than any other library process. Done when only incomplete information about the book is available, mistakes are necessarily made but these are outweighed by the advantages of having books on the library's shelves while new. In buying a single copy of a novel by an unknown author the risk of only two dollars is involved. On the other hand an advance order for twenty-five copies of *Dodsworth* or a new novel by Temple Bailey or Zane Grey is hardly on a par with gambling on the stock market.

The travelers, representing about forty of the leading publishers, stop in Des Moines from two to six times yearly and with few exceptions make it a point to call upon the library as the largest book buyer in the city. The few exceptions are due, as nearly as can be ascertained, to instructions which the traveler receives from the sales manager. These are sometimes laughable. One traveler stayed away from us for years because his firm had been told by some one librarian that public libraries were not interested in their particular line. Another called up over the telephone to say that he was in town but could not call because library business was going to be handled by a different method through a separate department. In the latter instance, we have waited over two years for a call from the special library representative.

The travelers who call at the library are assured of a warm and enthusiastic welcome. Seldom is anything else so important that it interferes with granting an almost immediate audience to the man with books to sell. The assistant librarian, and several of the department heads as well as one of the desk assistants are called in and the fun of going over the advance line of dummies, proofs, jackets and what not begins. It is quite a long, drawn-out affair punctuated by much gossip about books and their authors, all of which is passed on to the members of the staff who deal with the public. We soon get to know the individual travelers and to rely on the judgment of most of them who have learned about our problems and advise us accordingly. If there were fewer changes in the personnel of the travelers, I believe that larger book orders would result.

Due to local conditions orders for new books chosen are placed through local book stores which offer the same discounts as publishers or jobbers with the added advantage that the books are delivered to the library without extra transportation charges. The book stores appreciate this business as it adds to their volume of sales and many times enables them to secure better discounts from the publishers than would be obtainable for their regular orders.

The first difficulty encountered in following this system is in keeping track of publication dates. Many publishers announce in advance only the approximate month of publication, others announce the exact date but frequently change it. A calendar of publication dates is kept in the Order Department and the Catalog Department, dates being taken not only from publishers' catalogs and announcements but from the advertisements in the *Publishers' Weekly,* the calendar in the *Retail Bookseller* and other sources. If we are so fortunate as to secure our copies of a much advertised book a week or two before its scheduled date of publication, it is made ready for circulation and held for release on the exact date. Book stores, however, sometimes with intent and sometimes because they lack the exact information, often have the books on their counters in advance of publication and it is difficult for the library assistant to explain to a patron that a book he has seen on the counter of So and So's Department Store is not yet published. Then, too, some of the book review journals, particularly the *New York Times Book Review,* frequently print extended reviews of books some time in advance of publication with no mention of publication dates. The day after such a review appears, we are almost certain to have calls for the book.

More and more the publication of a book is being considered as interesting and important news. No doubt the advertising manager of a New York publishing house is much pleased when one of the New York papers carries a front-page story about a book his firm is publishing on that day. The book stores in the eastern centers of population have the stocks all ready and immediate sales result, but in these days news travels fast and the same story, via Associated Press wires, is published simultaneously in Des Moines. I have known instances where copies of an important book thus heralded by the newspaper have not been available either in the book stores or the library for a period of two or three weeks after the news story was carried in local papers.

Whenever I have talked to publishers or their representatives about these difficulties encountered in book buying in the Middle West they have cheerfully pleaded guilty but have passed the blame on to the author, the manufacturer or someone not then available to answer the complaint. And yet some publishing houses, notably some of the younger ones, unknown ten years ago, do manage to adhere to announced publication dates, with rare exceptions, and also manage to have the stocks distributed so that the book is on sale simultaneously in all parts of the country. Recognizing that there must necessarily be some exceptions when the publication of books is rushed to meet an unforeseen demand, it still seems to me that a little more careful planning might make it possible in many more instances to effect the nation-wide distribution of books previous to the announced dates. For years the *Saturday Evening Post* has been on sale each Thursday morning in the smallest towns as well as in the largest cities. Why cannot the same thing be done with most books?

If every publisher would revise his mailing list and maintain a separate list of libraries which make a point of getting books to their readers on time, I am confident that a sufficient sum could be saved by cutting out the many and duplicate announcements which do not interest librarians at all, except for the revenue derived from the sale of waste paper after the waste baskets are emptied, to publish special library bulletins at regular intervals. Such a bulletin should contain:

1. Announcements of new books forthcoming, with trade information as complete as possible in advance of publication and perhaps a brief note as to the contents.
2. A calendar arranged by date listing all books to be published up to the date of the next bulletin to be issued. This should include any known change in publication dates to enable the librarian to correct records previously made.
3. General news about books previously announced, such as changed titles, deferred publication because of book club selection or for other reasons, and news about the activities of the house, changes in the personnel of the travelers, etc., in which library buyers might be interested.

Some publishers may reply that they already issue such a bulletin. The Macmillan Company, for instance, has for years published a weekly list such as is described in paragraph one. This would be far more valuable, if it were received before instead of after the books were published. Other publishers have lately been sending calendars of their forthcoming publications and these have been most useful. If the publisher who believes that sales to libraries are worth while could see the amount of circulars and other second-class mail which comes to the library on every business day and check the number of duplicate catalogs and announcements from his own house which take time in sorting even though they go directly to the waste basket, I believe he would be convinced that it would be good business to make some special provision to give the library buyer the sort of news and information he likes. To the publisher who claims that the presence of a book in the library hinders sales, I can only recommend a personal investigation of the sales of some titles that the library is actively pushing through its bulletins and publicity. Book-buyers in Des Moines use library announcements as a guide to buying. Every new book added to the library is announced in a news story printed twice each week in an evening paper. A particular book of wide, general interest or an unusual book treating of a special subject is chosen for the "lead" in these stories and more frequently than not, the story carries an eight-column headline. Every week at a stated time new books are reviewed over the radio and every month the library's own publication, "Book Marks," carries a selected list of the new books of greatest importance. The newspaper referred to has a large circulation throughout the State as well as in the city. The radio reviews reach an audience as yet uncounted, though we have letters to prove that they are followed by interested listeners in towns as far away as South Texas.

Following the meeting of the Lending Section of the American Library Association at Washington last June, Mr. Whitney Darrow of Charles Scribner's Sons, speaking to the librarians assembled, announced that he would call a conference of representatives of some of the larger libraries and publishers to discuss these problems of library book-buying. Thus far I have heard of no such conference, but if one is held I make a plea for some consideration of the problems of the Middle West library buyers which may not be recognized by the librarians in and near the eastern publishing centers.

A New Intermediate Department

By Clara Whitehill Hunt

Superintendent of the Children's Department, Brooklyn Public Library, N. Y.

A corner of the Intermediate Department of the Brownsville Children's Branch, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FIFTEEN years ago last September the Brownsville Children's Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library opened its doors to the children who had been patiently standing for hours on a line extending the length of the block. The library authorities, in opening this branch, were not inaugurating a policy, for Brooklyn, of making a wide separation of adults and children. They were merely bowing to the necessity of dividing the crowds that were bound to swarm into *any* library building in Brownsville, a district almost entirely Jewish. The first Brownsville Branch had been overcrowded from the day it was opened. When a second building was contemplated the only method of relieving congestion which seemed free from serious complications was that of sending the children under high school age to one, and everyone above the grammar grades to the other library.

A volume might be written about the rich experiences of the fifteen years in the Children's Branch, but the occasion for the present news item is the beginning of new experiences under the same roof, due to the opening of the long-wished-for Intermediate Department.

On the third floor of the Children's Branch were four club or story hour rooms. Two of the largest of these could be made into one by opening the sliding doors between them. These two rooms, by careful planning, have been converted into a department for high school pupils, and the results have surprised us all. The rooms, far from seeming a makeshift, are so convenient and so pretty that one would suppose they had been intended for an Intermediate Department from the time the floor plans were made. Leaded glass casement windows opening out, framed by waving ivy and lit up by orange-colored side curtains, give a sunny and homelike effect. The city fathers granted

an appropriation covering the alterations and furniture and making possible a staff of trained children's librarians almost adequate to our expected demand.

There are nearly 15,000 pupils in the junior and senior high schools of the district. Of course, we have not books enough for all these children, but we have made a beginning. Selecting the books for the shelves offered, and will continue to offer, an interesting problem. One of the things we found on consulting all the high school and "teens" lists we could lay hands upon was that the range of different titles recommended in these many lists was altogther too narrow for a library which had no large "adult department" to draw upon. It will be an interesting task for the staff to work upon the making of a long "approved list" for "teens" which the young people will really use and like.

Showing the two rooms converted into the Intermediate Department

The new department was opened without any ceremony in August.

The average home circulation per month for the first three months has been over 7400. The reference room has kept two assistants busy much of the time. The members of the staff are enthusiastic in their tribute to the work of the high school teachers of the district. There has been no discipline problem. (Perhaps I'd better knock on wood!) The boys and girls are courteous, serious, businesslike, apparently quite above the childishness of attempting to play in a library.

On November seven the staff took occasion to express their appreciation of the teachers' influence by inviting the principals and department heads of the neighboring high schools to inspect the new department and drink afternoon tea with them in the pretty staff room. A delightful group of teachers responded, and the enthusiasm they expressed for the new department was inspiring to the librarians who are working with the young people of the district.

A South African Library Opportunity

By Milton J. Ferguson
Librarian, California State Library

This call is not directed to those venturesome young librarians—all girls—who have asked me for a map of South Africa, and a key to a library position therein. Unfortunately for the realization of their ambitions to travel in far countries, library development south of the equator seems to be making slow progress. There is, however, little question that South Africa is alive to the needs of a modern system of book distribution, and will keep pressing the matter with reasonable insistence. No, this note is about a job which can be done from our own fireside.

Probably the most urgent demand for books in South Africa comes from the colleges. And among the schools of higher grades the most desperately book poor of them all was the University of the Witwatersrand, at Johannesburg. It is a state institution, occupies a commanding position overlooking the "city of gold," and has some splendid buildings well equipped; but it has no library—not even a library building—and, until Nov. 1, 1929, no librarian. Now the university has a librarian in the person of Mr. Percy Freer, who has just resigned his post as assistant librarian of the South African Public Library at Cape Town and has taken up his new duties. It still lacks a library.

One of the schools at Witwatersrand which was unbelievably handicapped through lack of books was that of medicine. Here was a faculty laboring to prepare doctors to take care of the health of the people, men and women who would be charged with a high public responsibility, and yet these students were cut off in large part from the records of the experi-

ments and discoveries of the physicians of the world. The need was so urgent that a recommendation was immediately made to the Carnegie Corporation of New York for a grant to the Witwatersrand University of $25,000 to be spent in building up a medical library. Only one condition was attached thereto, namely, that a trained librarian be appointed, not merely to be in charge of the medical collection, but to be university librarian.

Mr. Freer is hard at work. He has some money to spend for medical books, but not enough to permit him to be the least bit reckless. In America I am of the opinion there is much material which is not working but which if transplanted to Johannesburg would begin a new life of usefulness. For example, somewhere there may be a set of the *U. S. Surgeon-General's Catalogue,* which Mr. Freer would find invaluable. Possibly there are files of American medical journals cluttering up the basement of our libraries; if they could be given to Mr. Freer he would put them to work.

My earnest request, therefore, is that in a spirit of professional helpfulness we American librarians extend hands across the sea. If any reader of this appeal can help, he is requested to send a memorandum of his offerings to Percy Freer, Librarian, Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg, South Africa. It would be inadvisable to ship anything without finding out whether it is desired.

An International Library

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS Library in Geneva represents one of the most interesting and unusual international collections of books in the world. This library contains approximately 95,000 volumes. These divide up into three classes of material: (1) Books and pamphlets; (2) official government documents including all published statistics and official journals; (3) periodicals and daily papers (a complete collection of the outstanding judicial, economic, financial, political and social publications). Besides these, there is also a collection of reference books—encyclopedias, dictionaries, year books and special informatory handbooks in every language. The archives which contain all documents published by the League Secretariat and the International Labor Office are open to the general public.

The Library in the Secretariat of the League of Nations at Geneva

The main object of the library is to serve the Secretariat and the Committees of the League of Nations. But the library is also at the disposal of outside readers who intend serious research.

The Brussels classifying system (known as the *Bibliographie de Bruxelles*) is used in the arrangement of the volumes on the shelves. An alphabetical catalog classifies (1) authors, (2) subjects, (3) titles. There is also a catalog which reproduces the arrangement of the books on the shelves.

To Miss Florence Wilson, an American woman, goes much of the credit for the assembling and arrangement of this excellent library. She was the Chief Librarian for the first seven years of the League of Nations from 1920 to 1927. Since that date Dr. T. P. Sevensma of Holland has been the Chief Librarian. Doctor Sevensma is known for having built up and reorganized the public library of Amsterdam, and later was director of the University Library in that city. He visited the United States in April, 1928, making an inspection of our libraries.

At present the library is housed in the Palais des Nations, the office of the Secretariat, in Geneva. The new library building, which will be included in the group of League buildings now under construction, has been given by Mr. Rockefeller and will be known as the Rockefeller Library. This new building will probably be ready for use in five or six years, with a capacity for a million volumes.

The Library Situation in British Columbia

By Norman Fergus Black
Chairman, British Columbia Library Commission

From many parts of Canada and the United States, and indeed from still further afield, I am continually in receipt of inquiries regarding the Library Survey launched by British Columbia Public Library Commission early in 1927, and I am, therefore, glad to accept the invitation of The Library Journal to sketch the library situation, at present existing in British Columbia, and some of our hopes and plans for the improvement of library service. It will be unnecessary to go into great detail as at long last the report of the Survey is just off the press, and copies of that document, so long as the limited supply holds out, will be freely available to all who make application for them.

To understand the library problems of British Columbia, it is necessary to bear in mind certain geographical facts. For example, British Columbia exceeds by more than the area of the Kingdom of Holland the combined areas of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and North Carolina. From the libraries operated in the northwestern corner of British Columbia to those in its southeastern regions is a distance greater, as the crow flies, than from Chicago to Houston, Texas.

In this stupendous area there is a population of slightly less than 600,000 people. The majority are resident in the southern fringe of the Province and notably in the southwestern corner, where are situated our only two considerable cities—Vancouver, the commercial metropolis of Western Canada, and Victoria, the provincial capital, the latter being on Vancouver Island. But while so large a proportion of the people of British Columbia live within or adjacent to these metropolitan areas, the existence of approximately 800 postoffices in the Province shows that the people to be reached by any adequate provincial system of library service are scattered over almost every section of our enormous domain.

One hundred and twenty of these postoffices can be reached only by water. Our coastline is bewilderingly irregular, fringed with archipelagos and pierced by many fjords similar to but more extensive than those of Norway. Ignoring smaller islands and bays, which would double the figures, we have a coastline of some 7000 miles. Along it there were last year in operation 1126 tidewater lumber camps, besides very numerous fishing stations, cannery depots, lighthouses and other tiny frontier settlements, all deeply in need of library service. Together with all these one must bear in mind a great number of mining, lumbering, agricultural, fruit-growing and distributing centers scattered through the interior.

We have no counties in British Columbia. Apart from urban municipalities there are a number of rural municipal districts strikingly various in extent and population, but less than one per cent of the area of British Columbia is administered under local municipal institutions. To meet such conditions, provision must be made for locally controlled and supported library service in the more populous areas and for a very high degree of centralization in the maintenance of library facilities in the other parts of the Province.

An overwhelming majority of the people of British Columbia are native-born Canadians or hail from the British Isles. The school system of the Province is probably among the most efficient in America. Illiteracy is remarkably rare. The demand for books is consequently universal.

There are municipal public libraries in a handful of our larger cities, and scattered over the Province there are public library associations, incorporated and operating under the terms of the Public Libraries Act, for the provision of library facilities in communities not yet ready to maintain such service by public taxation. When the present Libraries Act was passed a decade ago, it was hoped that library associations would soon pave the way for real municipal libraries, but experience has not vindicated these hopes. It is the melancholy fact that, upon the whole, the older public library associations are the weaker. The local book collections are, in most cases, necessarily small; needed supervision by expert librarians is generally lacking; the maintenance of a steady supply of new books is practically impossible; too great a burden is placed on local leadership and initiative; there is no adequate provision for convenient and systematic inter-library exchange; and the financial basis is inadequate and precarious.

In our efforts to remedy this situation we are seeking legislation that will make possible the creation of large area union library districts within which there will be a locally maintained service conducted along county library lines. The Commission will probably be empowered to define provisional union library districts con-

sisting of a considerable number of rural municipal districts and other municipalities and of the municipally unorganized territory adjacent. The aim will be thus to secure a natural unit conveniently adapted to library administration. A Provincial Director of Libraries will conduct field work in these provisional union library districts, explaining possible methods of cooperation for the securing of book service comparable in efficiency to that enjoyed where good county library systems are in operation. He will act as a liaison officer, facilitating negotiations among the local taxing bodies included within the provisional union library district, and when an agreement has been reached as to plans for cooperative support and management, it is expected that under authority of a provincial order-in-council, setting forth the plans already tentatively agreed upon, a referendum will be held throughout the provisional union library district. If a majority of the votes cast in each local taxing unit within the provisional union library district indorses the project, or if it be indorsed by three-fifths of the total number of electors voting in the provisional union library district as a whole, it will become an actual union library district—for library purposes a county. This is the most novel feature of the new library system that we are looking for as fruit of the recent survey.

The Public Library Commission will continue to operate as at present, but, we hope, with increasing efficiency, a kind of mail order reference library service, available in all parts of British Columbia, to readers who are willing to pay return postage on the books loaned. The "Open Shelf," as our reference library is called, now consists of something more than 10,000 very carefully selected volumes, and is supplemented at need from the shelves of the Legislative Library with its 135,000 volumes. The popularity of the "Open Shelf" is growing month by month. However, the publicity methods that have been followed to date are obviously quite inadequate, and relatively few people know of the library privileges already available to them.

A large number of more general readers are served through traveling libraries, which are also administered by the Public Library Commission. In September, 1929, for example, we sent out 106 cases of books averaging about 75 volumes each. Fifty of these traveling libraries went to rural schools. The book stock of our traveling libraries last year was 37,600, and 365 libraries were lent to 263 different communities.

We hope that the time is not too far distant when it will be possible to establish distributing depots in the less populous areas of the northern and eastern sections of British Columbia, so that the traveling library system, upon which there must be general dependence in many places for long years to come, may, to the maximum possible extent, approach in methods and efficiency the ideals rendered familiar by successful county library systems.

It is a matter of very keen regret to the writer that at present the necessary funds are not available to permit the use of a railway car for the special benefit of the numerous railway hamlets back of which lies no settled hinterland. After long negotiations, the writer had the pleasure of inducing the authorities of the Canadian Pacific Railway to offer a car and free transportation, if the Commission would provide books and librarian. It had been hoped that in launching this scheme British Columbia might be assisted by the Carnegie Corporation, but for the present at least developments in that direction are suspended.

In like manner we plan the operation of one or more library boats for the benefit of isolated seacoast communities, but the realization of these dreams is still for the future.

Through the generosity of the Carnegie Corporation we hope, however, to be able to launch early in 1930 a demonstration of the methods and organization suitable for union library districts of the type discussed above. A grant of $100,000 will finance this demonstration for a period of five years and leave a margin for the strengthening of our headquarters staff and equipment.

The Library Survey made it plain to all that the existing school library system needs serious overhauling. It will be the policy of the Commission to link up the school libraries with the general library service of the community. In the self-supporting library districts it is hoped that all schools will become book deposit stations, enjoying frequent and regular exchanges, and in unorganized areas it is intended systematically to develop the present policy of supplying traveling libraries to schools, to supplement the book resources that are the permanent property of the school district.

The scope of British Columbia Library Survey was exceedingly broad. A factual basis for library policies was secured through the labors of a Research Board, consisting of the three members of the Library Commission and seven other persons, six of them being professional librarians in active service in British Columbia. The Research Board served without remuneration, and its reports were published from time to time in a series of bulletins that were broadcast over the Province.

The recommendations of the Survey are, however, not offered in the name of the Re-

search Board, but are the findings of British Columbia Survey Council. This is a large committee of outstanding citizens who have acted as a lay jury for the consideration of facts and proposals brought to their attention and for the framing of provisional library policies suited to the needs and conditions of British Columbia and likely to be supported by public opinion.

Thanks again to the generosity of Carnegie Corporation there was associated with the Research Board and the Survey Council, in the capacity of Survey Expert and confidential adviser, C. B. Lester, Secretary of the Free Libraries Commission, Madison, Wis. It goes without saying that the findings of the Survey Council reflect the mature opinions of this distinguished authority, who inspired confidence and made friends wherever he went in British Columbia. The rest of the acts of the champions of library extension in British Columbia and the reports of the facts which they discovered and of the proposals offered for the guidance of the powers that be, are they not written in the book of the *Report of British Columbia Library Survey*, 1927-1928?

A Glimpse Backward

By Myra Poland

Librarian, Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Some of the changes that sixty-five years have made in libraries are rather interestingly illustrated in a pamphlet recently received at the Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. It is a catalog, printed in 1864, of the Wyoming Athenæum. This was a subscription library started in 1839.

The list of books is interesting for its omissions as well as for the number and character of those included. The classification strikes us as unusual, at least from a modern point of view. One wonders a little at seeing the *Autocrat of the Breakfast Table* put under moral philosophy along with Dick's *Christian Philosophy* in two volumes and Wayland's *Human Responsibility*. The arts and manufactures are in one list, but one wishes that the cataloger had indicated to which of the two *Tactics and Regulations for the Militia* belongs. And then *Necromancers* by Godwin, did he consider it an art or a manufacture? *The Scarlet Letter* seems to have been rather a puzzler, because we find it with the letters and correspondence and also in miscellaneous, but not among the novels, and nowhere is the author's name given. Whether this was because it was not known or because it was not considered important enough is doubtful. Perhaps the latter as *The House of the Seven Gables, Snow Image* and *Twice Told Tales* are all with the novels, but Hawthorne's name does not appear.

The miscellaneous list seems to have been where the cataloger really enjoyed himself and polished off his work in short order. How delightful to throw *Ireland Vindicated, Characteristics of Women,* Abercrombie on *Moral Feeling, Home Life in Germany* with the *Writings of George Washington* and call them miscellany. Why do we worry over decimal points?

The arrangement of the books on the shelves is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, but why a book is put on A, L or X shelf is equally puzzling. The letter A, for instance, includes twenty novels, *The Dictionary of Congressmen, Doctor Franklin's Works,* Howitt's *Visits to Remarkable Places,* Locke's *Essay on Human Understanding* and a number of others —so it was not contents.

According to the printed rules the librarian's duties were not arduous. He was to "attend at the Library (by himself or someone for whose conduct he shall be responsible) every Saturday afternoon between the hours of two and six o'clock, for the purpose of delivering and receiving books." One can only hope he was not paid by the hour, or if he was that he did not have to live on his salary.

And he probably had his own troubles in connection with the levying of fines and forfeitures. For each week, or portion of a week, the penalty was "of a folio 18¢., of a quarto 12¢., of an octavo or less size 6¢." There is much chance here for argument as to which class a certain volume belongs. Only a decisive voice or the tape measure would decide it.

It would be interesting to know the circulation, but no report has been found and it is doubtful if the figures were kept.

Wilkes-Barre in 1864 had a population of about 4600. Dollars were not very plentiful at the close of the Civil War, and a library of five hundred books open four hours a week indicated a real desire for reading. It was because this desire was so clearly shown that Mr. Isaac S. Osterhout left the greater part of his property as an endowment for a free library to the people of Wilkes-Barre. Today the library has a collection of 75,422 volumes, and is open sixty-six hours a week.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

January 1, 1930

Editorial Forum

THE new year 1930, quickened into renewal of prosperity by the wise action of President Hoover in obtaining nation-wide cooperation without recourse to socialism, promises to be especially interesting in library building. The Board of Estimate of the City of New York has appropriated a million dollars toward the central building of the Brooklyn Public Library system, though unfortunately not for the completion of the west wing, so nearly ready for occupancy, but to prepare the general foundation, and the building program of the city should include a substantial sum for library branches in the several boroughs where most needed. The greatest need is doubtless in the Borough of Brooklyn, which has been growing apace in recent years, and where eleven new branches, in addition to its existing thirty-one, have been carefully planned within reasonable distance of each other to accommodate sections where a circulation of 200,000 each is probable. Queens Borough, which opened its new central library building last year, regrettably omitted from the roster of library buildings in our last issue of the old year, is also extending rapidly in library demands, and will ask for six new branches in addition to the eighteen existing. This is also true of Bronx Borough, served by the New York Public Library, though the "tight little island," now Manhattan Borough, is pretty well supplied with branches, the New York Public Library having now forty-five branches in the three boroughs which it covers, Richmond (Staten Island) being the third. Rochester, N. Y., which is one of the cities of the second rank that has developed a branch system without an adequate central library building, enters a new phase with the probable consolidation of the Reynolds Library with the Public Library system, and it is expected that a central library building worthy of that city will presently be provided for by the city itself adding to the $900,000 already in hand. In a recent estimate of the cultural relations of a city, a leading New England daily pointed out that the library was one of the chief indexes of a city's position in culture, and it has been suggested that Worcester, Mass., needs a new library building to keep up the library's reputation won for it so long ago by Samuel Swett Green, whose memory is still cherished by A. L. A. pioneers. Cincinnati, which was well on the way toward a central library building, has suffered a temporary setback through legal complications, but it is to be hoped that within the year definite prospects for its central library building, replacing the archaic one still in use, will dawn. It is a good time for libraries throughout the country which need new central buildings or additional branches to make their wants felt and impress upon their local communities the opportunity which such buildings afford both to prevent unemployment and to make their cities better places to live in.

* * *

BOOK BUYING for libraries is at once a science and an art, for on the good judgment displayed is based the success of any library. The problems of the library and the bookstore are at once alike and different, as Miss Emma Baldwin points out from her experience in both fields in the paper printed elsewhere. The fact that librarians do not have to stand the commercial test which booksellers must consider is at once a benefit and a danger, and there is an element of trusteeship to be faced in the use of public moneys which makes the librarian's task peculiarly crucial. The librarian, as has been pointed out, must meet two classes of demand, that of the general public who read a book many times and give it circulation that counts and the individual scholar whose need of a book is qualitatively greater though it must rest on the shelves, untouched, for months or years. Aids in book selection are now so many and manifold as to make the librarian's task at once easier and more difficult, but out of the multiplicity of good advice, often confusing, must come the wise choice which makes a library or the careless buying which unmakes it.

* * *

PERHAPS stimulated by the practice in America, where the theory of net prices has not been without exceptions, the English librarians have long pressed for discounts on their book purchases, as against the settled practice of the English book-trade not to make such allowances to libraries. An arrangement has now, however, been made which allows 5 per cent, and in the case of purchases of over £500 per year 10 per cent on list prices for books purchased by libraries, these discounts to be available not in money reduction, but in additional books. The new arrangement as to libraries has assumed definite contractual shape

in an agreement between the publishers', booksellers' and library associations, respectively. Whether this breaking down of the old bulwarks will result in larger discounts and possibly increase all prices to meet them is a matter as to which the future must tell.

* * *

Librarians complain that obscure publishers and authors are increasingly sending unsolicited books with the request that they be considered for purchase. Occasionally return postage accompanies the package—more often not. In either case, the handling of such material is burdensome, as the books are seldom worth buying. Some libraries use a form to the following effect: "We regret that we do not wish to buy ...., which has been received without our solicitation. The volume will be delivered to an accredited messenger, or it will be returned by express on receipt of 25c. to cover the cost of handling and wrapping. The volume will be disposed of if no reply is received within thirty days." If libraries in general refuse to allow themselves to be imposed on in this matter, they will discourage a growing, though minor, nuisance. H. C. W.

* * *

Nowhere is the library problem of the future more interesting than in that part of America which forms the western province of our sister nation Canada, with less than a million people scattered through thousands of square miles, in a territory larger than a group of our States and a population localized in two splendid cities but otherwise scattered sparsely through hundreds of small settlements. It is a compliment to our own library system that one of its leading representatives, from the library state of Wisconsin, was selected to make the survey which the chairman of the British Columbia Library Commission is good enough to summarize in this issue of The Library Journal, and the Carnegie Corporation is to be heartily thanked by all interested in libraries for making possible this survey as well as that recently reported upon by Librarian Ferguson of California in collaboration with Glasgow's librarian, Mr. Pitt. All this indicates a practical internationalism peculiarly creditable to the library profession and emphasizes the worldwide nature of the field in which our American Library Association has been the advance guard of progress. Librarians on this side of the border may well watch with especial interest the development which British Columbia will make within the next generation.

Library Chat

Contributions Welcome

It was the night of Jan. 14, 1917, and Mr. and Mrs. Lev. Davidovich Trotsky, exiles from Tsardom, had crossed on the little Spanish steamer *Montserrat* to live with relatives in The Bronx. To The Bronx their friend Nicolai Ivanovich Bukharin, who had just been expelled from Scandinavia, took them, but although the hour was late and the Trotskys fatigued from the journey, he insisted on taking them to see the New York Public Library. It was his gold mine, the dingy Golconda from which he was digging material for tome after ponderous tome, his monumental works on Capitalism and Communism, *The Economic Theory of the Leisure Class* and *Historical Materialism; a System of Sociology.*

* * *

Our favorite library story for some time will be the remark of Dr. Andrew Keogh, Yale's librarian, after a series of particularly long conferences on nice architectural decisions: "I have one more suggestion for the building," he said, "that over the main entrance shall be the inscription, 'The Library is On the Inside.' "

* * *

A few years ago Christopher Morley attended a meeting of the N. Y. L. A. and was attracted by the fact that the initials of the association—Nyla—might be used as a girl's name. Accordingly, when he produced his drama, "Pleased to Meet You," he christened his heroine Nyla. It so happened that a lady who attended one of the performances was much pleased with the euphonious name of the lovely leading lady. Accordingly, when her own child was born some months afterward, she christened her Nyla Jean, and now the New York Library Association has a living namesake.

* * *

The following, noted on a Demco letterhead, is a challenge to the up-to-date librarian to advertise her wares. "Isn't it funny? A capable librarian friend of ours rises each morning from an advertised bed, throws back an advertised blanket, uses advertised soap, advertised toothpaste, advertised face cream and powder, dresses in advertised clothing, even to her shoes. She eats advertised food, drinks advertised coffee, puts on an advertised coat and hat and walks to work on her advertised shoes —and yet, due to a thousand and one details, she lets the patrons of her library pass by the most worthwhile books because she forgets to advertise them!"

Librarian Authors

MONICA SHANNON was born in a wooded town on a bay in eastern Canada, and soon after she was two years old her family moved to a ranch, a landloping ranch of twenty-two thousand acres in western Montana, where plains are halted by the Rocky Mountains.

Her father had a rather curious collection of books, and she remembers Gibbon's *Decline and Fall* in dazzling blue and Balzac and Lever in tall, somber volumes. As Miss Shannon and her brothers and sisters never saw the inside of a public library, they read *The Arabian Nights,* Dante's *Inferno* with Doré illustrations, *Taras Bulba, Hypatia,* Lord Chesterfield's *Letters to His Son,* and many other things they made no pretense of understanding.

MONICA SHANNON

Not being overly robust, Miss Shannon for some time had a teacher at home. He was an English church clergyman, and finally gave up the notion of teaching her arithmetic and settled down to read history and literature with her. The ranch timekeeper, an Englishman, trained a glossy filly to jump, and taught her to take fences, and when her oldest brother, Justin, was home from school they rode up over wet sledge rocks, their horses stumbling and slipping, to mountain tops.

When Miss Shannon entered the Los Angeles Public Library it seemed a very tight place to her, crowded as it was and crammed with, as she says, "inquisitive people." She found it distressful to be always with people, and to her it seemed the vibrant meaning of the work too often escaped in the stifling smoke of statistics. "But what is smoke among friends?" says Miss Shannon. "And I found there friends as choice as the pomegranates I picked yesterday in my garden. Then, too, I did a good deal of mountain climbing on the side, once carrying a blanket strapped on my back on a fifteen-mile hike, not that the blanket was necessary save as a vagabonding gesture, which afforded me considerable pride."

In 1926 Miss Shannon's first book, *California Fairy Tales,* was published by Doubleday, Doran & Co. Spain and Ireland, America and Fairyland all join to make these fascinating tales. Her second book, *Eyes for the Dark,* was published in 1928 by the same publishers, and these stories grew in the Sierra Nevada Mountains in California. There are all sorts of queer, true things in these stories, the author says. " 'Why Witches Wear Red Flannel Petticoats' was written because an old woman here, well, Mrs. Trauger, ran a bear up a tree and tied her red flannel petticoat 'round the trunk, while she went home to get her gun. Any bear would rather die than go by a red flannel petticoat. Yet bears aren't afraid of the dark! . . . It's all true about Indian Bear Doctors, too, just as the stories say. Instead of Medicine Men, our Indians had Bear Doctors who could turn into a bear by swimming the Kaweah River, where it goes around a corner. And the Kaweah River goes around a corner of this ranch and then runs right on through it. . . ."

Miss Shannon now lives on a mountain ranch in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. She says: "We have nine baby pigs, five young calves, and in my higher moments I often believe we have as many oak trees as the King of England."

The January Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during the coming month

(Exact date of issue is given when know.)

Biography

Aldington, Richard. ed. *The Love Letters of Mme. de Lespinasse.* Dial Press. $5.

Baugh, Hansell. ed. *Frances Newman's Letters.* Liveright (6th). $3.

Escholier, Raymond. *Victor Hugo.* Payson & Clarke (11th). $5.

Hosie, Lady. *Portrait of a Chinese Lady.* Morrow (30th). $5.

Stowell, F. M., and Dickinson, G. L. *Goethe and Faust.* Dial Press. $3.50.

Fiction

Anon. *Promise Not to Tell.* Liveright (6th). $2.50.

Burnett, W. R. *Iron Man.* Dial Press (2nd). $2.50.

Carberry, Jacob. *Gems of Love.* Payson & Clarke (18th). $1.50.

Chadwick, W. S. *Giants of the Forest.* Bobbs-Merrill. $4.

Channon, E. M. *The Chimney Murder.* Little, Brown (3rd). $2.

Fergusson, Harvey. *Footloose McGarnigal.* Knopf (3rd). $2.50.

Fletcher, J. S. *Borgia Cabinet.* Knopf. $2.

Goddard, Gloria. *These Lords' Descendants.* Stokes (23rd). $2.50.

Graham, Dorothy. *Candles in the Sun.* Stokes (16th). $2.50.

Gregg, Cecil Freeman. *The Body in the Safe.* Dial Press. $2.

Hamilton, Patrick. *The Midnight Bell.* Little, Brown (3rd). $2.50.

James, Norah C. *To the Valiant.* Morrow (2nd). $2.50.

Jones, Nard. *Oregon Detour.* Payson & Clarke (11th). $2.50.

Komroff, Manuel. *Coronet.* Coward-McCann (3rd). $3.

Luther, Mark Lee, and Ford, Lillian C. *Card 13.* Bobbs-Merrill.

MacClure, Victor. *The Crying Pig Murder.* Morrow (30th). $2.

Mitchell, Gladys. *The Mystery of a Butcher's Shop.* Dial Press. $2.

Morrow, Honore Willsie. *Tiger! Tiger!* Morrow (30th). $2.50.

Myers, Isabel Briggs. *Murder Yet to Come.* Stokes (2nd). $2.

Oke, Richard. *Frolic Wind.* Payson & Clarke (11th). $2.50.

Pearson, D. A. G. *The Golden Stone.* Dutton (2nd). $2.

Redman, Ben Ray. *Down in Flames.* Payson & Clarke (18th). $2.50.

Reed, W. Maxwell. *The Earth for Sam.* (Juvenile.) Harcourt Brace. $3.50.

Salt, Sarah. *Joy is My Name.* Payson & Clarke (25th).

Savage, Juanita. *The City of Desire.* Dial Press. $2.

Steen, Marguerite. *The Reluctant Madonna.* Stokes (23rd). $2.50.

Wallace, Edgar. *The Black.* Crime Club (10th). $2.

Walling, R. A. J. *The Man with the Squeaky Voice.* Morrow (2nd). $2.

Yates, Dornford. *Blood Royal.* Minton, Balch (2nd). $2.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

Bell, V. M., and Helser, M. D. *Essentials in the Selection of Meats.* Wiley (20th).

Chamot, E. M., and Mason, C. W. *Handbook of Chemical Microscopy.* Wiley (2nd).

Chase, Joseph Cummings. *An Artist Talks About Color.* Wiley (2nd).

Ducasse, C. J. *The Philosophy of Art.* Dial Press. $3.50.

Dyott, Commander G. M. *Man Hunting in the Jungle.* Bobbs-Merrill. $5.

Eggleston, D. C. *Modern Accounting, Theory and Practice.* Wiley (15th).

Ewen, C. L. L'Estrange. ed. *Witch Hunting and Witch Trials.* Dial Press. $3.50.

Fraser, W. J. *Dairy Farming.* Wiley (20th).

Kuhlmann, J. H. *Design of Electrical Apparatus.* Wiley (20th).

Naish and Clennell. *Select Methods of Metallurgical Analysis.* Wiley (15th).

Prioleau, John. *The Open Road in England.* Morrow (2nd). $2.50.

Sharp, M. A. and W. M. *Principles of Farm Mechanics.* Wiley (10th).

Spicer, Rev. William. *Going to College.* Stratford (15th). $1.

Sturges, Preston. *Strictly Dishonorable.* Liveright. $2.

Tozer, Basil. *Confidence Crooks and Blackmailers: Their Ways and Methods.* Stratford (15th). $2.

Walker, Lydia Le Baron. *Home-Craft Rugs.* Stokes (2nd). $5.

Ware, J. C. *Chemistry of the Colloidal State* Wiley (15th).

BOROUGH PUBLIC LIB

Book News

Book Club Selections
(for January)

AMERICAN BUSINESS BOOK LEAGUE

Walther Rathenau, by Count Harry Kessler. Harcourt Brace.

BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB

Iron Man, by W. R. Burnett. Dial Press.

BOOK LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Daughters of Eve, by Gamaliel Bradford. Houghton, Mifflin.

CATHOLIC BOOK CLUB

The Catholic Church and Current Literature, by George N. Shuster. Macmillan.

The Catholic Church and Art, by Ralph A. Cram. Macmillan.

(These two books are being issued together)

DETECTIVE STORY CLUB

Mystery of the Open Window, by Anthony Gilbert. Dodd, Mead.

JUNIOR LITERARY GUILD

The Earth for Sam (boys and girls 8-12), by W. Maxwell Reed. Harcourt-Brace.

Judy: A Story of Divine Corners (girls 12-16), by Faith Baldwin. Dodd Mead.

The Loot of the Flying Dragon (boys 12-16), by Kenneth Payson Kempton. Little, Brown.

LITERARY GUILD

Coronet, by Manuel Komroff. Coward-McCann.

Free

THE IOWA State College Library, Ames, Iowa, will give the following set free to any library willing to pay transportation charges:

Biographie universelle, ancienne et moderne . . . (A-SQ), v. 1-82, Paris, Michaud freres, 1811-42.

THE UNIVERSITY of Kansas Library has many odd numbers of *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* from volume two to date. They will be gladly given to libraries sending want lists. Apply to C. M. Baker, Director of Libraries.

A Dutton Scholarship

ONE OF the interesting announcements that has come in from the Mid-Winter Sessions at Chicago is that of the new scholarship of $1,000 offered by the publishers, E. P. Dutton & Co., toward a year of special training in children's library work. The award will be made annually by the Children's Librarians Section according to rules that will be announced more fully in the next issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. The firm of Dutton & Co. has always taken especial interest in this field of publishing.

Best Sellers
(from the Book Stores)

FICTION

Remarque. *All Quiet on the Western Front.* Little, Brown. $2.50.

Hemingway. *A Farewell to Arms.* Scribner. $2.50.

De La Roche. *Whiteoaks of Jalna.* Little, Brown. $2.50.

Deeping. *Roper's Row.* Knopf. $2.50.

Walpole. *Hans Frost.* Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

Ertz. *The Galaxy.* Appleton. $2.50,

Anonymous. *Ex-Wife.* Cape & Smith. $2.

Erskine. *Sincerity.* Bobbs-Merrill. $2.50.

Byrne. *Field of Honor.* Century. $2.50.

Lincoln. *Blair's Attic.* Coward-McCann. $2.

NON-FICTION

Bowers. *The Tragic Era.* Houghton, Mifflin. $5.

Sale. *The Specialist.* Specialist Pub. Co. $1.

Dimnet. *The Art of Thinking.* Simon & Schuster. $2.50.

Hackett. *Henry the Eighth.* Liveright. $3.

Anthony. *Queen Elizabeth.* Knopf. $4.

Ludwig. *July '14.* Putnam. $3.50.

Lippmann. *A Preface to Morals.* Macmillan. $2.50.

Brown. *Grandmother Brown's Hundred Years.* Little, Brown. $3.

Coolidge. *The Autobiography of Calvin Coolidge.* Cosmopolitan. $3.

Russell. *Marriage and Morals.* Liveright. $3.

County Library Play Available

THE COMMITTEE on Library Extension of the American Library Association has reprinted the play "Why Not," by Harriet C. Long, in convenient leaflet form. Single copies will be sent free on application to the Executive Assistant in Library Extension.

Two Pamphlets on South African Libraries

Two pamphlets on "Libraries in the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and Kenya Colony," one by S. A. Pitt and the other by Milton J. Ferguson, have been published by the Carnegie Corporation of New York and may be obtained by libraries without cost on application to the Corporation at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York. They report the visits of Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Pitt to the countries named in 1928.

The Open Round Table

D. C. Numbers on L. C. Cards

To the Editor of The Library Journal:

We had rather pay for revising and keeping the D. C. classification up to date than for adding D. C. numbers to the L. C. printed cards. The two classifications are not parallel. If they were, it would not be difficult to assign D. C. numbers from the L. C. numbers which are given. When the two classifications are kept equally up to date, then it will be practicable to print D. C. numbers on L. C. cards. Until that time, we are of the opinion that most librarians will wish to continue to make their own classification or to do their own guessing as to where recent material might be placed in the existing scheme.

James R. Gulledge,
Librarian, General Library, A. & M. College, Mississippi.

Motion Picture Available

To the Editor of The Library Journal:

A moving picture reel of 250 feet, amateur standard size, showing Scholarly Procedure in a Library is available for loan to other libraries from the University of Denver, Denver, Colo. Projector is Model A Kodascope, easily borrowed in any community.

The picture was taken on the campus and in the University Library, but the reel is adaptable for use in other places. Especially suitable for Freshman library courses in colleges or for high schools.

A small charge will be made to cover expenses. Any interested libraries please correspond with

Linda M. Clatworthy,
Librarian, University of Denver.

Apply at Once!

To the Editor of The Library Journal:

Advanced students interested in the two Mrs. Frederick Kahn scholarships of $500 each should apply at once to the Dean of the Graduate Division, University of California, Berkeley, for the application forms for these scholarships. They are open only to students registering in the School of Librarianship and are awarded only to those who can enroll in the second year as candidates for the master's degree. In the awarding of the scholarships no stress whatever is placed on the applicant being a graduate of a California school. The important considerations are the completion of the first year in a graduate or senior undergraduate school which is a part of a university of recognized standing, high scholarship in this first year, and some successful experience, this latter being necessary because experience is now required for admission to candidacy for the master's degree here. While our first year prepares for all phases of library work and no stress is placed in any particular field, our second year facilities are so much better for the study of the university, college and school library work than for public library administration or such special fields as children's work that it is especially those interested in the former fields who should consider coming here.

Announcements and further information regarding courses may be obtained on application to Miss Edith M. Coulter, who will be acting director during the second semester of the current year, while the undersigned is on a six months' sabbatical leave now.

Sydney B. Mitchell,
Director, School of Librarianship.

Work Students*

Foreign librarians who wish to have experience in American libraries may be aided by the Work Student movement. This is an important modification of the plan which allows foreign students to come to the United States to study in our colleges and universities despite the fact that the immigration quota may be exhausted.

Graduates of universities in several countries of Europe have been permitted to enter the United States upon non-quota visas, in order to secure employment in our industrial plants. These Work Students are carefully selected, because it is expected they will occupy executive or managerial positions in industrial plants at home. They study efficiency methods in industrial management, relations between the workers and managers, as well as scientific farming, financial and commercial methods.

The Bureau of Immigration grants the privilege of entering as a Work Student. The Bureau must receive assurance that the Work Students will be carefully selected, that there will be some agency in the United States to supervise their activities, and that upon the expiration of their period of visit, which may be from one to two years, they will be returned to their home country.

*Institute of International Education, Tenth Annual Report of the Director, Tenth Series, Bulletin No. 3, Oct. 1, 1929.

Book Selection on World Affairs, IV

The World Peace Foundation Mobilizes the Opinions of Experts Throughout the United States

Modern European History

Fay, Sidney B. *Origins of the World War.* 2 v. (19 votes) Macmillan. 1928. $9.

"This work scarcely needs comment. It is rapidly being accepted as the best study of international relations and diplomacy leading to the World War in any language."

Recommended as Advanced by Bell, Binkley, Carroll, Dunham, Eckhardt, Ellery, Farrell, Fay, Fittro, Hall, Lee, Logan, Marsh, McKinley, Newhall, Packard, Slosson, St. John, Tschan.

Moon, Parker T. *Imperialism and World Politics.* (15 votes) Macmillan. 1926. $3.50.

"An interesting and able analysis of imperialism as a force in shaping world events. It deals with a live problem."

Recommended as Advanced by Eckhardt, Ellery, Farrell, Hall, Newhall, St. John; as Intermediate by Carroll, Fittro, Packard, Riker, Slosson, Tschan; as Elementary by Binkley, Marsh.

Gooch, G. P. *History of Modern Europe,* 1878-1919. (14 votes) Holt. 1923. $6.25; Students' ed. $5.

"While this book deals exclusively with European diplomatic history, it is one of the most complete and unbiased accounts of that restricted subject thus far written."

Recommended as Advanced by Dunham, Farrell, Hall, McKinley, Marsh, St. John, Wright; as Intermediate by Carroll, Eckhardt, Fittro, Lee, Newhall; Packard.

Hayes, C. J. H. *Political and Social History of Modern Europe,* 1500-1924. 2 v. (11 votes) Macmillan. 1924. $7.25.

"A treasure house of historical facts. . . ."

Recommended as Advanced by Farrell; as Intermediate by Marsh, St. John; as Elementary by Bell, Binkley, Carroll, Eckhardt, Fay, McKinley, Packard, Slosson.

Hazen, C. D. *Europe Since* 1815. 2 v. (10 votes) Holt. 1924. $8.50; 1 v. ed. $5.

"The work shows evidence of careful historical research. It is one of the few efforts of recent times to give a connected detailed account of this period."

Recommended as Advanced by Britt, Farrell, St. John; as Intermediate by Marsh, Riker; as Elementary by Eckhardt, Fay, Fittro, Lee, McKinley.

Buell, Raymond L. *Europe, a History of Ten Years.* (9 votes) Macmillan. 1928. $2.50.

"An accurate, readable account of post-war Europe."

Recommended as Advanced by Dunham, Eckhardt, Fay, Riker; as Intermediate by Hall, Packard, Tschan; as Elementary by Lee, Slosson.

Brandenburg, Erich. *From Bismarck to the World War.* (8 votes) Oxford Univ. Press. 1927. $7.

"An admirable survey from the moderate German point of view."

Recommended as Advanced by Bell, Carroll, Dunham, Newhall, Packard, Slosson; as Intermediate by Binkley, Fittro.

Slosson, Preston W. *Twentieth Century Europe.* (8 votes) Houghton Mifflin. 1927. $6.

"Valuable for an appreciation particularly of the non-political history of the past 25 years."

Recommended as Advanced by Dunham; as Intermediate by Riker; as Elementary by Bell, Carroll, Lee, Marsh, Newhall, Tschan.

Dickinson, G. Lowes. *International Anarchy,* 1904-1914. (7 votes) Century. 1926. $4.

"In many respects the most stimulating study in English of the decade preceding 1914. Written in excellent style."

Recommended as Advanced by Bell, Dunham, St. John; as Intermediate by Carroll, Ellery, Newhall; as Elementary by Binkley.

Bowman, Isaiah. *The New World.* (6 votes) World Book Co. 1928. $4.80.

"A geographer's discussion of post-war problems in relation to economic and geographic conditions. Lots of maps. Very useful. A unique book."

Recommended as Advanced by Bell; as Intermediate by Eckhardt, Hall, Newhall, Slosson; as Elementary by Packard.

Renouvin, Pierre. *The Immediate Origins of the World War.* (5 votes) Yale Univ. Press. 1928. $4.

"One of the few authoritative works on the immediate causes of the World War. Professor Renouvin is an eminent historian who exemplifies in this work the best traditions of careful and unbiased historical writing."

Recommended as Advanced by Binkley, Carroll, Farrell, Fittro, Riker.

Cooperating Professors: Herbert C. Bell, Wesleyan University; R. L. Biesele, University of Alabama; Robert C. Binkley, New York University; H. H. Britt, Emory University; E. M. Carroll, Duke University; Arleen Dunham, College of Wooster; C. C. Eckhardt, University of Colorado; Eloise Ellery, Vassar College; William E. Farrell, University of Notre Dame; Sidney B. Fay, Smith College; Mary Elizabeth Fittro, Salem College; Royal G. Hall, Albion College; Dwight E. Lee, Clark University; Rayford W. Logan, Virginia Union University; Silas B. McKinley, Vanderbilt University; F. B. Marsh, University of Texas; Richard A. Newhall, Williams College; Lawrence B. Packard, Amherst College; Thad W. Riker, University of Texas; James H. St. John, Miami University; Preston W. Slosson, University of Michigan; Francis J. Tschan, Pennsylvania State College; Addie E. Wright, Friends University.

In presenting this selected list of books on Modern European History, the World Peace Foundation aims to offer a guide to the best available material as recommended by composite expert opinion. To the end that these titles be indeed the most worth while the Foundation asked a large number of college professors teaching in the various fields relating to international affairs to recommend the best available books—elementary, intermediate and advanced—in the realm of their particular interest. All of the titles included here were recommended by five or more different professors and are arranged in the order of votes received. It is hoped that not only libraries, but study groups and individuals as well will find this list useful. The complete list of all titles on Modern European History recommended as a result of this survey will be sent upon request.

Schapiro, J. S. *Modern and Contemporary European History* (1815-1923). (5 votes) Houghton Mifflin. 1923. $5; student's ed. $3.75.

"One of the most readable accounts for the general reading public."

Recommended as Intermediate by Farrell; as Elementary by Bell, Fittro, McKinley, Marsh.

Temperley, H. W. V., ed. *History of the Peace Conference of Paris,* 6 v. (5 votes) Oxford Univ. Press. 1920-1924. Each $9.

"The most thorough and comprehensive study of the settlements following the war. Indispensable."

Recommended as Advanced by Bell, Binkley, Dunham, Hall, Newhall.

Toynbee, Arnold J. *Surveys of International Affairs,* 1920-1923. (5 votes) Oxford Univ. Press. 1925. $9.

"Compendium of useful material presented chiefly as a digest."

Recommended as Advanced by Newhall, Packard, Tschan; as Intermediate by Bell; as Elementary by Slosson.

Fueter, E. *World History,* 1815-1920. (4 votes) Harcourt, Brace. 1920. $3.75.

"A very thoughtful, stimulating and novel interpretation."

Recommended as Advanced by Dunham, McKinley; as Intermediate by Binkley, Fay.

Mowat, R. B. *History of European Diplomacy,* 1914-1928. (4 votes) Longmans. 1927. $6.25.

"Clear, well-written survey of the chief diplomatic problems of this period."

Recommended as Advanced by Dunham, Wright; as Intermediate by Carroll; as Elementary by Newhall.

Ward, A. W., and Gooch, G. P. *Cambridge History of British Foreign Policy,* 1783-1919. 3 v. (4 votes) Macmillan. 1922. V. 1, $6; v. 2, 3 each, $7.50.

"A splendid cooperative history of British foreign affairs in the last one hundred and fifty years."

Recommended as Advanced by Binkley, Eckhardt, Newhall, Riker.

Ward, A. W., and others, eds. *Cambridge Modern History.* (4 votes) Macmillan. 1902-1912. v. 1-12, each $7; v. 13-14, each $12.

"Each subject is dealt with by a recognized authority. Bibliographies are probably the best and most complete contained in any general work. The best of scholarship."

Recommended as Advanced by Bell, Farrell, McKinley, Wright.

Michigan Summer Session, 1930

During the eight weeks of the Summer Session of 1930, the Department of Library Science of the University of Michigan will offer special work in cataloging and classification. Prof. J. C. M. Hanson of the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago, whose work at the Library of Congress and at the University of Chicago is too well known to require more than mention, will offer two graduate courses, one in Advanced Cataloging Problems and another in the Library of Congress Classification. These courses will be open to students who have had one year of work in an accredited library school and who meet the other entrance requirements of the Department of Library Science. These courses are offered in response to a very widespread demand.

In addition, Prof. Margaret Mann will offer a first year course in Cataloging and Classification, identical with the course which she presents in the first semester of the academic year. This course combines the study of the principles of classification and of cataloging instead of treating these two branches of library work as separate units.

There will also be courses in Reference Work and Bibliography, and in the Making of the Book, by Prof. Eunice Wead. Edward Eppens will offer a graduate course in National and Regional Bibliography. Mrs. Vera S. Cooper of the Public Library of Baltimore, Maryland, will give first year courses in Book Selection and Ordering for Libraries and in Library Administration. Miss Edith Thomas will offer a course in High School Library Work.

The Summer Session of the University of Michigan opens on June 30 and closes August 22. Admission to the courses in Library Methods is open to students who have a reading knowledge of French and German, and who can present ninety hours or more of college credit with at least one and one-third as many honor points as hours.

It is the policy of the Department of Library Science of the University of Michigan to stress certain aspects of library work in its Summer Session. This year the emphasis is on cataloging and classification, but other aspects of library work will not be neglected.

Ontario Catalogers Meet

The Ontario Regional Group of Catalogers held a dinner meeting on Saturday, Nov. 2. Thirty-nine members were present, and the speaker of the evening was C. R. Sanderson, Assistant Librarian, Toronto Public Library, formerly lecturer in the School for Librarianship, University College, London. In a most entertaining way Mr. Sanderson recalled some of his first experiences in cataloging at the John Rylands Library. Then, becoming more serious, he reminded the members that while the card catalog by virtue of its form was a more pliable instrument than the sheaf catalog, there was a very real danger of letting it, too, become static. The cataloger should never lose sight of the readers' everchanging point of view.

Library Organizations

New Mexico Beginning State Extension Service

THE ANNUAL meeting of the New Mexico Library Association was held at the State University at Albuquerque, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, in connection with the State Educational Association. It was the largest meeting of the Association ever held in New Mexico and promises well for the future. The president's address, "Forward Steps in New Mexico Library Service," by Miss Wilma L. Shelton, sounded the keynote of the meeting. She spoke in part of the need for working high school libraries and the desirability of a union catalog of New Mexico material. Papers on school libraries were read by Miss Vivian Hedgcock on "Library Work in Normal Schools to Fit Students for Their Work as Teachers"; Mrs. Claire W. Foster on "Standards for High School Libraries of New Mexico"; Mrs. Ella LaBar on "Children's Attitude Toward Their School Library," and Margaret Kuntz on "Methods and Materials for Junior and Senior High School Instruction in the Use of Books and Libraries." Miss Goree's paper "Library Budgets" stressed the one dollar per capita library income for New Mexico. Other papers given were: "Some Phases of Present-Day Book Publishing and Book Selling," by James P. Threlkeld; "Book Buying for New Mexico Libraries," by Miss Evelyn Shuler; "Literature for Character Training," by Miss Margaret Easterday; "The Art Collection in the Small Library," by Captain Paul Horgan, and "A Reading List of Books on New Mexico," by Mrs. T. E. Whitney. Arthur Campa, who is doing research work on the folklore of the State through a fellowship granted by Senator Bronson Cutting, gave a most interesting talk on "Folklore of New Mexico." Mrs. Rupert Asplund in "New Mexico Extension Program" told what has been done by the newly organized extension department of the State, and what may be developed from these beginnings. New Mexico was fortunate in having Milton J. Ferguson, State Librarian of California, meet with them. His visit came at a most opportune time, when New Mexico is just beginning her State extension service. The message which Mr. Ferguson brought to the State was very encouraging and inspiring. Both in his talk, "Successful Library Extension Methods," and in open discussion later, Mr. Ferguson gave many valuable and practical suggestions for the development of our State extension service.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. T. E. Whitney, Librarian, Roswell Public Library; Vice-President, Mrs. Ella M. LaBar, Librarian, Albuquerque High School Library; Secretary, Miss Whitehill, Librarian, State Teachers College, Silver City; Treasurer, Miss J. Vivian Hedgcock, Librarian, Las Vegas Normal University.

Texas Librarians Meet at Waco

THE TWENTY-SECOND session and third biennial meeting of the Texas Library Association met at Waco, Tex., Oct. 31-Nov. 2. In the response to the address of welcome made by Dr. T. D. Brooks, Mayor of Waco, Mrs. Lucy Fuller Gross, President of the Association, pictured the future of Texas libraries and some of the aims of the Texas Library Association. Mrs. F. R. Humphrey, Librarian, Carnegie Library of San Antonio, outlined the recent campaign in her city for bonds for new buildings and Mrs. Charles Stephenson, University of Texas Library, summed up the training facilities in Texas, having previously made a thorough survey of library courses given in the schools of Texas. The four round-table discussions were led by the following chairmen: Miss Lucia Powell of Kemp Memorial Library, Wichita Falls, Public Libraries section; Miss Pearle Burr, Tyrrell Public Library, Beaumont, School and Children's Library section; Miss Frances Ford, Lubbock County Library, County Libraries section; Loulein Harris, Stephen F. Austin State Teachers' College, Nacogdoches Junior College, College and University Library section. Friday afternoon, a visit was made to Baylor University. Dr. S. P. Brooks, President of Baylor University, who gave a welcoming address, was followed by Dr. A. J. Armstrong, who gave a stimulating account of some of his adventures in making the famous Browning collection. At the evening meeting scholarly addresses were made by J. P. Simmons, Baylor University, on "American Books and American Life"; and by Dr. Herbert L. Willett, University of Chicago, on "Romance of Reading."

The following officers were elected for the coming two years: President, Mrs. Frances R. Humphrey, San Antonio; First Vice-President, Miss Lucia Powell, Wichita Falls; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Ruth Underwood Pooley, Harris County Library, Houston; Secretary, Mrs. Pearl C. McCracken, Teachers' College, Denton; Treasurer, Arthur R. Curry, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth.

Boston Special Libraries

The October meeting of the Special Libraries Association of Boston was held Oct. 28, 1929, at the library of the World Peace Foundation. Frederick T. Persons presided. Miss Carroll welcomed the members and gave a brief though vivid account of her recent visits to European libraries. She was official delegate to the World Federation of Education Associations. She also gave an outline of the history of the World Peace Foundation, in which she called attention to the fact that they are the official agents in the United States for the distribution of the publications of the League of Nations, World Court and International Labor Office. Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, spoke of the first World Conference of Librarians and Bibliographers, which was held in Rome this summer. Miss Gibbs of the Boston Public Library and Miss Eaton of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston also spoke of their recent trips to European libraries. Zoltan Hāraszti, editor, Boston Public Library, described the exhibits in Italy of manuscripts illustrating 2000 years of bookmaking. The Education Committee of S. L. A. B. announced a course in the use of general reference books to assist library workers. The course is to be given by Miss Kimball, lecturer on library science, at Boston University and to commence in January.

Massachusetts Passes Book Censorship Resolutions

A joint meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Western Massachusetts Library Club was held at the Curtis Hotel, Lenox, Oct. 17-19. At the evening session the welcome was given by Miss Heloise Meyer of the Board of Associate Managers of the Lenox Library Association, and the main address was by William Webster Ellsworth, publisher and lecturer, on the subject "Forty Years of Publishing." On Friday morning an address on "Gleanings from Berkshire History and Tradition" was given by Harlan H. Ballard, Librarian, Berkshire Athenæum, Pittsfield. He was followed by Walter Prichard Eaton, author, critic and lover of the Berkshires. Mr. Eaton made a stirring plea for the preservation of wild flowers and wild animal life and read bits from his writing, expressing love of nature. These two able lectures on the Berkshires were a prelude to a "Literary Pilgrimage Among the Berkshires," which was the feature of the afternoon. The speaker on Friday evening, Frank Parker Stockbridge, author and journalist, spoke on "American Reading Tastes as Reflected by the Public Libraries." Following the evening session, an important committee meeting was held. At the Saturday meeting the Massachusetts Library Club passed two important resolutions on the subject of book censorship. One resolution called for the modification of the Massachusetts law relating to obscene books, while the other supported Senator Bronson M. Cutting in his effort to eliminate book censorship as practised by Federal customs officials. The meeting came to a close with a practical talk by Vernor M. Schenck of the H. R. Huntting Co. on important new books, from a library viewpoint. The final address was a scholarly lecture on "Significant Aspects of Twentieth Century European Literature," by Miss Ethel H. Lyons, Miss Hall's School.

Virginia Book Resolutions

At a meeting of the Policies Committee of the Virginia Library Association in Richmond, on Nov. 26, the enclosed resolution was authorized in support of the resolution of the A. L. A. Committee in Bookbuying.

Whereas, the members of the Policies Committee of the Virginia Library Association are convinced that intellectual and moral progress is best promoted by the American principle of freedom of thought and discussion.

Resolved, that the Policies Committee of the Virginia Library Association, representing the librarians of Virginia, in meeting assembled Nov. 26, 1929, disapprove of existing and proposed Federal legislation reposing with the Customs Service powers of censorship over books and pamphlets, which should be available to students of world history and literature; and be it further

Resolved, that this Committee commend the efforts of the Honorable Bronson M. Cutting, Senator from New Mexico, to remove such prohibitions from Section 305 of H. R. 2667; and be it further

Resolved, that this Committee urge the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Virginia to resist efforts to impose upon the American public a system of censorship that will greatly restrict opportunities for serious study.

Catalogers and Classifiers Meet

The Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia Group of Catalogers and Classifiers met at the invitation of the Virginia Library Association at the Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, Va., Friday, Nov. 1. An informal round-table was held, at which the chairman, Miss Mary Louise Dinwiddie, presided. A banquet and reception was attended in the evening.

Rhode Island Fall Meeting

THE RHODE ISLAND Library Association held its fall meeting in the Wanskuck branch of the Providence Public Library on Oct. 25. The gathering was made welcome by Mrs. Catherine B. Merrick, Librarian, who spoke on the importance of the library in community life. Frederic G. Melcher, editor of the *Publishers' Weekly,* spoke on "New Tendencies in Book Publishing," and the "New White House Library" which is being donated by various publishers through a selection committee of which he is chairman. William L. Stidger of Boston, addressed the audience on "The Place of the Public Library and Books in the Life We Live," which led into a long discussion of the censorship problem. Resolutions were unanimously adopted deprecating the extreme censorship of books by the U. S. Customs Service and endorsing Senator Cutting's amendment to Section 305 of H. R. 2667, which the Secretary was instructed to send to each Rhode Island Senator and Representative. The speakers for the afternoon session were A. J. Stoddard, new Superintendent of Schools of Providence; Helen Ferris, of the Junior Literary Guild, and Alice Jordan, Supervisor of Work with Children, Boston Public Library. The meeting adjourned after examination of poster, book project, book list and several other effective exhibits arranged by the Committee on Exhibits from the contributions of the various State libraries.

New Hampshire Hears Tilden

THE FORTIETH annual meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association was held at Concord, Sept. 18-20. Greetings were extended to the librarians by the Mayor of Concord, the Director of the Historical Society, and the State Librarian. Donald Tuttle, Secretary of the State Publicity Bureau, showed how the librarians and the Bureau could work together in collecting material about the State. The principal speaker of the evening was Freeman Tilden, nationally-known figure in contemporary letters and noted novelist. The following morning session was opened with the business meeting. Mary Saxton, Librarian of the Keene Public Library, gave a report of her attendance at A. L. A. in Washington last June; Edna Phillips, Supervisor of Library Work with Foreigners in the Division of Public Libraries of the Massachusetts Department of Education, stressed the importance of librarians helping the aliens to learn to read by having books available suitable to their needs, and Nancy Byrd Turner entertained the audience with anecdotes of her experience in writing verse and read several of her poems. At the afternoon session, Frank H. Chase, Reference Librarian of the Boston Public Library, spoke on how reference books may be made of value to the greatest number of people. He was followed by John Clair Minot, literary editor of the *Boston Herald,* who discussed many of the new books to appear this winter. The principal speaker of the evening was Mabel Winchell, Librarian at Manchester, who told about the libraries she visited in Sweden, Germany, Austria, and France last summer. Rev. Samuel Drury then talked on the circulation of books. At the closing session Friday morning, four interesting talks were given: "What School Teachers Want from Librarians" by Idella K. Farnum, Supervisor of Rural Division, New Hampshire State Normal School; "How a Trustee May Help the Librarian" by Harry Preston, Trustee, Henniker; "Library Work with Children" by Dorothy Hyde, Children's Librarian, Waltham; and Otis G. Hammond, Director of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Martha E. Cutler, Petersborough; First Vice-President, Mary Holland, Manchester; Second Vice-President, Hazel Clark, Laconia; Secretary, Marion Manning, Nashua; Treasurer, Etta Dearborn, Belmont.

Kansas Discusses Library Extension

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH annual meeting of the Kansas State Library Association was held in Kansas City, Kan., Oct. 16-18. The program of the first general session on Wednesday night took the form of a symposium on the subject, "Why I believe in the public library." Responses were made by five prominent citizens of Kansas City representing the club woman, the newspaper man, the doctor, the minister, and the business man. Thursday's program was devoted to a variety of interests rather than to any one chosen subject. Demonstrations showing the possibilities of the children's story hour and of the reading of poetry to children, a round-table session for college and reference libraries, and a mending demonstration given through the courtesy of the Gaylord Brothers Co., occupied the morning session. The joys and possibilities of rare book collecting, the value of book-week observance, the A. L. A. meeting at Washington, and State publications furnished interesting topics for the afternoon discussions. At the close of the afternoon meeting, the members of the Association attended the fifth annual commencement of the Vacation Reading Club of the Kansas City, Kan., Public Library. The

annual dinner of the Association was held at the Gould Hotel on Thursday night. Dr. Burris Jenkins, pastor of the Linwood Boulevard Christian Church of Kansas City, Mo., was the after-dinner speaker. On Friday morning the Association enjoyed an address by Congressman U. S. Guyer, which offered a fitting introduction to the general subject, "Library Extension and Community Service," chosen for the morning's program. One of the treats of the meeting was the opportunity of hearing Miss Flavel Barnes, Secretary of the Board of the Pratt Public Library, tell how that library has set about it to give an interesting, valuable, and unusual county service, for Kansas, to Pratt County. Miss Alice Neal, librarian of the Pratt Public Library, assisted Miss Barnes by demonstrating the original publicity material which the library uses in advertising their service. Following this talk, short addresses were given by Mrs. Jonathan B. Carter, president of the Kansas State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. J. A. McNary, president of the State Parent Teachers' Association.

The following officers were chosen for the coming year: President, Miss Ruth E. Hammond, librarian, Wichita Public Library; Vice-President, Mrs. Bertha McMann, librarian, Kansas City, Kansas Public Library; Treasurer, Miss Luella Varner, librarian, Iola Public Library; Secretary, Miss Helen Wagstaff, University Extension Division, Lawrence.

County Libraries Paramount Topic

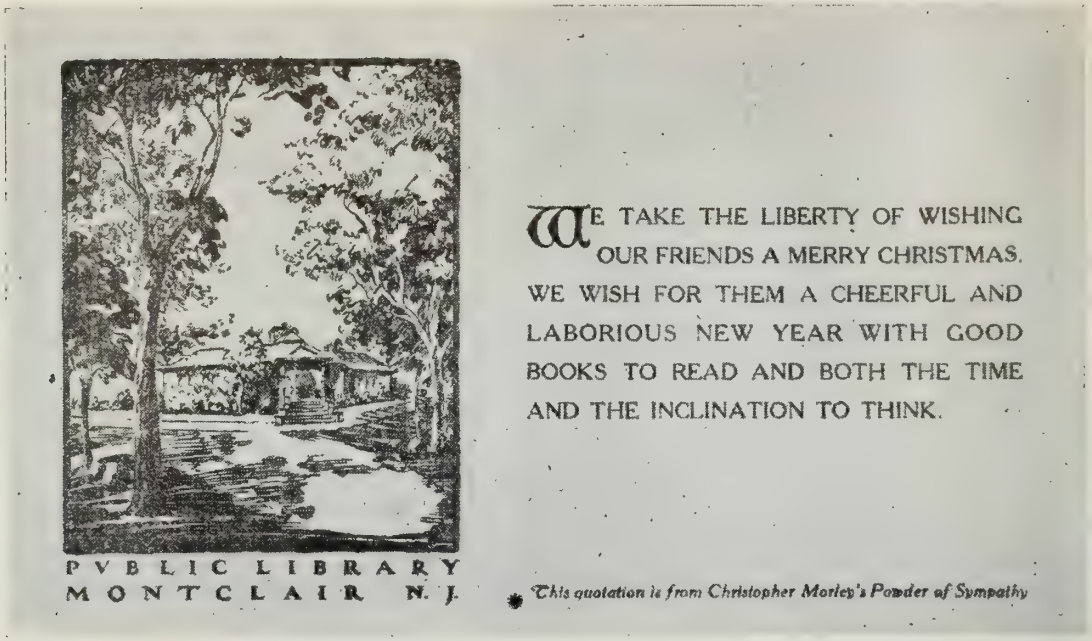
The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Association was held at Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Oct. 22-25. The President's address, which was the event of the first evening, was followed by the appointment of the various committees and a play entitled "Why not a County Library?" The following morning the program was given over to a discussion of books for children with Emma Robinson Engle, Supervisor of Children's Work, Free Library of Philadelphia, speaking on "New Children's Books and the Budget"; May Lilly, Children's Librarian, Free Library of Philadelphia, on "Practical Experience with Some Recent Children's Books"; and "Possibilities of a Cooperative Plan between the Library and the Schools" presented by Mary E. Foster, Head of Schools Department, Carnegie Free Library of Pittsburgh. The evening session opened with a paper on "The Frick Educational Commission and Its Work" by Dr. George W. Gerig, Secretary of the Frick Educational Commission. This was followed by the annual auction of autographed books, the proceeds of which were given over to the scholarship fund. The Thursday morning meeting opened with a short business meeting followed by the paramount topic of the entire convention, "County Libraries." Lloyd W. Josselyn, Vice-President of the Buffalo, N. Y., Public Library, told of work along these lines in various States; Howard G. Eisaman, Lecturer for the Pennsylvania State Grange, talked on "The County Library and the Farmer"; followed by Mary A. True, Supervisor of Library Extension, Erie Public Library, who told of the work in connection with the Erie County Library campaign. The afternoon was given over to the Trustee Section and the College and University Section. The program Friday morning was arranged so as to hold the business session first, followed by the papers of the morning. Ruth K. Roohrig, Assistant Librarian of the Pottsville Free Public Library, reviewed "New Books of Fiction" and Eleanor Carver, Librarian of the Sharon Public Library, discussed "New Books of Travel."

Special Libraries Association

The Special Libraries Association of Boston met at the Congregational Library, Nov. 25, with a larger attendance than usual because of the interest in the program which was a discussion of encyclopedias.

Mr. Frank H. Chase, Reference Librarian of the Boston Public Library, discussed and analyzed the new edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica;* the Rev. William M. Stinson of Boston College explained the scope of the *Catholic Encyclopedia: The World in Pictures,* a picture encyclopedia just begun which shows everything in picture form and defines it, was described by Miss Ruth Bradbury of the Boston Public Library; *The Lincoln Library,* a one-volume encyclopedia, was discussed by Mrs. Bertha E. Hartzell, Supervisor of the Library Training School of the public library; the *New International Encyclopedia* and the *Americana* were compared and their respective usefulness discussed by Mr. Raymond L. Walkley, Librarian of Tufts College; and German, French and Spanish encyclopedias were described and compared and many interesting facts about them brought out by Miss Mildred Tucker of the catalog department of Widener Library. The *Spanish Encyclopedia* was particularly stressed as being unusually fine for detailed historical and biographical reference.

In The Library World



The Christmas greeting sent to patrons and friends by the Montclair, N. J., Public Library

Plimpton Collection Catalog in Wellesley College

THE Catalog of the Frances Taylor Pearsons Plimpton Collection of Italian books and manuscripts in the Library of Wellesley College, compiled by Margaret Hastings Jackson, Professor of Italian in Wellesley College and Curator of the Plimpton Collection, and published by the Harvard University Press at the expense of George A. Plimpton, donor of the collection, will be welcomed by all scholars interested in the Italian renaissance writers, as the collection is unique in this country. It is especially rich in rare first editions of the less known as well as the better known writers of the period, and the collection of Italian Romances of Chivalry is one of the most complete in existence. One section of the Catalogue is devoted to the manuscripts in the collection of which there are many of great value, including one complete text of the *Divine Comedy,* signed and dated 1449. The Catalog is illustrated with reproductions of title pages, early woodcuts and text, and has complete bibliographical descriptions of each item followed by bibliographical notes giving information as to provenance, peculiarities of different editions and other interesting matter. Where material was available a brief biographical note has been inserted after the name of each author.

New Buildings

GETTYSBURGH College's, Pa., new $100,000 M. Emma Weber Memorial Library was officially opened to the students Nov. 18, 1929, The building, made possible through a gift of $100,000 from the Rev. H. H. Weber of New York, is built of Gettysburgh brick with a granite base and cast stone trim. All the services of the building are located on the ground floor except such as cannot be separated from the study and reading rooms. The entire north end is given over to book storage, with two tiers of metal book stacks having a capacity of 100,000 volumes. The upper floor of each wing is given over to seminar and special study rooms, of which there are seven. Each room has its own book supply of from 400 to 1000 volumes, and each provides facilities for research in a special branch.

THE NEW library building of the Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va., was dedicated on November 1st. Dr. C. C. Williamson, Director of the School of Library Science, Columbia University, gave the address in connection with the dedication exercises. Members of the Virginia Library Association, which met in Lynchburg November 1st and 2d, were the special guests of the college at the reception.

The Reynolds Library

The Reynolds Library trustees have voted in favor of an association with the library of the city of Rochester. There have been negotiations and discussion on the subject for a number of years. About a year ago the Reynolds Board invited a commission of non-residents to advise with them. That commission consisted of:

Mr. Harry M. Lydenberg, Assistant Director, New York Public Library.

Dr. William S. Learned, Assistant Secretary of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Dr. Charles C. Williamson, Director of Libraries and Director of the School of Library Service of Columbia University.

The commission visited the city in June, made a thorough investigation of the library situation in Rochester, and later submitted a report recommending association with the city. The report was approved in principle by the Reynolds Board, Dec. 2, and a resolution was adopted that a committee be appointed to continue negotiations with representatives of the city.

This action strengthens the hope and brightens the prospects for the development of a central library that will be worthy in content and adequate in service for the citizens of Rochester.

The recent charter extension of the city's debt limit makes it possible to supplement the Rundell Fund so that the necessary funds can now be provided for a library building. The Rundell Fund on Dec. 31 amounted to $899,-742.64. The City Council has recently received a report of the City Planning Commission, including a civic center, of which it is expected that the library building will be a part.

The officers of the Reynolds Library are: President, Leonard B. Bacon; first vice-president, Rush Rhees; secretary, John R. Slater; treasurer, Mortimer R. Austice.

Increasing the Resources of the Library of Congress

Various gifts of impressive magnitude have been made to the Library of Congress in the year ending June 30, 1929, as is shown by the recently published annual report of the Librarian of Congress. Grants of $110,000, made by the General Education Board, became effective in July, and included $35,000 to be expended over a period of three years for the preparation and publication of a catalog of manuscripts of European and Eastern origin now in American collections which are of importance to scholarship (under the direction of the eminent bibliographer, Seymour de Ricci of Paris); and $75,000 to enable the Library to carry out a plan for the development of a system of research consultants. From John D. Rockefeller, Jr., there was received $150,000 as installments of his gifts over a five-year period assured two years ago, of which $100,000 was designed for the acquisition of source material in American history (chiefly photostat copies of maps in British and other archives) and $50,000 for the enlargement of the bibliographical apparatus.

A magnificent collection of Spanish manuscripts from the early years of the colonial history of Mexico and Peru was presented to the Library by Edward S. Harkness. The documents from Mexico, amounting to 2600 folios, are mostly the product of sixteenth century lawsuits in which the conqueror, Hernando Cortés, and his son, Martin Cortés, Marqués del Valle, were involved, and have been preserved by descendants of that family. Gifts of books and pamphlets totaled in all 20,505 items, an increase of 1584 over the total for the previous year. The net accessions were 180,802. Inclusive of the Law Library, the Library now includes 3,907,394 books, 1,117,-243 maps and views, 1,045,481 volumes and pieces of music, and 494,991 prints. Of the books 2,594,000 in round numbers are now classified under the new classification.

Although the Library's limited funds do not permit any very extensive purchasing of incunabula, it was able to acquire no less than eight large folio incunabula bound together in one volume. When the *Census of Fifteenth Century Books Owned in America* was published in 1919 no copies of six of the eight were known to be in the United States.

The American Academy of Arts and Letters, Fordham University and Holy Cross College are some of the new institutions listed as using the L.C. classification. The number of subscribers to printed cards increased from 4306 to 4623 during the year, the value of the cards shipped amounting to $219,722. Cards for 38,063 different titles were added to the stock during the year. The whole number of different titles represented in the stock on June 30 was 1,099,537, and the total number of cards is not far from seventy-seven million.

The Copyright Office in all had 161,959 registrations and received $308,993 in fees. Salaries required $224,905 and sundries $1,611, making the net cash earnings $82,477. Total appropriations for the Library and Copyright Office in 1930 are $1,699,365, of which the $722,345 for salaries for general service represents an increase over the $689,261 of the previous year. Appropriations for care and maintenance of the building amount to $1,-860,312.

From the Library Schools

Simmons

ON OCTOBER 19, 1929, the annual letter "as to the state of the Simmons College School of library science" was mailed to 634 former library school women, and by December 92 per cent had replied to the request for information about their professional activities. Recent information is actually available for 95¾ per cent except as to the 1929 salaries of eight persons. As usual, the geographical distribution is wide, to 38 states, the District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii and Canada. Forty-two per cent of those in positions are in New England, 15 per cent in New York, and each of the following states has at least twenty representatives: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan. In addition, three are in France, one in Russia, one in India, and we claim a share in Miss Mary E. Wood in the Boone University library, China. One of our most interesting letters is from Mrs. Nettie Guise of the Library of the American College, Madura, South India. Doctor Guise, her husband, is head of the History and Economic Department, and during their leave five years ago Mrs. Guise's idea of the right use of leisure included a full year's course in the Simmons Library School. Perhaps she will not mind my sharing the library part of the letter with you. She says: "We enjoy our work here in India. . . . This year, in addition to my library work, I have charge of a Bible and Industrial school, while the Principal is on furlough. . . . Mrs. Nolting and I give from 8:30 to 12 each day to the library. We have three men for permanent staff, and six students working each one hour per day. We do not have open shelves. We have three rooms in the Administration building, so are very crowded." Mrs. Guise speaks of their hope for a new building soon, toward which a generous gift has already been given. We realize librarians speak a common language when she tells of adopting L. C. subject headings and buying L. C. cards, and reading THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. Then she adds: "For our Sanskrit, Tamil and Malayalian books we make translated cards and this year we are making in addition vernacular cards." Another letter tells us of Miss Kirwin, Miss Washburn and Mlle. Montel, who have met in library work in Paris. Thirty-eight per cent are in public libraries, 28 per cent in colleges, 16 per cent in schools, teachers' colleges and normal schools. The remaining 18 per cent show the fascinating diversity in library types. National, state and county libraries, and library commissions; music, art and religion; science, technology and business; hospitals and social settlements; rare books, and antiquarian and historical societies, are but some of the half a hundred fields of work. Of the 608 for whom information is available 545 are in library work, 15 in other fields, chiefly book stores or teaching; four are taking the year for study; four are abroad; 16 are married, one death was reported, 12 are ill or are needed at home, and one has retired. The others are temporarily out of positions.

As usual, the most common vacation is four weeks or a month. Over 52 per cent have that period; 18½ per cent have shorter periods; 29½ per cent range from five weeks to five months. Salaries for 535 persons working full time, as of November, 1929, ranged from $900 to $4,500, with the medium $1,860 and the average $1,984.97.

4.1	per cent receive	$3,000-$4,500.
10	per cent receive	2,500- 2,990.
28	per cent receive	2,000- 2,490.
17.3	per cent receive	1,800- 1,990.
26.5	per cent receive	1,500- 1,790.
14	per cent receive	less than $1,500.

Twenty-eight and eight-tenths per cent of the 545 are librarians of public school, college or college department libraries. Cataloging comes next with 23 per cent, and reference and children's work each have 8½ per cent. Two hundred and sixteen were graduates of academic colleges with our one-year program of library science. Two hundred and sixty-six were graduates of the four-year program, which includes the same one-year program of library science. Forty were special students of library experience, carrying only the library science courses. Thirteen had partial programs. A recent survey was made of the women, some 850 in all, who have received degrees from Simmons College in the library science programs since the first venturesome college graduates registered in 1904. Two hundred and fifty-seven have married; 503 are still working; 81 from the first ten classes, 176 from the second decade and 246 from the last six classes.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director.*

Oklahoma

THE SCHOOL of Library Science of the University of Oklahoma opened its doors for its first session on Sept. 13, 1929, with an enrollment of eleven students. The school offers a one-year course in library science, open only to those students who have completed three years of college work, entitling them to admission to senior standing in the College of Arts and Sciences in the University. Of the students enrolled three are college graduates while the others have completed only the three years of college work necessary for admission.

Among Librarians

Special Libraries

Grace Bischof, formerly reference librarian of the University of Wyoming Library, is now librarian of the New York Horticultural Society.

Mary Coburn, Simmons '19, has accepted the position of librarian of the Institute for Child Guidance, New York City.

Katherine Day, Los Angeles '29, has been appointed assistant in the Barlow Medical Library, Los Angeles.

Genevieve McCrohan, Simmons '29, is doing a special piece of classifying for the Pilgrim Society, Plymouth, Mass.

Charlotte Michaelsen, Simmons '26, has accepted the position of assistant librarian of the Commonwealth Edison Company, 72 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

Margaret Nellis, Simmons '20, is now librarian and major file clerk for the United States Rubber Company, 1790 Broadway, New York City.

Grace E. Studlet, Pratt '25, has been made librarian of the National Bureau of Economic Research in New York City.

Marriages

Anna G. Bischoff, Los Angeles '26, was married to Earl Hadley in September.

Alice Brown, Simmons '27, was recently married to V. A. Brown and is living at 81 Brook Street, Wollaston, Mass.

Barbara Bruske, Simmons '28, was married to Charles N. Dewey and is living at 72 Salisbury Street, Worcester, Mass.

Mildred Cook, Simmons '23, was recently married to John G. Dempsey.

Pauline Gerlach, Simmons '28, was married during the summer to Herbert L. Whitesell and is living at 109 Second Street, Bordentown, N. J.

Edith M. Hagan, Simmons '28, was recently married to Ernest P. Hammaker and can be reached at Box 475, Thurmont, Md.

Harriet Hatch, Simmons '28, is now Mrs. Edward Everett, Jr., and is living at 9 Eaton Place, Binghamton, N. Y.

Helena L. Kellogg, Simmons '28, was recently married to Wyllis Wright and is living at 2306 Van Alst Avenue, Astoria, L. I.

Olive Mayes, Pratt '13, was married in October to Thomas Mitchell Hagar.

Lillian Frances Naylor, Simmons '27, was married to Lieut. William M. Breckinridge of the U. S. Army on Oct. 18, 1929.

Reba Richardson, Los Angeles '21, was married to David W. Butler last June.

Hazel Phelps Sheldon, Simmons '27, was married in October to John Donald MacKnight and is living in Troy, N. Y.

Selma Wacker, Atlanta '22, was married in October to Thomas Morgan, foreign representative of the Dixie Culvert Company. She has resigned her position in the Canal Zone Library and will accompany her husband to Havana, Cuba.

Frances Widick, Los Angeles '28, was married to Loren Hays in October.

Emily R. Wright, Simmons '26, was married in October to Arnold Watson Lunt. Mrs. Lunt is continuing her work at the Library of Landscape Architecture, Harvard University.

Evelyn W. Young, Simmons '27, was recently married to Fred D. Bennett and is living at 64 Queensberry Street, Boston, Mass.

Eugenia Zieber, Simmons '22, was married during the summer to W. E. Shafer and is living at 1011 Bush Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Public Libraries

Frances Crosby, Los Angeles '29, has been appointed assistant in the Long Beach Public Library, California.

Christina Davis, Simmons '29, is now general assistant at the Flatbush Branch, Brooklyn Public Library.

Edna Dinwiddie, Pratt '19, has been appointed organizer in the Extension Department of the Michigan State Library.

Frances Gearhart, Atlanta '29, is head of the Circulation Department, Springfield Public Library, Missouri.

Chesterine Gladstone, Los Angeles '28, was recently married to Howard Cordelle. She will continue her work at the Benjamin Franklin Branch, Los Angeles Public Library.

Margaret Herridge, Simmons '27, is now general assistant at the Manchester, N. H., Public Library.

Mrs. Eleanor B. Jones, Los Angeles '08, for some years librarian of Hollywood Branch Library, died on Sept. 19.

Mrs. Rhoda W. Marshall, Los Angeles '14, has been appointed principal of the Fiction Department, Los Angeles Public Library.

Angus Mowat entered the Ontario Library Training School when the war was over. He was appointed to Trenton, then to Belleville, and now has been appointed librarian of the Windsor Public Library, Ontario.

College and University Libraries

JEANETTE BOWEN, Simmons '27, formerly on the staff of the University of Indiana Library, has become a cataloger at the Washington Square Library, New York University.

ESTHER CHAPIN, Simmons '13, has been appointed senior cataloger at the Baker Library, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, Boston.

WINNIFRED CHAPMAN, Simmons '14, is now on the cataloging staff of the Princeton University Library.

THELMA EDWARDS, Washington '23, has taken the headship of the University of Washington Catalog Department, left vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Marie Alfonso, who is now giving her full time to teaching cataloging in the University Library School.

KATHERINE HUGHES, Washington '28, has recently become a member of the Oregon State College Library staff at Corvallis.

PHYLLIS JANSEN, Washington '28, has accepted the position in the University of Washington Library, vacated by Mrs. Ida Mutch, who has left to take a position in Everett, Wash.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK KUHLMAN, formerly Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Missouri and director-elect, Division of Classification and Parole, State Department of Institutions and Agencies of New Jersey, has been appointed Associate Director of Libraries at the University of Chicago.

WEYANA LOPP, Washington '20, has accepted a position with the University of Washington Reference Department.

MARY E. MARKS, Illinois, has been appointed librarian at the University of Wyoming to succeed Miss Reba Davis, who has resigned to be married.

ELEANOR PINEO, Washington '27, has recently returned to the University of Washington Library as secretary to the librarian.

DOROTHY RANDOLPH, Drexel '27, has accepted the position of cataloger on the staff of the American University Library, Washington, D. C.

RETA RIDINGS, Pittsburgh '26, formerly of the University of Oregon Library staff, has accepted the position of reference librarian in the University of Wyoming Library.

* * *

The Calendar

April 4-5—Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association, annual meeting at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.

May 1-2—Louisiana Library Association, annual meeting at Monroe, La.

June 23-28—American Library Association, annual meeting at Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

Opportunities

This column is open to librarians

Wanted—Assistant cataloger and a reference librarian in a strong college of the Middle West. College and library school training required. S-12.

University and library school graduate, with ten years' library experience, desires position in reference or catalog division of large public or university library. S-13.

Librarian with college and library school education and two years' experience in library work, wishes a position in an eastern or southern state. R-17.

University and library school graduate, possessing poise, tact, initiative, executive ability and successful record, desires responsible position in or near New York City. X-10.

Wanted—To exchange positions during spring semester 1930. February to June. College library in West preferred. Salary basis $250 per month. A10.

College graduate with library school training desires position in college, junior or senior high school library. Three years' school library experience. A11.

Trained and experienced cataloger desires position. Cataloger, recataloging, or cataloging of special collections preferred. A13.

Cataloger with circulation department experience wants position. Public library preferred. Good references. A12.

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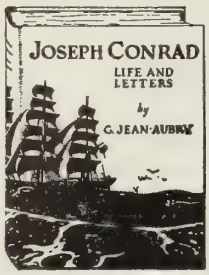

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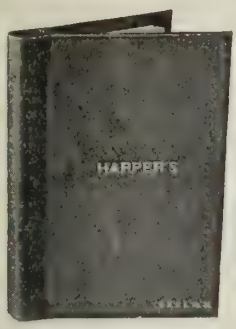

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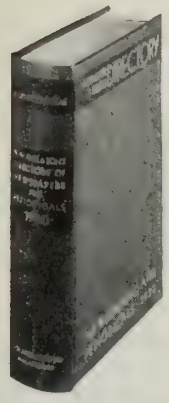

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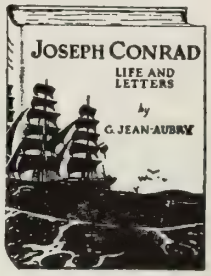

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Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Beginning in this issue, and continuing in alternate issues in the future, will be found an index of articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy, and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those of Cannons' **Bibliography of Library Economy** to which this Department will make a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this Department of "Current Library Literature."

The February first issue will be a special number on book wagons with interesting and worth-while articles from all parts of the country. March first will be a Library Equipment number and readers are requested to send in notes regarding recently acquired equipment that other libraries might profit by knowing about. Especially do we request pictures and information about library signs and markers for county libraries, branches, and library deposits. With each sign picture should come a brief note regarding its manufacture, cost, and whether it has withstood the weather.

We are striving all the time to give you a more interesting magazine. Be sure you do your part and send in news notes and material of interest to other librarians. B. E. W.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

JANUARY 15, 1930

What the Flood Did for the West Hartford Library

By Dora Keen Handy

Librarian, West Hartford Public Library, Vermont

INTO OUR green and picturesque valley on Nov. 3, 1927, swept the flood waters of the little White River on their way to join those of the already choked streams emptying into the Connecticut. With two dams above the small village, and from nine to ten inches of rain falling on the steep slopes of our hillsides within thirty-six hours, it was small wonder that the village of West Hartford was one of the three or four points in the State of major damage. Every house on the river side of the main street was swept away, including the little old red brick school house of former days that had served for six years to house our free public library.

The new West Hartford Library, with a capacity of 5000 books, erected after the 1927 flood swept away the old building

Not only was our building gone with all our books, catalogs and furniture, but even the land had been washed away. All that remained was the attic gable, which had floated down river and anchored itself against a fine old brick mansion. But as I climbed over the wreckage only two weeks after the flood, a little girl asked when we would have a new library, and week after week messages came from homes telling of books taken out before the flood now being carefully stored away. Thanks to a good circulation, built up by nine years of hard work, about 150 books were out at the time of the flood and were thus saved.

Within two weeks citizens of Hartford, Conn., bestirred themselves to send aid, and within a month the *Hartford Times* and Chamber of Commerce had jointly collected a fund of $14,000 for the town of Hartford, Vt. Our village being small, and the only one in the town to suffer greatly, it occurred to Mrs. Guy Place that possibly some part of the relief funds could be spared for a new library. If

Extracts of a paper presented before the Vermont Library Association and awarded the second prize by *The Woman's Home Companion* for a paper covering the subject "Increasing the Usefulness of My Library."

this could be done, she said, she and her husband and brother would make a free gift of the land on which their home had stood as a site for the new building. By agreement with

The new West Hartford Library, costing about $3,800, has plenty of light

the donors, $5,000 was accordingly set aside for this purpose, and so well did the Committee in charge handle the funds that for this small sum West Hartford now has an adequate, comfortable, and attractive new library with a capacity of 5000 books. The half acre of ground was graded, the lawn seeded, and the building furnished all within the appropriation.

On Nov. 23, 1928, we moved into the new building, although its formal dedication was postponed until the following June. Second only to light and space in a library comes convenience of arrangement, warmth, and plumbing. Many libraries of larger size in our State do without plumbing altogether, because of the difficulty and expense of keeping water from freezing when the library is not used daily, but we had been without any conveniences for nine years, and by choosing a frame building we were able to afford water, a furnace, and a fireplace instead of a handsome monument without comfort. By placing the intake for our water in the cellar, with pipes underground, a small but constant flow of water direct from a spring high above us was made to supply a washstand upstairs and also a lavatory near the furnace, in the center of the basement. One winter has proved this arrangement to be satisfactory, even at low temperatures with no fire. Indeed, the only criticisms of our building that we can make are trifling ones. Where before the flood we had only a small rented building that was crowded, dark, and uncomfortable, now we have our own building flooded with light, comfortable in all respects, well furnished and standing in a commanding position in the best lot in the very center of the village.

As soon as rebuilding was announced, offerings of books poured in upon us, and long before work could be started on the new building our church basement was crowded with boxes of books. Boxes came from the Vermont Club of Hartford, Conn.; from the Waterbury, Conn., Women's Club; from H. W. Wilson Company, and some twenty other donors. Already 2500 have been cataloged and about 300 more newly arrived are awaiting the librarian's time. Only 90 of our nearly 3000 books have been purchased. The only real needs unprovided for by the many gifts were the lower grade children. In order to get the books most needed for them for the small sum of $60, the *Graded Lists for Rural Libraries,* published by our Vermont Free Public Library Department, were carefully studied both for content and price, and finally an entire day was spent at Baker & Taylor's examining the books chosen for consideration. The result was to supplement what we already had, so that about twenty books were available for each grade. This list is kept checked for handy use both at school and at the library. Scribner's and Houghton having befriended us in the past, an appeal was made to them after the flood for a few damaged copies of books selected from the Graded Lists. In both cases not a few but the entire list was donated, and mostly undamaged books. Also, from Newark, N. J., and Montpelier, Vt., public libraries came many welcome discards.

The flood put West Hartford on the map when a front-page news item in the *New York*

Little children's books at left and main shelves in two alcoves at rear

Times told of Dartmouth students digging out our mud-filled cellars. Perhaps one of our readers will some time prove to us that our labors for West Hartford Library have not been in vain, and the seed so carefully sown and nurtured may grow into a sturdy oak.

The Financing of Library Construction Through Bond Issues

By Simeon E. Leland

Professor, Department of Economics, University of Chicago

There are several methods by which library construction can be financed by local governments: First, through the proceeds derived from the sale of bond issues; second, through the revenues collected from tax levies; third, through donations and gifts granted to governmental bodies. The alternative of donations and gifts is not a method exclusively within the province of governments, and may be more effectively carried on by voluntary cooperation without the aid of governmental machinery. Gifts, then, will not be further considered. Grants from one government to another are possible, but this method of financing library construction will not be considered here. Voluntary cooperation with citizens whereby groups erect library buildings in return for a rental charge, which also amortizes the original debt, is also a possibility.[1] The charges entailed by this method of financing differ but little from those involved in bond issues. There remain the two policies—loans or taxes—for primary consideration.

At the present time there appears to be little reason to question the appropriateness of bond issues for library construction. The propriety of constructing buildings by means of bond issues has been generally taken for granted. Buildings are fairly permanent investments; they enjoy long life, and in the case of library buildings, this life may be assumed to be quite long provided the initial construction has taken ample cognizance of future growth. The allowance for growth has in many cases been inadequate, but the structures have continued to serve their purpose, not as efficiently as they should, but sufficiently to prevent the entire abandonment of the structure. This longevity of life for library structures indicates a slow rate of depreciation and negligible obsolescence.

The public library building is a financial asset to the community and can be appropriately acquired by means of a loan. If the bond holders exact security, as in the field of private finance, the building can be mortgaged. This provides the bond holders with a specific asset to claim in case of default in payments. The real security for the loan, however, rests in the willingness of the citizens to pay taxes to retire the debt. This willingness is increased both by the presence of a building in which citizens have pride and by the receipt of personal benefits which library service affords. If, however, the building becomes worthless through depreciation before the bonds are retired, that willingness is seldom found. It is axiomatic that bond issues should not have periods of maturity longer than the life of the assets acquired through the proceeds secured from their sale.

The periods for which library bonds are issued appear to be rather long. In England, bonds issued for the purchase of sites mature in from fifty to sixty years; those for buildings in about thirty years; while bonds issued for the purchase of books or furniture run for about ten years.[2] In Scotland the bond issues are matured in about twenty years.[3] In the United States there is a wide variation in the periods for which bonds are issued.[4] Some are callable at the end of one year, others do not mature for fifty years. The most common period of issue, however, appears to be from ten to twenty years. The bonds which run forty-nine and fifty years are concentrated largely in New York City. That period is certainly too long for the bonds of that city. However, the latest data available show no New York City bonds issued since 1909, and since that date a different fiscal policy may have obtained.

The analogy to private financial policies is often employed to justify public borrowing for building activities. It is pointed out that individuals properly borrow money to acquire homes, manufacturing and commercial properties, all of which are regarded as permanent investments of capital. The lenders, however, usually insist upon a margin of safety between the amount of the loan and the value of the mortgaged property; such a margin is seldom applied to public borrowing. The entire construction costs may appropriately be defrayed

[1]For examples of this type of cooperation see *A Survey of Libraries in the United States*, pp. 118-19.

Extracts from paper read at conference of the Librarians of Large Public Libraries, Chicago.

[2]Brown, *Manual of Library Economy*, p. 49.
[3]*Ibid.*
[4]See Table.

by means of bond issues, the security for payment being provided in other ways. For example, designated sources of revenue may be segregated for the payment of interest and amortization charges; or these charges may be given a first lien upon general revenues; or contracts may be entered into for the purpose of binding future legislative bodies; or a State government may undertake the responsibility of guaranteeing the financial obligations of its political subdivisions.

In the case of libraries it is difficult to pledge specific sources of revenue for the payment of library debts. The independent income of libraries, apart from tax revenue, is generally limited to income from fines, endowments, gifts and a few miscellaneous charges. The financial prospect of fines is negligible.[5] Library officials seek to avoid these penalties and regard them as a necessary evil rather than as a potential source of income. Gifts and the returns from endowments likewise can seldom be pledged to retire bond issues.[6] A negligible income is also secured by some libraries in the form of rental charges. It is doubtful whether public libraries possess any adequate source of income save that from taxation (or special grants-in-aid) with which to defray the charges incident to the employment of bond issues. The propriety of employing bond issues for construction purposes depends, therefore, upon the ability of library officials to secure funds by taxation.

Library construction through bond issues is also given support by analogy with educational bond issues. If it is appropriate for school officials to issue bonds, it is also appropriate for library officials (or others acting for them) to issue bonds. The library without doubt is an important part of our educational system.[7] Interest in the movement for adult education should bring larger recognition to the place of the public library in that system.[8] Although the unity of purpose between libraries and school systems is recognized, libraries cannot justify bond issues merely because school boards have issued them.[9] Economically, the proper procedure might have been to defray the costs of school construction from current revenues. Bond issues for school buildings cannot be categorically denounced, but there are many instances where their use must be condemned.

Likewise the resort to theoretical analysis of the proper purposes for bond issues does not provide an entirely satisfactory answer to many of the questions involved. The legitimate uses of public credit extend (1) to covering deficits resulting from unforeseen emergencies; (2) to temporary borrowings in anticipation of revenues; (3) to financing certain governmental commercial enterprises; (4) to financing emergencies, such as wars, the costs of which cannot be met from taxation alone; and (5) to financing public works or projects which are socially advantageous, although they yield no direct financial returns.[10] It is easy to justify bond issues for library construction under the last heading mentioned, *but it appears very unwise to give an unqualified endorsement or a categorical denunciation of the issuance of bonds for library construction purposes.* Individual cases call for special analysis to determine, on the basis of all available facts, whether or not bond issues are in the long run the wisest and most economical policy. In some cases it undoubtedly is best to issue bonds, in other instances there is a wiser course of action.

It appears, however, from an analysis of such data as are available that the majority of libraries, excluding those financed by gifts, have been constructed from the proceeds of bond issues. No statistics are available to show the exact amount of construction by one method or another, so that the data upon which this conclusion is based result from the patching together of scattered bits of information. The data needed for this comparison are the amount of library bonds issued in a single year and the amount of taxes spent in a single year for library construction.

The preference for bond issues over tax

[5]In Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1926 the fines were $62,416 while the total recepits were $953,398. Total income was $103,387, exclusive of receipts from local taxation and an unexpended balance of $108,530 carried over from the previous year. *Twenty-Ninth Annual Report of Brooklyn Public Library*, 1926, pp. 14, 51. In Los Angeles the total revenue of the public library, exclusive of taxes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, was $84,521. Fines constituted $58,327 of this sum. The total revenues from taxation were $1,102,142. *Annual Report of the Comptroller*, Los Angeles, 1927, p. 63. In St. Louis for the fiscal year ending April 11, 1927, the fines were $19,834. The total receipts from all sources were $1,049,130. *Annual Report of St. Louis Public Library*, 1926-27, pp. 107-08. In Chicago the fines were $94,362 in 1927; the total receipts were $1,730,781. The fines are paid into the pension fund for library employees. *Fifty-Sixth Annual Report of the Chicago Public Library*, 1927, pp. 10, 13.

[6]The returns from endowments in the Buffalo, N. Y. Public Library amounted to $7,581 in 1926 out of $314,257 in total receipts. *Thirtieth Annual Report of Buffalo Public Library*, 1927, p. 27. In Pittsburgh in 1926 the receipts from endowments amounted to $1,759, those from gifts to $100. The total income from all sources was $575,952. *Thirty-First Annual Report to the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh*, 1926, p. 50.

[7]Cf. Bostwick, *American Public Library*, p. 31. May also be viewed as part of a system of public recreation.

[8]"There is no limit to the concern of the free state in the education of its citizens. It is as much bound to provide libraries in which the adult may continue his studies as it is to maintain schools in which as a child he may begin them." Utley, The Levy of Library Tribute, in Bostwick, *Library and Society*, p. 249.

[9]Cf. Wheeler, Factors of Economy in Branch Library Building and Maintenance, *Libraries*. Vol. 32, No. 1, p. 2 (Jan. 1927).

[10]Cf. Lutz, *Public Finance*, pp. 519-22; Jensen, *Problems of Public Finance*, pp. 468-69; Seager, *Principles of Economics*, Rev. Ed., pp. 509-11; Fairchild, Furniss and Buck, *Elementary Economics*, Vol. II, pp. 354-56.

levies in the financing of libraries is easily explained. There is a prevalent belief that bond issues are used in order to spread the debt for construction activities over a period of years.[11] This course has the advantage of minimizing the amount of the initial outlay for construction purposes. It makes facilities currently available without antecedent years of saving or of curtailed enjoyment from other services. The facilities which are thus provided can be utilized while payment for them is being made. This, together with the lower initial outlay required, has made bond issues fairly popular with the citizenry, so that less resistance is offered to public building programs financed through bond issues than to proposals calling for increased tax levies.[12] Finally, bond issues have been employed in order to evade the effects of tax-rate limitation laws and laws for the apportionment of state taxes on the basis of local revenues or expenditures. The principal advantage of bond issues, however, is the facility with which such debts can be incurred.

The ease with which debts are accumulated is one of the principal disadvantages in the use of public credit. A bond issue becomes the first solution of every financial dilemma. It is the ready course to which resort may be had without calling for the necessity of an analysis of projected programs with their fiscal alternatives. The voters seldom scrutinize proposals for bond issues, so that many jurisdictions have been able to borrow beyond their capacities wisely to expend or easily to repay the funds voted upon them. It is only as tax rates have mounted or as corruption and waste have become conspicuous that the issuance of public credit has been curtailed.

The resort to bonds has perpetuated numerous inadequate revenue systems which have been unable to meet the mounting costs of government. Had public credit been more difficult to employ, the breakdown of these tax systems would have been more clearly revealed and their reform begun. On the other hand, the ability of governmental authorities to defray the costs of certain projects from the proceeds of bond issues has enabled them to use current revenues for purposes which otherwise would have been neglected or postponed. Frequently this policy has only produced extravagance or waste. Moreover, the employment of bond issues has been opposed because the postponement of debt payments has entailed interest charges and long-time administrative costs for handling various payments and funds. These costs cumulate perpetually if the loans are not retired, but the costs are offset by the increased value of the services so provided. Finally, the use of bond issues may so encroach upon the ordinary revenues of governmental bodies as to impair the performance of customary functions. The damage thus inflicted not only reduces the quality and efficiency of present services, but may also permanently damage the cause for which bonds are issued. This caution should not be neglected by library officials. Examples could be cited to show that the usefulness of some libraries has been greatly reduced because interest and amortization charges for construction bonds have taken too great a proportion of current revenues. In some cases from 25 to 50 per cent of the annual library income has been devoted to paying off building mortgages.[13] A library can easily contract more debts than it can pay.

It is doubtful, as a general policy, whether bond issues should be resorted to if any considerable proportion of current income is required to pay interest and to amortize the construction debt. The writer is not qualified to state just what proportion of the current income of a library system should be devoted to building construction and what maximum should not be exceeded. The data are not available to show the relation between the carrying costs of library debts and other expenses incident to library management.[14] Some of those in the field have stated, however, that one-fourth of the annual receipts is the maximum which should be devoted to debt payment.[15] Certainly *no library bonds should be issued if the library will not be adequately maintained after construction.* Such a palpable lack of interest in library support has been revealed in the experience of the Carnegie Trustees,[16] that those who propose bond issues for library construction should guarantee, by some means, the adequate support of this institution as a safeguard against untimely and uneconomic construction.

It seems obvious that there is little excuse for resorting to bond issue if a library building can be constructed from current revenues or from the proceeds of tax levies. This, in the long run, is undoubtedly the most economical

[11] Wheeler, *loc. cit.*

[12] But these increased tax levies seem to be called for ere long in order adequately to support the library institution. If to these mounting levies for current expenses are added the fixed interest and amortization charges, the future does carry a larger proportion of the library costs than was incurred by those who provided the building. This has been justified, by some, by explaining that the value of the library and the quality of its service increases with the passage of time. Cf. Brown, *Manual of Library Economy*, p. 49.

[13] Cf. Sureties, An Appeal to Mr. Carnegie, *Library Assistant*, Vol. 4, pp. 202-03.

[14] The standard statistics collected by the American Library Association, moreover do not elicit this information.

[15] Brown, *op. cit.* p. 50. Wheeler, after careful observation, but without adequate data, concludes that "an expenditure of over $1.00 in building costs for each 1000 books assured circulation is not justified out of public funds," *loc. cit.*, p. 5.

[16] Cf. Wheeler, *loc. cit.*, p. 1.

course for the taxpayer, but its availability is often limited by numerous conditioning factors other than the encroachment of building costs upon operating revenues. In most jurisdictions the construction of a library from tax revenue would entail an increase in the tax levy. The amount of this increase would be determined by the cost of erecting the library, and the amount of taxable property in the jurisdiction, assuming that the levy would be an addition to the property tax. The possibility of employing an increase in the tax rate to furnish the revenue for building construction would be determined, first, by the flexibility of the local revenue system. If the existing tax rate was high, the possibilities of further increases (directly or indirectly through increases in assessed valuations) would be very limited, and if library officials were forced to raise the rate to the limit of tolerance, the ill-will engendered by such increase might react unfavorably upon future claims for adequate library support. It is true that the addition to the rate necessary to build a library might be negligible, either because of a small outlay for building purposes, or because of a large amount of taxable property in the jurisdiction, but the small additional rate can only be considered relative to the total claims upon taxpayers. Those who are wont to advocate small rate increases for worthy projects often overlook the level which the total effective tax rate has attained. It frequently happens, too, that tax-rate limitation laws prevent further additions to the tax rate, thus closing the door to proposals to finance libraries out of the receipts collected from taxes.[17] Moreover, the lack of taxable capacity—or the absence of taxable wealth—in some localities prevents the use of a tax program for library construction. Such districts, however, have seldom desired to erect libraries even by bond issues, for the possibilities of adequate support, either before or after the construction of a building, are decidedly limited. It should be added that if such districts, which are usually considered "pauper" sections, are to be provided with libraries, it will be through some form of philanthropy or state aid.

In some cases, however, the lack of ability to finance library construction may be due to the location, size or shape of the jurisdiction affected rather than an inherent inability to provide adequate revenues. This is often the case where independent political units have been carved within the state without considering the ability of these units to support government. If such districts are forced to abandon library projects because they are too costly, or are required to issue bonds to secure them, it may indicate that the political unit seeking to construct the library is too small. It may be that the city which is trying to build the library should not have one, but rather that the county which includes the city should be the building unit. And if there are several towns within the county the need may be for a large main library with out-of-town branches rather than for a series of small independent, non-cooperating and poorly financed libraries. Likewise, in sparsely settled districts, the creation of special library districts composed of several counties might enable all to secure library facilities which otherwise none would enjoy. Of course in the creation of such districts it would be possible to link a few "poor" counties with a "rich" one, so that the wealth of the one could be tapped to provide library facilities for others. If the wealthiest county could thus secure a large main library while branches were established in other centers, the objections to the geographical dispersion of funds under this scheme would be lessened. The special district has interesting possibilities for benefit as well as abuse. It is none the less true, however, that the size of the political unit which is seeking to build a library becomes an important factor in determining whether the project can be undertaken and how it should be financed.

The particular body in a municipality which is to undertake the building of the library is often possessed of such limited resources that it cannot finance a building program out of current revenues. This may be due to limitations upon the tax rates which it can levy; to dependence upon almost fixed appropriations; or to the lack of taxable property. Indeed, similar limitations upon borrowing powers may be operative, so that what is said here applies both to bond issues and tax-levy programs. Such conditions indicate *prima facie,* at least, that the body in question should be very cautious about undertaking a building program. It suggests, too, the possibilities of joint enterprises with other branches of government. There is every reason why the school officials should be called upon to aid in the construction of libraries either through their power to levy taxes or to issue bonds.[18] Certainly they should house school libraries.[19] They can be justly called upon to finance, or help finance, branch build-

[17]It is possible that library levies might be exempted from these limitations.

[18]In some localities, as in Kansas City and Grand Rapids, the libraries are controlled by school authorities. *A Survey of Libraries in the United States,* p. 122.

[19]Fifty-one libraries operate 228 branches in public schools. *Ibid.* The usual practice in case of such libraries is for the school authorities to defray the cost of room, light, heat, janitor service, furniture and equipment. The library authorities assume the cost of librarian, books, periodicals and library supplies. *Ibid,* p. 164.

ings near or adjacent to school houses if they are unwilling directly to aid the cause of adult education through general library construction.[20] When general education becomes the aim of school authorities there is no reason why they should not directly undertake the construction of libraries. If legal restrictions prevent, they can, of course, be removed. If the cooperation of school officials can be secured, the possibilities of immediate construction through the use of current revenues may be increased. But the possibilities of cooperation are not limited to school boards. Courts of law may be interested in providing a wing of a library building to house a law library if the building can be located near the court house. Park boards may be appealed to for the donation of appropriate sites.[21] The financial advantages which would accrue from the cooperative endeavors of several municipal bodies should not be overlooked. Such cooperation may answer the question as to whether the library shall be paid for today or mortgaged for future payment.

The *type of buildings* to be erected may also determine the financial policy to be followed. A main building may cost too much to enable the authorities to adopt a tax program, but if the library can be constructed on a unit basis, with ample provision for future needs by the construction of subsequent units, it may be feasible to erect the library out of tax revenues. The unit plan may also be adopted in the construction of the larger branches. In the larger cities, where branch buildings are constructed almost annually, there is little or no excuse for financing constructional activities out of the proceeds of bond issues.[22] The outlay recurs periodically, and after the passage of a number of years the annual interest and amortization charges on an increasing number of branches could easily equal or exceed the outlay required to construct such a building. School boards in some of the larger cities have adopted building programs which call for annual construction and annual bond issues. This practice is to be condemned and does not constitute a justification for its adoption by library boards. These boards should anticipate their needs and levy taxes, so far as possible, to meet them.[23]

In Minneapolis, for example, many of the branch library buildings have been constructed from city taxes,[24] although the sites for a few buildings donated to the city were purchased from bond issues. Detroit, on the other hand, appears to have been making extensive use of its borrowing powers to finance library construction.[25] The wisdom of this policy for a city of such size and wealth may be doubted. Other examples could be cited, but our interest here is in general principles rather than in the practices of certain municipalities. In general, it is believed, however, that branch libraries in the larger cities should be erected more frequently from tax receipts than from the proceeds of bond issues.

If it is proper to increase tax levies to construct library buildings, a valid claim to increased levies can be made for all similar construction. If other departments of government should simultaneously decide to increase tax levies for building purposes, the resulting total tax rate might increase to a point where it would not be tolerated by the taxpayer. Such levies should not constitute a permanent increase in taxes, as the levy for particular construction projects would cease with their completion. It is probable, however, that when these levies were removed, others would be made to take their place, not all of which would be for the acquisition of permanent properties. The relation of levies for library construction to levies for other building construction indicates the desirability of a unified municipal building program financed by a single building fund levy until a city is adequately supplied with the facilities for housing its various departments. The tax levy for this purpose would be fairly stable, and over a period of years should not be excessive. The consolidation of all municipal building programs would make possible many economies in construction, supervision, architectural service and financing. It would require careful planning for the future, which should produce not only better service but also better buildings.[26] It would be possible in this way to allocate construction dates according to need and to create building fund reserves in those years in which new construction was not needed. There are objections to such a policy, to be sure, but the advantages of such a consolidated program should be considered by municipalities.

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[20]Many of the school branches are also designed to serve the general public and 99 of the 228 branches have separate entrances leading from the streets to the reading rooms to facilitate this service. In Kenosha, Wis., and Joplin, Mo., separate buildings for some of the branch libraries are maintained on school grounds. *Ibid.*

[21]The Logan Park Branch Library in Minneapolis was housed in a building constructed jointly with the Park Board.

[22]Lutz, *op. cit.*, pp. 524-25.

[23]Practically two-thirds of the libraries reporting to the A. L. A. Survey stated that their branches had been established in accordance with a definite program of extension. It is significant that a majority of the cities cited as following this practice are not reported in Table as having outstanding bond issues. *A Survey of Libraries in the United States*, pp. 116-17.

[24]Report of Minneapolis Public Library, 1915, p. 71 ff.

[25]See Table.

[26]In 1926 the City Budget Committee of Buffalo asked all of the departments of the City, including the library, to make an estimate of the capital investment it would call upon the city to make during the next 10 years. Cf. *Thirtieth Annual Report of Buffalo Public Library*, 1927, p. 12.

When all of these alternatives are exhausted the possibility of a bond program remains. Once a bond program has been adopted, numerous questions arise. The type of bonds to be issued must be determined; the manner and conditions of flotation must be decided upon; the funds for the amortization of the debt must be set aside or appropriated in the budget; the choice between serial bonds or sinking funds must be made, and shortly after the issuance of the bonds questions pertaining to the retirement, refunding or conversion of the debt will arise to demand decision. The answers to these questions relative to the practices current in library circles can scarcely be made. Whatever answer would be given would be on the basis of general policies developed in other fields of government finance. Perhaps the lessons there learned would be useful to librarians, but in the absence of information relating to library practices this type of analysis is not wholly desirable. Before attacking these problems, it appears best to wait until more data upon library bond issues have been collected. It may not be too much to hope that in the future the American Library Association may undertake the collection of financial statistics which may be used as the basis of research in answering some of these questions.

In this analysis of the financial aspects of the library building program attention has been called to some of the factors to be considered before resorting to bond issues. The bond proposal is not supportable in the first instance merely by the citation of general fiscal maxims or principles which affirm the validity of the use of public credit for public work or for the acquisition of public property. The issuance of bonds is rather to be viewed as a course of last resort for the construction of library buildings. This conception of the province of bond issues in library finance is in no way a disparagement of a bond program; it is merely a declaration that bond issues should not be tried until other courses have at least been examined and their possibilities exhausted. All too frequently the easy road to library construction has been through bond issues with no consideration of an alternative policy. Sound planning seems to call for a different procedure, or at least a preliminary analysis of the entire fiscal situation of the political units involved before bonds are issued. Thus the financial policy of library boards may be placed upon a surer footing and some abuses of public credit may be checked.

PUBLIC LIBRARY BOND ISSUES BY CITIES AND STATES[1]

City	Date of Issue	Year of Maturity	Period of Issue (years)	Rate of Interest (%)	Amount of issue outstanding
Alabama—					
Birmingham	1924	1926-34	2-10	5	$117,000
	1924	1935-39	11-15	5	80,000
	1924	1940-54	16-30	5	430,000
	1924	1935-54	11-30	5	10,000
Mobile	1926	1956	30		250,000
California—					
Alameda	1908	1926-48	18-30	4.5	3,508
Alhambra	1912	1926-52	14-40	5	33,750
Compton	1923	Annually	1	5	8,000
Los Angeles	1921	1928-61	7-40	4.75	2,176,000
	1923	1928-62	5-39	5	458,000
	1925	1928-59	3-34	4.5	442,000
	1925	1960-61	35-36	4.5	24,000
Palto Alto	1922	1962	40	6	36,000
San Francisco	1904	1928-44	24-40	3.5	642,700
San Mateo	1927	1928-46	1-19	5	50,000
Connecticut—					
Bridgeport	1925	1926-55	1-30	4.25	150,000
	1925	1926-55	11-30	4.25	111,000
New Haven	1922	1950	28	4.5	50,000
Norwalk City	....	1928		4	5,000
Florida—					
Avon Park	1925	1930-54	5-29	6	15,000
Lakeland	1923	1942-52	19-29	6	25,000
	1924	1942	18	5.5	75,000
Illinois—					
Rockford	1922	1926-32	4-10	5	17,500
Indiana—					
Indianapolis	1911[a]	1946	25	4	125,000
	1915[a]	1955	40	4.25	500,000
Iowa—					
Davenport	1922	1926-42	4-20	4.5	170,000
Sioux City	1926	1927-33	1-7	4	30,000
	1926	1934-46	8-20	4.25	70,000
Massachusetts—					
Beverly	1911	1927-31	16-20	4	110,000
Brookline	1909	1927-29	18-20	3.5	18,300
	1909	1927-29	18-20	3.8	18,300
	1915	1927-35	12-20	4.5	7,875
Everett	1919[a]	1926-37	7-18	5	12,000
Needham	1914	1926-34	12-20	4	4,500
New Bedford	1909	1927-29	18-20	3.5	15,000
	1910	1926-30	16-20	4	17,000
	1910	1927-30	17-20	4	20,000
Newton	1912	1926-32	14-20	3.65	12,250
Reading	1917	1926-32	9-15	5	3,500
Michigan—					
Bay City	1921	1926-32	5-11	6	17,500
Birmingham	1927	1928-53	1-26	4.25	175,000
Detroit	1910	1940	30	3.5	25,000
	1912	1942	30	4	100,000
	1913	1943	30	4	50,000
	1913	1943	30	4	100,000
	1914	1944	30	4	475,000
	1918	1948	30	4	250,000
	1918	1948	30	4.5	750,000
	1920	1928-50	8-30	5	575,000
	1924	1928-54	4-30	4.5	513,000
	1926	1956	30	4	320,000
	1927	1928-52	1-25	4.25	500,000
	1925	1935	10	4.5	100,000
Grand Rapids	1925	1929-37	4-12	4.75	175,000
Highland Park	1925	1945	20	4.5	94,000
	1925	1945	20	4.25	306,000
	1926	1946	20	4.25	50,000
Minnesota—					
Minneapolis	1913	1939	26	4.5	40,000
	1919	1934	15	5	250,000
	1920	1930-45	10-25	4.5	26,000
St. Paul	1912	1942	30	4.25	50,000
	1913	1943	30	4.5	25,000
	1913	1943	30	4.5	525,000
Missouri—					
Kansas City School Dist.	1913	1933	20	4.5	250,000
Nebraska—					
Omaha	1912	1932	20	4.5	100,000
New Hampshire—					
Newport	[b]	1929		6	10,000
New Jersey—					
Asbury Park	1901	1931	20	4	18,000
Atlantic City	1903	1938	35	4	30,000

[1]Compiled from Moody's *Manual of Investments, Governments and Municipals*, 1928.
[a]Library site.

City	Date of Issue	Year of Maturity	Period of Issue (years)	Rate of Interest (%)	Amount of issue outstanding
Bloomfield	1925	1927-61	2-36	4.5	140,000
	1925	1962-65	37-40	4.5	18,000
Bradley Beach	1926	1928-55	2-29	5	50,000
Elizabeth	1911	1926-31	15-20	4	6,000
New Brunswick	1902	1932	30	4	12,000
Trenton	1901	1931	30	3.5	100,000
	1902	1932	30	3.5	15,000
West New York	1923	1926-63	3-40	5.5	124,000
New Mexico—					
Albuquerque	1924	1954	20-30	5	50,000
New York—					
Buffalo	1922	1927-42	5-20	4	48,000
	1922	1927-42	5-20	4	32,000
	1923	1927-43	4-20	4.25	170,000
Elmira	1921	1932	11	5	4,000
	1921	1933	12	5	18,000
	1921	1934	13	5	10,000
	1921	1936	15	5	8,000
Freeport	1923	1926-38	3-15	4.75	26,000
Mt. Vernon	1902	1932	20	3.5	16,000
	1924	1927-41	3.17	4.25	90,000
	1924	1942-44	18-20	4.25	21,000
New York City					
Brooklyn Public Library	1903	1952	49	3	40,000
	1904	1953	49	3	30,000
Carnegie Library Sites	1902	1942	40	3	250,000
	1903	1952	49	3	202,155
	1903	1953	50	3	23,500
	1904	1953	49	3	150,000
	1904	1953	49	3.5	90,000
	1904	1954	50	3.5	250,000
Public Library	1899	1929	30	3.5	500,000
	1902	1942	40	3.5	500,000
	1903	1952	49	3.5	600,000
	1906	1956	50	3	100,000
	1907	1956	49	3	50,000
	1907	1957	50	3	55,000
	1908	1957	49	3	60,000
	1909	1958	49	3	610,000
	1906	1955	49	4	500,000
	1907	1956	49	4	250,000
	1905	1954	49	3.5	1,000,000
	1907	1957	50	4	472,400
	1908	1957	49	4.5	1,000,000
	1908	1958	50	4	250,000
	1909	1958	49	4	250,000
	1909	1959	50	4	800,000
	1909	1959	50	4	500,000
Utica	1901	1929-31	28-30	4	30,000
	1904	1926-34	22-30	3.5	13,500
	....	1926-29	....	4.5	2,400
	....	1926-32	....	4.25	7,000
	....	1927-35	....	4.25	10,800
White Plains	1906[a]	1946	30	3.84	13,000
	1925	1935-59	10-34	4.25	50,000
Ohio					
Cincinnati	1904	1934	30	4	30,000
	1905	1935	30	4	31,000
	1907	1957	50	4	12,500
	1908	1938	30	4	3,000
	1909	1929	20	4	2,000
	1910	1950	40	4	16,000
	1911	1931	20	4	13,000
	1912	1932	20	4	4,200
	1913	1953	40	4.5	6,000
Cleveland	1908	1928	20	4.5	8,500
	1916	1946	30	5	3,500
Columbus	1915	1935	20	4.5	5,000
	1921	1941	20	5.5	10,000
Hamilton	1920	1930	10	6	15,000
New Philadelphia City School District	1916[a]	1927-31	11-15	5	2,500
Portsmouth	1919	1926-28	7-9	5	2,500
Toledo	1919	1929	10	5	25,000
Youngstown	1927	1928-37	1-10	5	25,000
	1925	.....	....	..	25,000
Oklahoma—					
Okmulgee	1921	Serially	....	5	100,000
Tulsa	1912	1926-37	14.25	5	4,086
Oregon—					
Klamath Falls	1925	1928-37	3-12	..	50,000
Tennessee—					
Memphis	1923	1926-53	3-30	4.5	140,000
Texas—					
Corsicana	1926	1966	40	..	5,000
El Paso	1919	1959	40	5	25,000
Houston	1922	1927-47	5-25	5	168,000
Virginia—					
Richmond	1926	1960	34	4.5	12,000
	1927	1961	34	4.25	65,000
Wisconsin—					
Milwaukee	1912	1927-32	15-20	4.5	9,000
	1913	1928-33	15-20	4.5	9,000
West Allis	1913	1931-33	18-20	5	2,400

[b]Library notes.

The New Library Building, University of North Carolina

By Donald Coney

Assistant Librarian, University of North Carolina

THE dedication of the new library building of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, October 19th, marked the successful culmination of many years' work on the part of Dr. L. R. Wilson, Librarian, and the university authorities. The building represents the cooperation of the library staff, the architects, the contractor and the university building department, which made much of the equipment. The architects are Atwood & Nash, Inc., of Chapel Hill, with McKim, Mead & White as consultant.

Facing north, the building stands at the foot of a gently sloping quadrangle, which will be eventually bounded by classroom buildings. The main section, faced with Indiana limestone, is 208 feet long, the height at the dome 85 feet, at the ends 60 feet. Due to the contour of the ground, all basement rooms have full-size windows above ground, making in effect a four-story structure.

Expansion is amply provided for at the back in wings from the ends of the main section as indicated by dotted lines on the plans. The cost of the building and new equipment will total $625,000. Its seating capacity is one thousand readers, or 38 per cent of the present enrollment, which is very little below the peak enrollment of two years ago.

Arrangement

Undergraduate quarters are confined to the main floor. All reserve books are used in the reading room to the left of the main entrance, which seats 160 readers and shelves 4000 volumes. The rooms to the right house two departmental libraries brought into the building on its completion which are largely used by undergraduates.

The Rural Social Economics Department, which supports a large and highly specialized library, is housed in the basement with the reading room of the North Carolina Collection and the Library Extension Department.

Readers intending to use books from the stack or the reference collection, or graduate students on their way to the carrells, go to the second floor, where the delivery room, occupying an intermediate position, acts as a vestibule to the main reading room or to the stack.

Administrative quarters are invariably in the intermediate part of the building, between the main section and the stack. While the space available here for the departmental offices is recognized as not permanently adequate, it is intended to expand these quarters with the extension of the building.

Conveniences for the staff were carefully studied. Each office is equipped with a private lavatory, coat closet, or locker space. The stairwell toilets at the ends of the building are reserved for staff use on the first and second floors. A staff room, equipped with electric plate, sink, china closet, comfortable chairs and a sofa, has been provided in the basement.

The main reading room. The columns are a representation of green Tinos marble with black marble bases and bronze capitals. Note newspaper holders set in shelves at left

Walls and Floors

The walls of the offices and secondary public rooms are finished in a light yellow rough plaster, the color being an integral part of the plaster so that scratches do not show white. The ceilings are white.

In the delivery room and adjoining corridors the walls are artificial travertine with ornamental plaster ceilings. The main reading room received special treatment, the walls above the

book cases being acoustical plaster designed to deaden sound. The ceiling is also of this plaster, and in addition is backed with a layer of mineral wool for insulation against heat and cold.

Floors in rooms of secondary importance are covered with cork carpet. This was chosen because of its low cost, its great resilience, making for long life and quiet, and its neutral brown, which approximates North Carolina clay in color.

All floors on the second floor, except the offices which are cork carpet and the main stair landings which are travertine, are finished in rubber tile in two shades of marbled brown. Rubber base has been employed except where marble or travertine is called for. The corridors of the first floor and basement are terrazzo. The entrance vestibule is floored with Tennessee marble.

A Distributor Station. Car to right has just unloaded a book which is about to slide into the receiving pocket. As car passes this floor, unloading comb returns to normal perpendicular

Stack

The stack room is 72 feet high, 82 feet wide and 36 feet deep. It stands at the rear of the structure, south of which ample expansion space has been allowed. It is designed to contain nine tiers of Snead Standard Type "A" stack, 7½ feet to the tier, with aisles 34 inches wide. Five of the possible nine tiers have been completed. The first floor in the basement lacks shelving, while a temporary ceiling has been laid over the sixth floor, which is contiguous with the second floor of the main building. The capacity of the present stack is over 300,000 volumes. By completing the unfinished floors the capacity can be increased by more than 150,000 volumes.

The roof is carried on steel columns encased in brick. The stack proper is carried on its own foundations, the lateral thrust only being borne by the walls. The south wall can be removed and the stack continued in that direction.

The stack, like the whole building, is heated by steam. Carrells, which line the walls on each floor are provided with hand-controlled radiators. A thermostat located midway up the stack controls radiators and cold air shutters in the blower system which draws stale air out of the top floor of the stack and forces it through ducts down to the first floor, where it recirculates as fresh air.

All metal work in the stack, except the shelves, which are black, is painted glossy yellow. This was preferred to gray because of its greater light-reflecting and dirt-resisting qualities. Floors are pink Kasota stone. Ceilings were spray-painted with the metal work to increase reflection.

Stack lighting called for a good deal of study. The most satisfactory and least expensive fixtures discovered are 60-watt interior frosted lamps with slightly conical white porcelain reflectors. These furnish a fairly even illumination to the bottom as well as to the top shelves at a low initial cost.

Each carrell is equipped with a metal book shelf, a study table supported on long brackets, a chair and drop cord lamp. They are open to the aisle. Carrells on the east and west sides are 5 by 3 feet in plan; those on the south are 4 feet 3 inches by 3 feet. The stack windows are the metal frame type with one movable pane; the glass is ribbed to diffuse light. Venetian

blinds are used here as well as in all other parts of the building.

Additional stack space is gained under the delivery room area, where three floors of stack from the old building were installed.

Book Transportation

Transportation of books is handled by three agencies: a continuous stair, two flights to the stack floor, connects the stack from top to bottom; beside this stair runs the elevator shaft equipped with an Otis automatic machine; just inside the stack to the left of the central entrance is the shaft of the Snead Book Distributor. This distributor can be used to send books from the various floors to the desk, or to redistribute books from the desk to the floors.

Communication

All rooms and two stack floors are linked with a Strowger Automatic telephone system, which has been connected with the town system so that the same instrument may be used for both inside and outside calls.

A Branch Building Program in Providence

By Clarence E. Sherman

Associate Librarian, Providence Public Library, Rhode Island

To the Providence Public Library, the year 1928 had a double significance. First, it marked the close of the first half-century of its growth and development. But perhaps even greater in measure of importance, the first branch library building was erected.[1] More than twenty years ago the Providence Public Library began its policy of establishing branches and sub-branches in the outlying neighborhoods of the city until nine branches and three sub-branches were in operation. But all were in quarters not planned for library purposes—school buildings, a store, community centers, etc. Only one has occupied a separate building, and that one is a renovated dwelling house.

Charging desk and librarian's office in the Wanskuck Branch, Providence

Providence, in its development of branch library buildings, has been one of the most retarded cities of its size in the country. It did not share in the distribution of the grants of the Carnegie Corporation, and as the library is not municipally operated, financial support from the city government has been not so readily obtained as in most other American cities.

As the result of a careful study of branch conditions, the trustees of the library voted in 1927 to start a program of branch library construction, which, if completed, would place modern branch buildings in seven sections of the city as "regional" branches, with smaller branches in as many junior high schools to be erected in Providence, breaking down the long distances between the regional branches. The first in this system of structures was completed and occupied in November. It was hoped that this might be both a demonstration of branch library objectives and an influence in securing sufficient funds from public-spirited benefactors or from the city government to proceed further with the building program.

This branch is located in the extreme northwestern section of the city, in an area very much affected by the presence of the Wanskuck Mills. In 1910 the Providence Public Library took over a library operated by the

[1]Another branch building was provided in 1928 by reconstructing a church edifice. In it, there was also erected a book storage reservoir with a capacity for 300,000 volumes. THE LIBRARY JOURNAL 54:13, 1929.

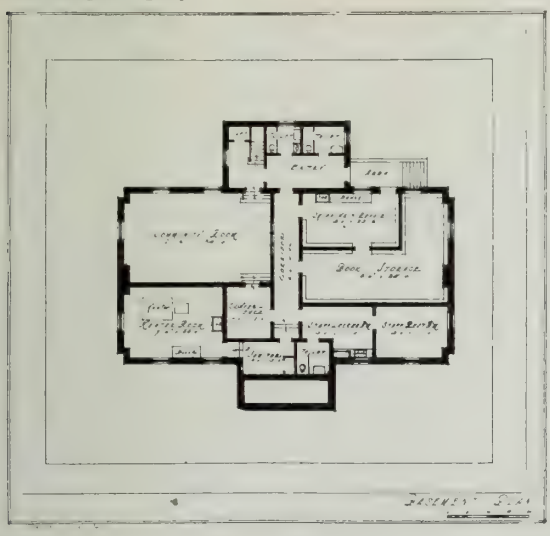
mill for its own employees, and since that date this branch's growing activities had expanded far beyond the limits of the quarters placed at the library's disposal by the Wanskuck Company. As the Wanskuck Branch was in most pressing need of relief, and because the community is at a distant point from the Central Library, it was decided to erect the first branch library there.

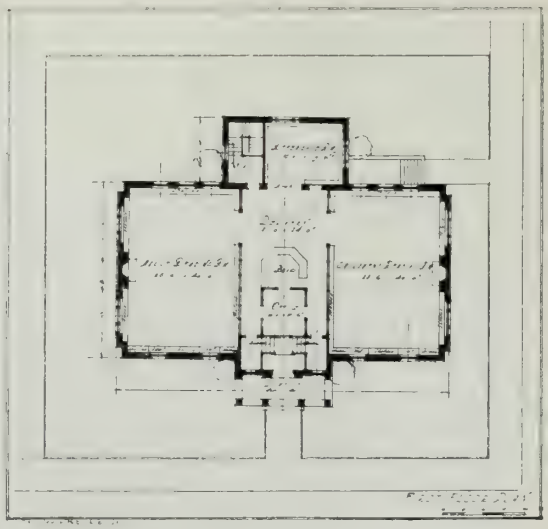
The site selected was owned by the Wanskuck Company, and it was transferred to the Providence Public Library at a considerably reduced price. The situation is most desirable for library purposes. It is near the junction of four streets (one with a street car line), adjacent to a platoon school and a municipal playground. The site, a corner lot, has a frontage of 110 feet and a depth of 100 feet.

Reference Room in the Wanskuck Branch at Providence

As erected, the building is 81 feet 6 inches long with a depth of 43 feet plus a 16-foot projection at the rear. The construction is of Harvard brick, laid in Flemish bond, with limestone trim, and columns of wood. The style is Rhode Island Colonial. Purposely set low and with 10 feet of the sidewalk, the building has a decidedly intimate and inviting appearance, more like a friendly clubhouse than a severely dignified temple of knowledge.

As the visitor leaves the sidewalk and steps up to the portico, two small show windows catch the eye. Planned as a part of the front windows, they detract not a bit from the architectural





charm of the façade, but rather add to it.

Within the front entrance, attractively finished in Napoleon gray marble, incoming traffic goes to the right, passing through a glass door and finds itself immediately at the very center of things—the librarian's office and the charging desk.

The Wanskuck Branch, Providence, erected in 1928

At the right of the delivery room, separated by a glass partition, is the children's reading room (40 feet by 28 feet 6 inches), with shelving for 6500 books and tables and chairs for thirty-six readers. At the opposite side of the building is the reading room for adults with similar provisions for books and readers. Windows stop at the tops of the bookcases at rear and sides of the main floor, with low windows and window seats on the front. There is a fireplace in each reading room. At the back center on this floor is a reference room (19 feet by 15 feet) with seats for twelve readers.

The ceiling of the main floor is 20 feet high at the center, gracefully arched to the front and rear walls. The floor covering is of battleship linoleum in brown jaspé tone. The wood trim and furniture is oak in light green finish. Windows have draw curtains of casement cloth.

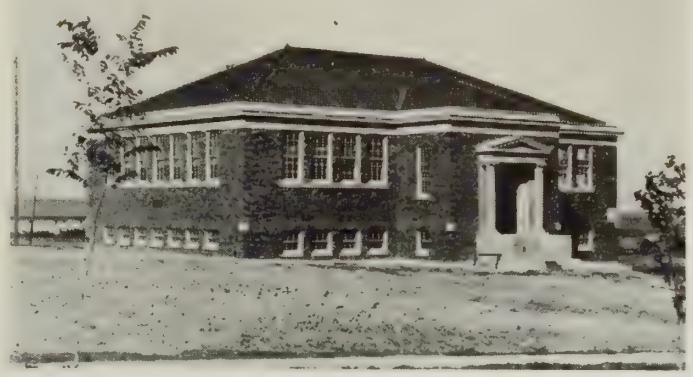
Approach to the basement from the main floor is made via a stairway at the rear. There is also a direct entrance from the ground level. In the basement, provisions have been made for a community room, seating 125; a small conference or committee room; locker, toilet, and rest rooms for the staff; shipping room; book storage room (capacity 10,000); heating plant (oil burning); janitor's room, and public toilets. The trustees of the Public Library have offered to build five additional branches to replace present inadequate quarters, expending the necessary funds from the library's endowment, provided the city government will make an annual increase in the Public Library's appropriation sufficient to reimburse the library for loss of income and also to meet the increase in cost of operating a larger branch library in each instance. The annual increase settled upon it is $10,000 for each new branch erected. The city government, by appropriation, made it possible for the Public Library to build another branch building during 1929.

Nebraska Normal College Library

By Mrs. Anna B. Bright

Librarian

THE LIBRARY of the State Normal College was first housed in the east end of the library room (later an assembly room) vacated in September, and it was largely a matter of each teacher furnishing his and her own library. There was a fine private collection in the room of Doctor Stough, head of the language department, which contained some rare old volumes and was larger than the one in the assembly room. When the library collection grew too large to be kept in the assembly room, it was moved again. In 1914 the first addition on the west of this building was completed and the assembly room was moved to its present location. The library was then moved back to the old assembly room and occupied the entire room.



The Nebraska State Normal College Library, Chadron, Neb.

Miss Anna Price, from the University of Illinois library school, was the first librarian. The library now began to take form; suitable furniture was purchased, the books were classified and cataloged and a well-selected reference collection was started. Miss Price was followed by Miss Harris.

When more room was needed, the library expanded on the east and annexed one of the laboratory rooms. This became the librarian's office and was soon filled with the overflow from the reading room. There was no more room for expansion. The library was surrounded by the science department, the reading room was overcrowded, chairs were tucked into every corner and even the floor began to creak and groan at every step. President Elliott wanted and has obtained a new library building, a building that is an ornament to the campus and a credit to the growing State normal college. The reading room is on the first floor and has a seating capacity of 200. The floor is covered with brown battleship linoleum and the walls are tinted a pleasing shade to harmonize with the frieze and cornice, which are touched with terra-cotta. The tables, chairs, desk and cases have a golden oak finish. There is indirect lighting and a fine ventilating system, which insures plenty of fresh air without any extremes of heat or cold. The reference books and bound magazines are arranged round the walls. The reserve section is back of the charging desk. The stack room is below the reading room, with a capacity of 60,000 vols.

"We dedicate this library to that high and worthy task of training the mind to think honestly, soberly, clearly, thoroughly, and sanely. We dedicate this institution and these books to the task of supplying that stimulation of the intellect of the faculty and student body and citizens of this community to the end that they may give of their training thus received to the solution of the many problems confronting them whether they be in the realm of the social, the political, the moral, or the intellectual. 'God, give us men who can think,' we pray. The answer to that prayer is found in no small measure in the degree to which the library ministers to the feeding of our minds. Second, we dedicate this library to the high and worthy task of teaching men and women how to more efficiently perform their tasks as students in the classroom and as students out in the active fields of human endeavor. It is not alone sufficient that we afford here the 'means of grace.' It is not alone sufficient that we gather together in vast storehouses any proportionate amount of the sum total of human knowledge as comprehended on the printed page. Just this and no more still would leave this institution as a thing that is dead. Our young people must be taught the uses to which these materials may be put. They must be taught how to use and how to avail themselves of the riches of the storehouse and, furthermore, how they may use these facilities and those of other similar institutions in the years that lie ahead."

Extracts from address given at dedication of Nebraska Normal College Library by G. W. Rosenlof.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

January 15, 1930

Editorial Forum

THE "learned societies," Historical, Economic and other, have come into the settled practice of holding their annual meeting during the holiday week, and though the A. L. A., like the N. E. A., has its great gathering mid-year, the mid-winter library meeting at Chicago, held this year the last two days of December, brought together an attendance approximating four hundred, exceeding in size the full meetings of most of the other societies. Incidentally, the Council suggested that the mid-winter meeting might usefully be held from time to time in another than the Headquarters city. A chief interest this year was in the progress of the endowment fund and the increase of membership to meet the conditions of the Carnegie Corporation in permitting each added membership to be capitalized at twenty times the annual return toward making up the million dollars necessary to obtain the added million donation conditionally promised by the corporation. Mr. Utley, Newberry librarian, as chairman of the committee, pointed out that 45,000,000 of our people are still without library facilities as emphasizing the need for further extension work on the part of the A. L. A. The cooperation of the League of Library Commissions in this endeavor was evidenced in the donation of $1,000 from its funds for A. L. A. endowment.

* * *

THE MEETINGS devoted to the problems of large libraries presented so attractive a program and personnel that the attendance here of nearly three hundred rivaled the full gathering, and to some extent defeated the purpose of this plan, which was to bring together the "large librarians" in intimate and informal discussion of the problems peculiar to administration on a large scale. While these meetings are not intended to be exclusive, they are intended to be selective, and to fulfill their purpose it may be necessary to have it understood that, while they are open meetings, only the presence of those concerned with the problems of the libraries in the great cities are expected to be present, even as hearers. With the exception of the eternal question of fiction purchasing, the meetings dealt almost entirely with such administrative questions. More than one large library has suffered from or been threatened with a budget cut, and Mr. Ranck's view, that the best remedy was to curtail bookbuying or close branches, was preferable to demoralizing the staff by discharges or reduction of salaries, as this brought the question of the value of the library directly to citizens and taxpayers. With this question there was linked up that of departmental organization, always costly, which in some libraries has been carried very far, and which was vigorously opposed by Dr. Locke of Toronto with his always delightful sense of humor.

* * *

IN PROMOTING the endowment fund, it has proved desirable to acquaint librarians throughout the country with the methods and workings of Headquarters by holding meetings, of which one of the most interesting was that in New York last week, which brought together in the Chamber of Commerce Hall some two hundred librarians and others interested in libraries, and resulted in an interesting fire of questions, as called for by those in charge of the meeting. This scheme of open meetings for the discussion of A. L. A. problems should be useful, in line with Mr. Dana's criticism and the work of Mr. Compton's committee. One pertinent question was pressed home by a trustee, who asked what curtailment Headquarters would favor in case the endowment was confined to the present million and ordinary returns in the event that the second and third millions were not obtained, and although the answer was not fully clear, the indication seemed to be that emphasis should be put on library extension and possibly adult education, "a noble experiment," be minimized as an A. L. A. project and left more to other organizations which deal with that important subject. It is to be hoped that these meetings will be carried through the various library centers of the country, both as a means of informing librarians and of stimulating public interest in the A. L. A. through librarians thus better informed as to the work of that national association.

* * *

AN INTERESTING and creditable development in the library field has been the cooperation which has come about between book publishers and librarians, evidenced especially in the remarkable organization which has now been

achieved throughout the country in Children's Book Week. John Macrae, president of E. P. Dutton & Co., which has published largely in children's literature, has taken a welcome initiative in offering $1,000 yearly for at least three years as a fellowship fund to be used in training children's librarians. The fund is named in honor of Edward Payson Dutton, the founder and for sixty-five years the head of this publishing house, and is happy both in its name and aim. Mr. Macrae accompanies the gift with a cordial letter, in which he says: "The stupendous good results of libraries with children's sections, carefully and properly equipped and carried out, is in my opinion beyond the reach of imagination." May other publishers follow this example! The Caroline M. Hewins Scholarship Fund, established in honor of that great lover of children, has already done good work in providing a scholarship in the same field, as is set forth on another page, and it may be hoped that Rhode Island librarians will take the initiative in a similar memorial to that other woman librarian, Mrs. Minerva W. Saunders of Pawtucket, who is to be credited with the origin, as is Mrs. Hewins with the wider development, of the children's room within libraries.

* * *

An important feature of the report of the Librarian of Congress, which should not be overlooked, is the modest statement of Dr. Putnam of his remarkable achievement in bringing into the library service experts of the first rank in the several departments, a scheme started three years ago with the volunteer enlistment of Dr. E. C. Richardson as Honorary Consultant in Bibliography, and has now been developed in successive stages in two directions. Chairs in Music, Fine Arts and American History have already been made possible by generous private endowments which, added to the stipend of the government, induced the cooperation of such men as Carl Engel, Dr. Holland, and Professor Jameson in the combined work of the administration of the department and of expert counsel to those engaged in research in the respective fields. The recent Guggenheim gift has made possible the service of Dr. Zahm, especially qualified as an aviation expert in theory and practice, to fill the "chair of aeronautics," which, with the generous provision from this fund, will build up what will prove to be possibly the most important library in the world in this special field.

The list of consultants now includes, in Spanish Literature, Señor Riaño; in English Literature, Dr. De Wolfe Howe; in Classical Literature, Professor Fowler; in European History, Professor Bourne; in Economics, Dr. Victor Clark; in Science, Prof. Alfred Lane, and in Philosophy, Professor Hammond, who will not have administrative functions but will serve as research experts for the help of scholars. Worthington C. Ford returns to the Library of Congress in like service with reference to the collection of source material in American history brought under the Rockefeller gift. While it should be kept in mind that the Library of Congress is not establishing a teaching university, it may be said that few universities can boast of so remarkable an equipment of scholarship as the names and records of these men indicate.

* * *

A most important desideratum in the library field, as has often been pointed out, is the prevention of waste of duplication of time and effort by those pursuing similar lines of investigation without knowledge of what another is doing. Mr. Severance's Institute Committee for Encouragement of Research has stepped into the breach of the danger by undertaking both to suggest topics for library research, as in the themes in library-school work, and to act as a clearing house for those having a specific subject in mind by answering their queries as to whether anyone else is working in the same field. His fertile mind has suggested a remarkable number and variety of topics, beyond possibility of inclusion in our columns, but those presented herewith show the wide range possible to research students and constitute a stimulus to those who would like to do a good piece of work for the library profession at large.

* * *

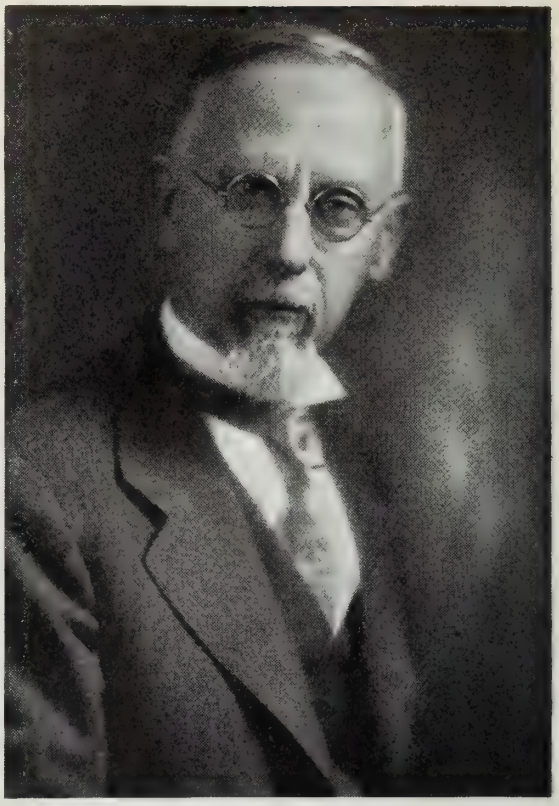
The development of the brief Index to Current Literature and Bibliography into a new department which will be more comprehensive and will also include excerpts or annotations will, it is hoped, prove of interest and value to the profession. It is intended to publish this mid-monthly, while the forecast of publications for the ensuing month will be continued in the initial number of each month. A revision of the American Library Directory is in hand, to be published early in 1930 as returns are received and can be edited, and prompt cooperation of all libraries is asked in supplying the information desired. It is intended to include in this volume the list of special collections, which was a feature of the Supplement in 1928 to the Directory of 1927, and which has proved of considerable value to those interested in these special fields.

Librarian Authors

HARRY LYMAN KOOPMAN, librarian of Brown University since 1893, has become known throughout the library world for his work at Brown and for his place among American authors and poets. Born in the old shipbuilding town of Freeport, Me., he was educated in the common schools of Freeport and fitted for college at its high school. At the age of sixteen he entered Colby College and graduated in 1880. In 1883 he received his A. M. and in 1908 his Litt. D., and Harvard University gave him an A. M. in 1893. He wrote his first published poem in December, 1875, and in his freshman year at college began to contribute in both prose and verse to the college monthly, later becoming one of the editors. His graduation part, an English oration, took the unusual form of a poem.

After a brief experience at teaching, he entered the Astor Library in October, 1881, in charge of periodicals and continuations. Later he assisted at the reference desk. At the beginning of 1883 he went to Cornell as a cataloger and in that same year he published his first book, an ode to Farragut, entitled *The Great Admiral.* In the spring of 1884 he went to Columbia to be a cataloger on Mr. Dewey's staff and in the fall of 1885 became cataloger at the Rutgers College Library. At the beginning of February, 1886, he left Rutgers to catalog the special library of George P. Marsh at the University of Vermont and the result of his labors were published in 1892 in a royal octavo volume. In the meantime he had spent several years in cataloging the books of the University library itself. In 1887 he put forth his next two volumes of verse, *Orestes and Other Poems* and *Woman's Will, with Other Poems.* In 1889 he married Helene Luise Mayser of Ulm, Germany, and their two children were born at Burlington.

On the first of July, 1893, he became Librarian of Brown University at Providence, where he is now completing his thirty-seventh year, at the close of which he must retire under the rules of the University. In his present position he has published the *Historical Catalog of Brown University,* 1895; *The Mastery of Books,* 1896; the three volumes of poetry, *Morrow Songs,* 1898, *At the Gates of the Century,* 1905, and *The Librarian and the Desert,* 1908; *Handbook of the Library of Brown University,* 1910; a collection of essays, *The Booklover and His Books,* 1917; *Hesperia, an American National Poem,* 2 v., 1919-1924; *The Guerdon, a Poem,* 1921; a tribute in an imitation of Chaucerian verse in the Wilberforce Eames memorial volume, entitled *The Clerk of Breuklyn,* 1924; a prose poem *The Narragansett Country,* 1927, and a lecture, *The Eternal Pilgrim,* given on the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Bunyan in 1928. He also edited a volume entitled *Lincoln Letters, Hitherto Unpublished, in the Library of Brown University,* 1927.



HARRY LYMAN KOOPMAN

He was associate editor of the *Brown Alumni Monthly* from 1905-1917 and has been John Hay Professor of Bibliography at Brown since 1908. He was president of the Massachusetts Library Club from 1900-1901 and of the Rhode Island Library Association from 1904-1907. Since the spring of 1926 he has been a constant contributor to the editorial page of *The Providence Journal.*

Doctor Koopman states that he has had two of the greatest satisfactions that a librarian can enjoy, one a new library building and the other his "disciples." "I have had the good fortune," he states, "to be able to start some of my student assistants on a library career." His most highly appreciated professional recognition was his election to the presidency of the American Library Institute. His three years' term began in January, 1928.

A. L. A. Midwinter Meeting—I

Council

In a two-day conference the Council of the American Library Association decided many questions of importance. "A Code of Library Ethics" as to the management of libraries and the professional conduct of librarians was presented by Josephine A. Rathbone, Chairman of the A. L. A. committee, which has made a study of the subject. The title was changed to "A Suggested Code of Library Ethics" and accepted as read. A report regarding the placing of D. C. numbers on L. C. cards and further cooperative cataloging was presented by Eliza Lamb, University of Chicago Libraries. A recommendation from the Hospital Libraries Committee for affiliation with the American Hospital Association was referred back to the committee for a more definite presentation. May Wood Wigginton, Chairman of the Subscription Book Committee, reported that the first issue of the *Bulletin,* reviewing sets which are recommended, as well as those which are not, will be published this month. Sets of books about which information will be given in the first number include: *America:* Great crises in our history, told by its makers; *American Educator; Book of Popular Science; Book of Rural Life; Book Trails for Baby Feet; Circle of Knowledge; Classroom Teacher; Encyclopædia Britannica; Lincoln Library of Essential Information; Lives of Game Animals; Mythology of All Races; New Century Book of Facts; Standard Dictionary of Facts; Volume Library; World Book Encyclopedia.* In addition, about two dozen encyclopedias or subscription sets which have received authoritative reviews in other periodicals will be indexed in the first number of the new bulletin. The National Association of Book Publishers has also appointed a subscription books committee which has offered to assist the A. L. A. committee in its new venture.

O. R. Howard Thomson, from the James V. Brown Library of Williamsport, Pa., gave a report from the Fire Insurance Committee, and Mr. Milam reported on recommendations to establish a statistical bureau at A. L. A. Headquarters. George B. Utley, Librarian of the Newberry Library, reported on the present status of the million dollar endowment fund sought by the association to carry on its work. The Carnegie Corporation has already provided $1,000,000 for the American Library Association as the first contribution toward an endowment program of $3,000,000. A second $1,000,000 is in sight as soon as the public has evidenced its interest by subscribing an equal amount. One-fifth of the necessary amount has been raised. Mr. Milam reported on the new constitution of the International Federation of Library Associations. Ralph Munn, Director of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, presented a protest against that part of Section 305 of the Tariff Bill which provides for the exclusion of books urging treason, insurrection or forcible resistance to any law of the United States which was made to both the House and Senate by the Federal and State Relations Committee of the American Library Association. It was felt that many books invaluable to scholarship might be brought under the definition and recent decisions of customs officials did not inspire confidence. An amendment to the Tariff Bill was adopted by the Senate, October 11, by the narrow margin of two votes, which excludes only those books urging forcible resistance to laws of the United States or containing threats against the life of any person in this country. This modifies the more general clause, considered so objectionable by scholars and librarians, which permitted exclusion of any books advocating treason or insurrection. Harry M. Lydenberg, Assistant Director of the New York Public Library, presented an approval of all periodicals and books printed on rag paper, and Forrest Spaulding reported on plans for the World Fair in 1933. Effie Power, Director of Work with Children in Cleveland, reported the acceptance of a new scholarship of $1,000 offered by the publishers, E. P. Dutton & Co., toward a year of special training in children's work by the Section of the A. L. A. for Library Work with Children. The League of Library Commissions reported a donation of $1,000 to be given toward the A. L. A. endowment fund. The motion for this donation was made by Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl. The concluding recommendation was to the Executive Board that the midwinter meetings might be held in some city other than Chicago.

Executive Board

The following three items from the Executive Board are all that are ready for publication at the present time: J. C. M. Hanson, Professor, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, has accepted the temporary chairmanship of an editorial board for the proposed "American Library Association Journal of Discussion"; E. H. Anderson, Director, New York Public Library, and Charles C. Williamson, Director of Libraries, Columbia Univer-

sity, have been appointed American Library Association delegates to the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers to be held April 7 to 9 at Washington, D. C.; L. L. Dickerson, Librarian, Indianapolis Public Library, has been appointed a member of the Board on the Library and Adult Education to take the place of the late W. O. Carson.

Librarians of Large Public Libraries

LIBRARIANS of Large Public Libraries held two sessions at the midwinter meeting on December 30 at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill. Paul North Rice, Librarian of the Dayton Public Library, presided.

Four topics were discussed at the meeting Monday afternoon. Samuel H. Ranck, Librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library, Michigan, started the discussion of "How Should a Library Handle a Serious Cut In Its Budget?" by telling how his library managed a serious cut of $22,000 during the last year. Mr. Ranck feels that the most important things in a case like this are to keep the staff together and cut down on service to the public in books and hours of opening. This paper will be printed in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL at a later period.

In the absence of Miss Eastman, Librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, who was to open the discussion on "Departmentalization of the Largest Public Libraries," Everett P. Perry, Librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, told of the Los Angeles growth in departments from five to the present twenty-six, with a specialist for each public department. Doctor Locke of Toronto argued against specialization and Mr. Wheeler of Baltimore stated that the influence of the building itself is sometimes overestimated in this matter of specialization. He suggested that it is more important to have a first-class person in charge than to put a special department in a separate room. In the general discussion that followed it was the opinion that there must be considerable duplication on books and periodicals in a departmentalized library, that it was expensive and that readers were more interested in the contents of the books than with the physical division of books.

The third subject to be discussed was suggested by the letter of the late John Cotton Dana in *The New York Times,* suggesting the removal of fiction from public libraries. Carl B. Roden, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, led the discussion and stated that in his library during the past two years they had been cutting down on the number of fiction ordered, and that they had received practically no complaints from the public. He stated that out of the 1575 books of fiction published during 1929, that Chicago had bought only 253 titles. In the general discussion, Ralph Munn of Pittsburgh stated that a test had been made in Pittsburgh to see how many people borrowed fiction, and that it was found to be only a small proportion of the total number of borrowers. Only 10 per cent of the Grand Rapids borrowers are responsible for the great use of fiction, according to Mr. Ranck. Mr. Strohm of Detroit remarked on the trash to be found in the so-called non-fiction books, and stated that as the library served people it had a right to provide what its borrowers wish. Mr. Dudgeon of Milwaukee stated that in discriminating against fiction we are Puritanic. "Speaking of myself," he said, "I have been educated more by fiction than by any other form of reading."

Forrest Spaulding of Des Moines, Iowa, led the discussion on book review meetings, and mentioned different plans which had been used in his library. Miss Wigginston of Denver felt that all means of introducing books to staff members are good. Experiences from Cleveland and Chicago told of alternate meetings held by two groups so as to bring in all staff members.

At the Monday evening session Harry M. Lydenberg, Assistant Director of the New York Public Library, led the discussion on reserve collections. A collection of 200,000 volumes has gradually been accumulated in New York which may be drawn upon by any department in the library. Every book that is not called for oftener than once a year is sent to this collection from all branches.

Clarence E. Sherman, Associate Librarian of the Providence Public Library, led the discussion of "Is there a need of a return of the library spirit in large libraries?" He felt that librarians are no longer book-minded but business engineers. Doctor Locke of Toronto stated that the librarian who does not know books loses his power over the public because they expect him to be able to talk about them.

The next topic of discussion was "Expense of Cataloging," led by Ralph Munn, Director of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh. His problem was, "Could not libraries cut down considerably on the expense of cataloging two classes of books, foreign books and children's books? Would it not do to have a mere author list of books in other languages than English, French, German and Spanish?" Mr. Munn covered this problem with detail, and in the general discussion that followed it was the general opinion that children's books needed to be cataloged in full, with perhaps the exception of picture books and easy books. As for the

foreign books, a mere author list would not be satisfactory, as more often the foreign borrower knew the publisher or the title of the book than the author. This discussion led into an informal discussion of insurance for card catalogs and insurance for libraries in general. Mr. Spaulding of Des Moines told of a policy costing approximately $25 a year that covered small losses, damages to exhibits, etc. In several libraries (Albany, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Springfield, Mass., Cleveland and Des Moines) there is no insurance on library buildings and contents, but in Cleveland an emergency fund is kept in reserve to cover such cases.

There were several other suggested topics for discussion, but no time to cover them. The committee elected for the following year were: Chairman, Ralph Munn; Forrest Spaulding, Thomas Ayer.

College Librarians

The midwinter conference of the College Librarians of the Middle West was held Monday evening, Dec. 30, C. P. Baber, Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, presiding. The attendance was quite large and the informal discussion of the papers proved their interest. The first paper was read by Edna L. Goss of the University of Minnesota on "Cataloging of Serials and Government Documents." In this she discussed ably various guides and reference books that will help the cataloger with these publications. After this she discussed some of the many perplexing problems of this large group. This was followed by Willis H. Kerr, of Pomona College, on "Libraries for a Group of Associated Colleges." In this he, briefly but interestingly, spoke of the plan to unite the three independent college libraries of Claremont, Cal., in certain phases, as buying books costing $10 or more, centralization of bookbinding, and many other parts of library work that can be dealt with by one central library without the other libraries losing their own identities. Miss Jessie Smith, Hiram College, read a paper on "Student Assistants in a Small College Library." In this she spoke of her own interesting work at Hiram with her student assistants, describing the course of instruction given to a small, select group, and then of the work of a very select few of this class in the college. She likewise spoke with feeling on the loss to librarianship of many of the student assistants after leaving college, due to lack of interest in them in the larger libraries after graduation. The report of the nominating committee was accepted. The officers for the coming year are as follows: Chairman, Jessie J. Smith, Hiram College Library, Hiram Ohio; Secretary-Treasurer, Jessie Jenks, Illinois College Library, Jacksonville; C. P. Baber, Kansas State Teachers College Library, Emporia, third member of the committee.

University and Reference Librarians

The joint session of the University and Reference Librarians and College Librarians of the Middle West was held Monday afternoon, Dec. 30, with about 250 persons present. The first paper was by Anita M. Hostetter, American Library Association, on "Opportunities for Advanced Study: A Discussion of Scholarships Available for Library Workers." Miss Hostetter briefly but ably described scholarships open to librarians from those wanting advanced study to those who are just starting out. In a very interesting, informal talk on "Pioneering in a College Library," Elizabeth Howard West, Texas Technological College, told of her experience in the Panhandle region of Texas, from the beginning of the library, in August, 1925, to its present state. This was followed by H. W. Wilson, of the H. W. Wilson Company of New York City, on "Cooperative Periodical Exchange." His idea, in brief, is that libraries send to a designated clearing-house a list of duplicates and unwanted sets, listing each title separately, according to the Union List entry. These lists will be alphabetized and copies made to be sent to those libraries that may be interested in either buying or exchanging sets. The clearing-house will handle the selling and exchanging, with an expense rate fixed as the Wilson Company does for its services. For the individual or scattered issues of magazines, he suggested that the Wilson Want List, as compiled for several years, be used as a basis as to what is worth exchanging or selling. As H. H. B. Meyer, of the Library of Congress, was not present to speak on the new British Museum Catalog, James T. Gerould, of Princeton University, spoke briefly on the value and use of the British Museum Catalog. At the same time, he urged libraries to buy this valuable bibliographical aid. So far only 144 sets have been ordered, and 200 are needed to receive the minimum price. He then spoke on the "List of Serial Publications of Foreign Governments," giving briefly the report of the work. He was followed by Theodore W. Koch, of Northwestern University Library, who supplemented his recent articles in The Library Journal with an informal, illustrated talk, "A Librarian Revisits Europe." C. P. Baber, Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, and Julian S. Fowler, Oberlin College, chairmen of the two groups, presided jointly.

Current Library Literature

Intended to index with brief annotation, or excerpts when desirable, articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those in Cannons' "Bibliography of Library Economy," to which this department makes a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this department.

BOOK BUYING

Baldwin, E. V. Buying problems of the bookshop and the library. LIB. JOUR. 55:7-9. 1930.

Especially problems encountered in selecting original stocks.

Bostwick, A. E. Book buying for branch libraries. LIB. JOUR. 55:9-11. 1930.

Branch librarians in St. Louis enjoy a large degree of independence.

Spaulding, Forrest. Some problems of the mid-west library bookbuyer. LIB. JOUR. 55:11-13. 1930.

The chief problem is to get books in a reasonable period after publication.

BOOK STOCK

Sayers, W. B. *The Revision of the Stock of a Public Library.* London: Grafton, 1929. cl. 54p. 5s.

Recommends frequent and drastic revision, and suggests rules for discarding books in each division of the Dewey Decimal Classification, besides general rules for discarding. Indexed.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Black, N. F. The library situation in British Columbia. LIB. JOUR. 55:17-19. 1930.

Present conditions and plans of the Public Library Commission after the recent Library Survey.

BUILDINGS, LIBRARY. *See* LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE.

CARSON, WILLIAM O.

W. O. Carson. Obituaries and editorial. por. *Ont. Lib. Review.* 14:34, 40-41. 1929.

Mr. Carson was Inspector of Public Libraries in the Province of Ontario.

CATALOGING

Association des Bibliothécaires Français. *Règles Générales Proposées pour la Rédaction des Catalogues en Vue de leur Unification.* Paris: Champion, 1929. pap. 32p.

Directions for making cards for author, subject and classed catalogs, shelf-list, etc.

Johnson, M. F. *Manual of Cataloging and Classification for Elementary School Libraries.* Wilson, 1929. pap. 45p.

A guide to the making of simple catalog cards. Has been used as a teaching text at Detroit Teachers' College.

CENSORSHIP

Cannon, C. L. Who shall decide what we can't read? LIB. JOUR. 54:1024-1026. 1929.

An account of the censorship provisions in the proposed tariff bill.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

New York Public Library. *Children's Books Suggested as Holiday Gifts on Exhibition in the Central Children's Room.* 1929. pap. 20p.

An annotated list.

CHINESE LITERATURE. *See* MCGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

CHRISTMAS IN THE LIBRARY

Annable, Dorothy. Christmas in the library. *Bull. of the New Hampshire Pub. Libs.* n.s. 25:2-5. 1929.

Includes list of books priced at $1 or less.

Bailey, S. C. A library Christmas tree. LIB. JOUR. 54:1017-1018. 1929.

Christmas at St. Viator College Library, Bourbonnais, Ill.

Peterson, M. O. The spirit of Christmas at your library. illus. LIB. JOUR. 54:1015-1017. 1929.

The Des Moines (Iowa) Public Library's Christmas tree.

Rossell, M. E. Fort Wayne's Christmas exhibit. illus. LIB. JOUR. 54:1018. 1929.

CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES

Sayers, W. C. B. *An Introduction to Library Classification; Theoretical, Historical and Practical.* 3rd ed.—rewritten. London: Grafton, 1929. cl. 296p. 10s. 6d.

With readings, exercises and examination papers. Indexed.

CORRESPONDENCE STUDY, LIBRARY

Horton, Marion. Recent developments in correspondence study. LIB. JOUR. 54:1022-1023. 1929.

Particularly the Home Study Courses in Library Service of Columbia University.

DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

Clemons, Harry. D. C. *versus* L. C. *Libraries.* 35:1-4. 1930.

D. C. might be more elastic. System of L. C. notation is difficult to remember, and L. C. is still incomplete.

EDUCATION, ADULT

Shaw, W. B. *Alumni and Adult Education.* New York: Amer. Assn. for Adult Ed., 1929. pap. 117p.

The part both the college and the local library can play is given prominence in this introductory survey.

Waples, Douglas. What we don't know about the library and adult education. *Libraries.* 34:479-484. 1929.

There is lack of knowledge of objectives, methods and effects.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

Schulz, Maximillian. Libraries in tuberculosis sanatoria. *Wilson Bull.* 4:111-112. 1929.

Stresses the need of light recreational reading.

The library and the hospital. St. Paul (Minn.) P. L. *Lib. Beacon.* illus. 2:[1-2]. 1930.

ILLINOIS, UNIVERSITY OF. SMITH MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The new library, University of Illinois. *Libraries.* illus. plans. 34:503-506. 1929.

University of Illinois. *The Library Building.* Dedicated Oct. 18, 1929. Urbana. pap. [16]p. illus. plans.

INCUNABULA

Haraszti, Zoltán. XVth Century books in the [Boston Public] Library. facsims. *More Books.* 4:353-380. 1929. (To be continued).

The library owns about 200 incunabula.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS LIBRARY. GENEVA.

An international library. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:16. 1930.

The library has 95,000 volumes classified by the Brussels system.

LIBRARIES

Cole, G. W. *The Ideally Perfect Library.* Reprinted from *Essays Offered to Herbert Putnam.* pap. 15p.

The Ideally Perfect Library would include the entire production of the printing presses of all nations from about 1450 to the present day.

IOWA

Brown, C. H. Librarianship in Iowa. *Iowa Lib. Quar.* 11:49-50. 1929.

President's address to Iowa Lib. Assn. meeting.

ITALY

Hodgson, J. G. The Biblioteche Popolari of Italy. *Libraries.* 35:15-18. 1930. (To be continued.)

"The Italian equivalent of the American branch or station library."

NORTH CAROLINA

Gardner, O. M. The significance of the Citizens' Library Movement. *N. C. Lib. Bull.* 7:203-207. 1929.

Address before the N. C. Lib. Assn., by the Governor of the State.

SOUTH AFRICA

Ferguson, M. J. *Memorandum: Libraries in the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and Kenya Colony.* New York: Carnegie Corporation of New York, 1929. pap. 34p. gratis.

Based on a survey made for the Corporation.

Pitt, S. A. *Memorandum* (etc.). pap. 45p. gratis.

See also BRITISH COLUMBIA.

UNITED STATES

Hodgson, J. G. Travel notes of a visiting librarian. *Wilson Bull.* 4:116-118. 1929.

The author discovered much duplication of effort in reference departments.

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE

Wheeler, J. L. *Library Building.* pap. 22; 4p. illus. plans. (Reprinted from *The Year's Work in Librarianship.* 26-27 Bedford Sq., London: Library Assn., 1929).

"The present article confines itself largely to what has been described in print in 1928, with some slight additional explanatory text, on the same buildings, gathered by correspondence."

See also LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN.

LIBRARY FINANCE

Fair, E. M. What shall we tell the taxpayer? *Penn. Lib. Notes.* 12:57-62. 1929.

A cost-study of library expenditures, with recommendations for library publicity.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION. *See* DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

LIBRARY WORK

Moody, K. T., *ed. The Library Within the Walls.* Wilson, 1929. cl. 524p. $2.75. ("Classics of American Lnship.")

Reprints of articles and addresses on reference service, access to shelves, the collection, documents, art and science and the library, special libraries, university libraries, etc.

1928

Library Association. *The Year's Work in Librarianship.* Vol. I. 1928. 26-27 Bedford Square, London, 1929. pap. 216p. 7s. 6d.

Intended to be a "yearly methodical survey of current publications and activities." International in scope. Covers Palaeography and Manuscripts, Archives, Bibliography and the Library Profession as well as all types of Libraries. Chapters on Orientalia and Library Law and a fuller index are promised for later issues.

LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

Broening, A. M., and M. S. Wilkinson. *Magic Keys to Books (Card Catalog and Magazine Index).* Baltimore: Enoch Pratt Free Library, c1929. ("Adventures in the Library"). 36p.

—— *Magic Keys to Books (Title Page, Table of Contents, Preface).* 16p. 20c.

Apply inductive method to teaching use of library to fourth and seventh grades.

Fortune, W. W. Planning the children's library. plans. *Ln. and Book World.* 19:130-133. 1929.

Plans of several English libraries for children, with suggestions for equipment.

Hunt, C. W. A new intermediate department. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:14-15. 1930.

The Brownsville Children's Branch of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library.

This year's Children's Book Exhibit. illus. St. Paul (Minn.) P. L. *Lib. Beacon.* Dec., 1929.

The romance of chivalry furnished the central idea.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. GEST CHINESE RESEARCH LIBRARY

Laufer, Berthold. The Gest Chinese Research Library at McGill University, Montreal. The University, 1929. pap. 8p. illus.

The gift of Mr. Guion M. Gest of New York, this collection ranks second only to the Chinese Division of the Library of Congress.

NEWSPAPER LIBRARIES

The November, 1929, issue of *Special Libraries* is a newspaper number, with articles on "Newspaper Library Methods," by Robert W. Desmond; "Indexing Feature Articles," by Reinhold T. Pusch; "Vertical File and Scrap Books," by Katharine K. Patton; "Keeping a Record of Library Calls," by Blanche L. Davenport, and others.

NORWICH, ENGLAND. EARLHAM BRANCH LIBRARY

Dealing with outlying districts. I.—Norwich: Earlham Branch Library. illus. plans. *Ln. and Book World.* 19:133-138. 1929.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

UNITED STATES

Bostwick, A. E. *The American Public Library.* 4th ed. rev. and enl. Appleton, 1929. cl. 471p. illus. $3.

Issued with the endorsement of the Editorial Committee of the A. L. A. Partly rewritten and entirely reset. Has two new chapters, on adult education and art collection.

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See also CATALOGING.

SOUTH AFRICA. *See* LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD SOUTH AFRICA

STOCKTAKING METHODS

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A card stock record which gives at a glance the net stock or the additions over any period.

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TRAINING FOR LIBRARIANSHIP. *See* CORRESPONDENCE STUDY, LIBRARY

TRUSTEES, LIBRARY

Hale, Mrs. J. W. Why library trustees? *Libraries.* 35:5-7. 1930.

"They must act as bumpers for the library and shock absorbers for the librarians."

WILKES-BARRE, PA. OSTERHOUT FREE LIBRARY

Poland, Myra. A glimpse backward. LIB. JOUR. 55:19. 1930.

Amusing classifications of books in an 1864 printed catalog.

BOOKS BY AND ABOUT LIBRARIANS

Koch, T. W. *Reading: A Vice or a Virtue? The Essence of Poetry.* By Sir Rennell Rodd. *Standards of Value in Fiction.* By Franklyn Bliss Snyder. Dayton, Ohio: Univ. of Dayton, 1929. bds. 119p. illus. $2.50.

A library miscellany issued as a souvenir of the dedication of the Albert Emanuel Library presented to the University of Dayton by Victor Emanuel.

Newman, Frances. *Letters;* ed. by Hansell Baugh. Liveright, 1929. cl. 372p. $3.

"And these letters remain, also, if but as a shadow of that strange and ever-ardent personality, yet as a shadow very vitally shaped."—James Branch Cabell, Prefatory note.

Nodier, Charles. [1780-1844]. *Francesco Colonna; a Fanciful Tale of the Writing of the Hyperotomachia.* Tr. by Theodore Wesley Koch. Chicago: Privately printed, 1929.

By the librarian of the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal; translated by the librarian of Northwestern University.

New Library Dedicated at Greene, Rhode Island

ON DEC. 28, 1929, the village of Greene, in the town of Coventry, home of that famous Revolutionary war general, Nathanael Greene, for whom the village of Greene is named and whose part in the establishment of independence in this country was second only to that of General Washington, dedicated its new public library building. Among those taking part in the impressive services were two descendants of General Greene. The program, replete with unusual features, was carried out under the direction of Edwin H. Arnold, vice-president of the Library Association and chairman of the dedication committee. The climax was an address by United States Senator Felix Hebert. In presenting Senator Hebert, Chairman Arnold said it was the first time that a United States Senator had spoken in Greene. Senator Hebert in opening his address said that it was the first time that, as a United States Senator, he had been privileged to speak at the dedication of a public library. He prefaced his address with an expression of gratification at being able to join in the occasion, as it was in the town of Coventry that he had been privileged to read his first book from a public library, and also because Coventry was the town in which he first attended school. Mrs. William M. Congdon, State Library Visitor, extended the greetings of the State Library Division, and told of the development of public libraries in rural communities. A list of the many generous contributors to the construction of the new building was read. The erection of the building was made possible by the family of the late Edward E. Arnold, who contributed an amount equal to that raised by contributions. The president of the Library Association expressed the appreciation of the people of the community for the untiring efforts of Miss Mittie Arnold, who, he said, was largely responsible for the realization of the dream of having a library building in the village of Greene. The Greene Public Library was organized in 1923 and housed in the community school building until the erection of the new building.

An Error

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

In the selected reading list of books on Japan, P. J. Treat's *Japan and America* is mentioned as being "out of print" (see L. J. 54:947, Nov. 15). May I call attention to the fact that Mr. Treat has recently revised his book to cover 1928, and that it may be obtained from the Stanford University Press for $3.50.

Sincerely yours,

ALICE N. HAYS, *Reference Librarian.*

Through the Looking Glass

A Monthly Review of Children's Books and Reading

By Helen Martin

Library Work With Children, Western Reserve University School of Library Science.

Suggestions for the School Library

PREDICTING the new titles which will be of permanent value to the collection before they have been put through their professional paces is difficult. There are, however, certain volumes, particularly adapted to the needs of the school curriculum, which seem worthy of attention.

In geography, or in truer pedagogical parlance —social science, a pleasing variation in textbook approach is afforded by Gregory's *Africa.* The usual subjects, such as climate, people, animals, and minerals, are discussed in the light of recent investigation, but what renders the material especially valuable is the brief historical sketch of each division of the "Dark Continent," treated in relation to its geographical situation. This pertinent book, written by a prominent authority, is well indexed and well illustrated with clear half-tones, interpolated through the text.

Europe, especially through its main countries of Italy, France, and England, has been refreshingly described and sketched in *Storybook Europe.* In spite of the inevitable bon voyage atmosphere, it will serve as a guide book, even for those at home, for the author has added the literary and historical background. A helpful bibliography counterbalances in some measure the omission of an index, and the book will be a real stimulus to the junior high school student for further browsing among the travel shelves.

The modern curriculum requires an early introduction to science, and *Holiday Pond,* written by a professor of the subject, has an accurate, dependable text, suited to the fourth grade. Under attractive chapter headings the life of the frog, swallow, cardinal flower, and other friends of meadow and pond are explained. With true poetic feeling Miss Patch shows how nature lies open like a book to all who will stop, listen, and read the fascinating tale. The somewhat square format allows full-page illustrations of animals, photographed in unusual poses.

Under the rather commercial title, *Made in America,* the story of American craftsmanship from Puritan times to the "Mauve decade" is unfolded for the reader of ten to twenty by means of biographical sketches. The author cleverly incorporates her theory that our commodities and luxuries are the result of, and adapted to, our mode of living. History teachers will find new portraits of Paul Revere and Thomas Jefferson, while those in manual training and household economics will delight in the unusual bits of information furnished from the craft side in the confines of this slender little volume.

Aviation necessarily creeps into the academic life of the school, and for the untechnically minded librarian many questions are difficult to answer. This fall, however, two books, complementing each other, will prove indispensable to the collection. Two members of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology trace the history of aviation from its almost imperceptible flickerings in 400 B. C. to the present brilliant realization in an extremely alive book, *Sky High.* The courage, persistence, and genius of generations of bird men, known and unknown, with their tragedies and successes, is stressed, while more than a hundred photographs picture the many momentous advances of man's conquest of the air. *Air, Men and Wings,* also written by experts, is devoted rather to the more technical aspects, such as types of aircraft, air motors, training, airways, etc. The embryonic pilot will thumb eagerly the chapter on building models, and his too-eager enthusiasm will be guided by constant reminders that neatness, accuracy, and an elementary knowledge of the laws of aerodynamics are essential. For the devotee, whether young or old, and especially helpful for reference work, is the dictionary of aeronautical terms, arranged alphabetically.

These titles have been discussed primarily from the school library standpoint, yet they would be found equally valuable in any children's room collection, as they are a real contribution to the worth-while non-fiction, and will make possible better book service to the children of the community.

For Bibliography of books reviewed see p. 77.

Cuts, at top of page, of the "White Knight sliding down the poker" are taken by permission from the Tenniel edition of *Through the Looking Glass* published by Macmillan Co.

Report of Committee for the Encouragement of Research

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Indice de Escritores. 1929.

Brown, Charles H., Librarian, Iowa State College, Ames.

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for Public Libraries Adapting It to College and University Library Personnel. 1929.

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Cannon, Lucius H., Librarian, Municipal Reference Library, St. Louis.

Presidential Election Statistics, 1900-1904, with a bibliography on political leaders and national policies. Municipal Reference Library, 1928. St. Louis, Mo.

Carlson, Pearl Gertrude.

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Casford, E. Lenore, Periodical Librarian, University of Oregon, Eugene.

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Cole, George Watson, Librarian Emeritus, Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

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Unemployment Compensation. A chronological bibliography of books, reports and periodical articles in English, 1891-1927. (Mimeographed.)

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The Committee for the Encouragement of Research consists of: Chairman H. O. Severance; E. O. Richardson; Adam Strohm; and C. C. Williamson.

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(*Continued from "Through the Looking Glass" on page* 71)

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New Buildings

NEBRASKA State Teachers College Library at Chadron, Neb., was dedicated December 5, 1929.

THE TANNER Memorial Library at Illinois College, Jacksonville, was dedicated October 14, 1929.

THE NEW library building at River Forest, Ill., was dedicated October 13, 1929.

PRELIMINARY work for the erection of the Shakespeare Library Building in Washington, D. C., which is to be a combination of reading room, exhibition gallery and a reproduction of an Elizabethan theatre, has been started with the clearing of the site on the south side of East Capitol Street, between Second and Third Streets. The structure will be approximately 216 feet by 112 feet, and is made possible by a foundation created by Henry C. Folger, American business leader, who gave the National Capitol his Shakespearean collection, which will be housed in the new edifice.

Amherst Holds Sunday Series

THE JONES LIBRARY, Amherst, Mass., began the seventh season in its series of Sunday afternoon meetings on Dec. 1 when Prof. Frank Prentice Rand, of the English Department of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, presented "An Amherst Songbag," an illustrated lecture on Amherst in Poetry. This was the 105th meeting in this "Sunday at Five" series, the first having been given in January, 1922. Usually local talent is depended upon for musical or literary programs, travel talks, local history or other lectures, but occasionally friends from neighboring towns contribute their time and talents to the making of the programs.

The library was first opened on Sunday afternoons from three to six o'clock "for those too busy or too tired to come in on weekdays," and these Sunday afternoon meetings were started soon afterward, very largely for those too busy or too tired to get any of the cultural or educational offerings available during the week. The result is that many new people come in, in addition to the regular weekday patrons. The opportunity to browse in the reading rooms for an hour or more, borrow out books, and finish the day with music or a lecture in the Library Auditorium is accepted by many as a happy part of their sojourn in Amherst.

In the Library World

A custom established in the Cleveland Public Library in 1910 *of sending out a Christmas greeting has evidently borne fruit, for this year greeting cards from several other libraries have come to our attention. In the last issue of* THE LIBRARY JOURNAL *the Christmas card from the Montclair (N. J.) Public Library was given, and in this issue we have the greeting used by the Indianapolis (Ind.) Public Library. It is an interesting fact, in connection with this last-mentioned card, that Abe Martin, himself, prepared it for the library—perhaps as his Christmas greeting to the staff.*

Valuable Gift Received

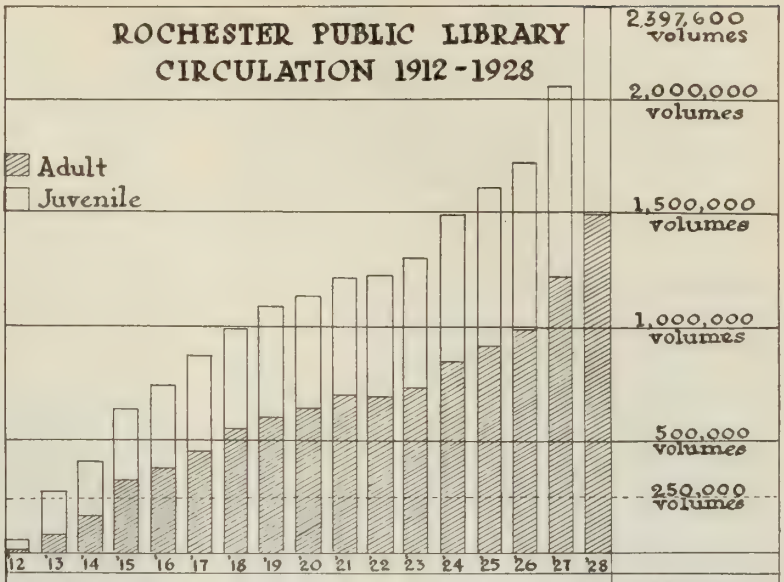
IN ACCORDANCE with the will of the late Prof. Marlow A. Shaw, for twenty years a member of the English Department of the University of Iowa, the University of Iowa Library has received his entire collection of books. This collection consists of approximately 1000 volumes of standard works of English literature, and will form a usable and valuable addition to the library.

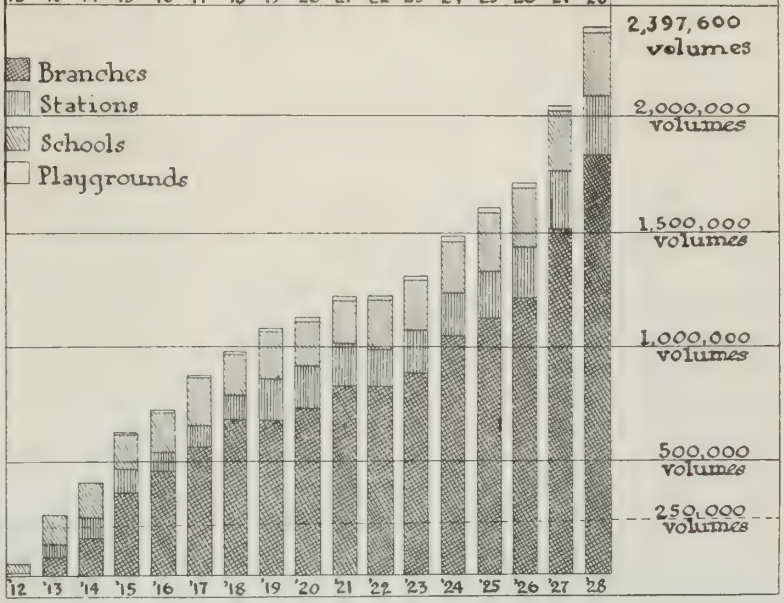
First Library to Exchange With Germany

THE FRAMINGHAM Town Library, Massachusetts, has made an exchange of assistants with the Deutsche Bucherei in Leipzig, Germany, for one year. Miss Carolyn A. Walker of Framingham has gone over there for one year and Miss Hanna Richard has come to America. It is understood that this is the first library to make an exchange with Germany.

Seventeen Years of Service

A CONSOLIDATED report of the Rochester Public Library, covering seventeen years of service, includes summaries dating from the beginning of the library in 1911. This is the sixth publication of its kind and includes annual reports nine to seventeen, covering especially the years 1920 to 1928 inclusive. During those years annual reports were published only in the newspapers. Since 1919 seven new libraries have been opened. The registration of borrowers has grown until it now includes 24.74 per cent of the estimated population. Children constitute about one-third of the registered borrowers. The agencies from which books were issued in 1928 were: One Central Library, 12 branches, 9 sub-branches, 72 deposit stations, 690 graded classroom collections in public schools, and 9 playgrounds. A total of 2,397,600 volumes were circulated in 1928. Besides the many illustrations of the growth in service, by charts and pictures, the librarian ends his report by a list of those things he is thankful for, and his regrets:





THE LIBRARIAN REGRETS

1. That so many of the libraries are in makeshift and made-over quarters. Thus there has been little opportunity to plan real library buildings. Most of the branches fail architecturally to express their purpose or to impress their users.
2. That the policy of renting quarters has been followed so extensively.
3. That under the city manager form of government the powers of the Library Board have been so reduced that the work of the librarian is more difficult and less enjoyable than it was formerly.
4. That the library is subject to the restrictions of municipal civil service. This is not a criticism of the local commission who have cooperated heartily with the library, but a conclusion based on seventeen years of experience with the system.
5. That efforts to cooperate with the Reynolds Library have thus far been unsuccessful.
6. That a combination of circumstances and forces long prevented the establishment of a central library and still stand in the way of its needed and fullest development.

THE LIBRARIAN IS THANKFUL

1. For the opportunity, rare in 1912, of starting the public library system in a city which ranks twenty-third in size in the United States and among the first in beauty, wealth, progressiveness and general well-being.
2. For a Board of Trustees who uphold standards of service and who deal with principles and policies and leave administrative details to the librarian.
3. For a staff of assistants who are competent,

studious, energetic, polite and devoted to the best ideals of service.

4. For the liberal support given by the city to the various units of book distribution once they were established.

5. For the assurance that the established units of service will be maintained and for the prospect that their housing will be improved and their number increased.

6. For the action of the Common Council that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in adopting the "New York State Employees' Retirement System."

* * *

Minneapolis Observes Anniversary

ON DEC. 16 the Minneapolis Public Library observed the fortieth anniversary of the opening of its doors to the public. The occasion was observed by a dinner for the library board and the staff. The present librarian, Miss Gratia Countryman, was a member of the original staff. Herbert Putnam was the first librarian in Minneapolis leaving to become librarian of Congress. The library had as one feature of its celebration an exhibit with posters listing popular books in 1889, the current events and fashions of the year, as well as the plays running in New York at the time. There was also a group of pictures of Minneapolis taken about that date.

Notes on Modern Design

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY of Newark, N. J., has recently reprinted Notes on Modern Design, a leaflet with bibliography which was printed in January in connection with an exhibit of Modern Design held in the library. This reprint contains a revised and enlarged book list. Copies will be sent to people interested. Apply direct.

The E. P. Dutton Fellowship

THE E. P. DUTTON Fellowship for Library Work with Children, as announced in the January 1st issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, was the idea of John Macrae, president of E. P. Dutton, who stated in making this proposal that he wished to name the Fellowship after Mr. Dutton, "from whom he had learned to love the publishing of children's books." The following conditions for the fellowship have been accepted by the committee:

1. The fellowship shall be known as the "E. P. Dutton Fellowship for Library Work with Children."
2. Its purpose shall be to train children's librarians or to offer opportunities for advanced study which shall encourage creative work in the special field.
3. For each of the next three years it shall consist of an annual grant of $1,000, payable in two installments of $500.
4. It shall be conferred by the Committee on Library Work with Children of the American Library Association for approximately nine months' study in a school accredited by the American Library Association, which offers a degree or a diploma in Library Work with Children, or for advanced study under conditions selected by the applicant and approved by the committee.
5. It may be given, at the discretion of the committee, either to college women desirous of professional training, or to graduates of a one-year library school course, who, through advanced training or research, will be enabled to make a distinguished contribution to the profession in the field of library work with children.
6. In general, the policy controlling the matter should be broad and the Committee on Library Work with Children should be permitted to decide on what is the need of the year or the time, as well as the qualifications which must be presented by candidates.
7. Applications must be filed not later than March 1, 1930, with the Chairman of the Committee on Library Work with Children, American Library Association, Miss Annabel Porter, Seattle Public Library, Seattle, Wash. The award for the year 1930-1931 will be announced May 1, 1930.

Mr. Macrae sailed for Europe on December 20, but a cable from him to Effie L. Power, Director of Work with Children, Cleveland, read as follows: "I want to thank the A. L. A. for accepting the E. P. Dutton Fellowship Scholarship and assuming the responsibility of awarding it. It is my desire and hope that this will eventually tend to increase interest in children's work in all public libraries and be a real inspiration for better work to those splendid young women who as the years unfold will take over the work so nobly carried on by yourself and your contemporaries."

Rural Library Institute

A RURAL library extension institute will be held June 30 to July 18, 1930, under the auspices of the A. L. A. Committee on Library Extension, in connection with the annual Rural Leadership Summer School, at the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin. Advance registration is essential.

Three Years in Youngstown

DURING the past three years Youngstown has erected four new library buildings at a total cost, for sites, buildings and equipment, of $164,967.42. Every dollar of this money was raised in Youngstown by three methods, namely: popular subscription, city council improvement bond, and city council appropriation. The cost of each library project was as follows: Brownlee Woods Library, $14,100; West Side Library, $21,771.89; South Side Library, $101,726.47; East Side Library, $27,369.06. During this three-year period a department of hospital service, serving twelve institutions, has also been organized.

Library Organizations

Joint Interstate Meeting

Representatives of the Library Associations of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota have voted to have a joint interstate meeting, if arrangements as to place can be made. The time suggested is Oct. 8-11, 1930. It is possible that two or three other States may also join. The joint committee to arrange for the meeting consists at present of Edna Moore, Duluth, Minn., chairman; Earl Browning, Peoria, Ill.; S. J. Carter, Milwaukee, Wis., and J. Sidney Johnson, Marshalltown, Iowa.

Maryland Library Association

The annual meeting of the Maryland Library Association was held Dec. 13 in the Alumnae Lodge of Goucher College. Following the reading of reports and the transaction of other necessary business, a most delightful paper on "Nonsense" was read by Paul Wheeler of the English Department of Johns Hopkins University. The meeting closed with an informal social hour. Officers for 1930 were elected as follows: President, Miss Adeline J. Pratt, director of the Maryland Library Commission; First Vice-President, Louis H. Dielman, librarian of Peabody Institute Library; Second Vice-President, Miss Mary S. Wilkinson, director of work with children, Enoch Pratt Library; Treasurer, Mrs. Emma Van Sant, librarian of Gwynns Falls Junior High School; Secretary, Miss Louise M. Reese, branch librarian, Enoch Pratt Library.

A. L. A. Discussion Group

At a recent meeting of a dozen librarians in New York many questions about A. L. A. activities were asked, and one of the group suggested that all members of the A. L. A. in or near New York City have an opportunity to take part in such a discussion. Such a meeting was called in the Great Hall of the Chamber of Commerce on Jan. 10 at 8 p. m., when President Keogh and Secretary Milam of the A. L. A. were present and answered all questions. Over two hundred librarians and library trustees gathered at this informal meeting, asking many pertinent questions, which fulfilled its purpose in informing members of what A. L. A. is trying to do, and gave them definite information regarding the drive being made for endowment.

Caroline M. Hewins Scholarship

The Caroline M. Hewins scholarship for children's librarians, which was established in 1926 as a tribute to one of the great pioneers in American librarianship, was originated as a personal gift by Connecticut librarians and friends. The fund, which assumed a form which has called forth generous contributions from professional associates and friends in other States, yields at present about $400 annually. It is administered by the Trustees of the Hartford Public Library. The scholarship is open to young women whose educational and personal qualifications indicate their fitness for professional training in library work with children. Candidates are required to submit applications and credentials not later than March 1, 1930, and to appear before the Committee on Awards in Hartford on a date to be designated each year.

Recent Meetings of Chicago Club

The Chicago Library Club and members of the American Library Association in Chicago and vicinity were guests of the staff of the American Library Association on Nov. 21, 1929, at the new headquarters. Sixty-five persons attended the dinner at the Woman's City Club, which preceded the meeting. The program for the evening consisted of answers, by members of the American Library Association staff, to questions on activities of the association and informal discussion by all present. Following the program the guests were given an opportunity to inspect the new quarters of the A. L. A.

The December meeting of the club was held Dec. 12, 1929, at the Woman's City Club. The Membership Committee reported seven new members. The Committee on Scholarship Funds again presented the plan of cooperating with the Chicago Woman's Club in maintaining a loan fund available to students in library schools, and reported substantial contributions. Other subscriptions were received during the business session. Through his talk on "A Handful of Books; A Thimbleful of Ideas," J. Christian Bay, librarian of the John Crerar Library, shared with the members of the club his pleasure and enthusiasm in book collecting, and gave them the privilege of examining some of his treasures.

Book Selection on Foreign Countries

What Other Nations Regard as the Best Books In English About Their Countries. A Continuation of The World Peace Foundation Lists

China

Adults

Arnold, J. H. *Some Bigger Issues in China's Problems.* Stechert, 1928. $2.50.

Bushell, S. W. *Chinese Art* (2 v.) Brentano's. $2.50 ea.

Giles, H. A. *History of Chinese Literature.* Appleton, 1928. $2.50.

Gowen, H. H., and Hall, J. W. *Outline History of China.* Appleton, 1926. $4.

Hsu, Shuhsi. *China and Her Political Entity.* Oxford, 1926. $2.

Johnsen, J. E., comp. *Selected Articles on China, Yesterday and Today.* Wilson, 1928. $2.40.

Kuo, P. W. *Chinese System of Public Education.* Teachers College, Columbia Univ., 1915. $1.15.

Legge, James. *Life and Teachings of Confucius.* (Volume I of the Chinese Classics.) Oxford. $14.

Millard, T. F. *China.* Harcourt, 1928. $2.75.

Monroe, Paul. *China.* Macmillan, 1928. $3.50.

Soothill, W. E. *Three Religions of China.* Oxford, 1923. $2.85.

Stewart, J. L. *Chinese Culture and Christianity.* Revell, 1926. $2.50.

Sun Yat-Sen. *San Min Chu I: Three Principles of the People.* Stechert, 1927. $4.

Tang, Leang-Li. *China in Revolt.* Douglas, 1927. 7s 6d.

Waley, Arthur, tr. *Hundred and Seventy Chinese Poems.* Knopf, 1919. $1.25.

Wang, Chao-Ming. *China and the Nations.* Stokes, 1927. $2.50.

Wilhelm, Richard. *Soul of China.* Harcourt, 1928. $3.75.

Courtesy of the Chinese Legation and the China Institute of America to which the Legation referred.

Germany

Adults

Blachly, F. F., and Oatman, M. E. *Government and Administration of Germany.* Johns Hopkins Press, 1928. $5.

Brandenburg, Erich. *From Bismarck to the World War.* Oxford, 1927. $7.

Coar, J. F. *Old and New Germany.* Knopf, 1924. $2.50.

Daniels, H. G. *Rise of the German Republic.* Scribner, 1928. $4.

Danton, G. H. *Germany Ten Years After.* Houghton, 1928. $3.50.

Francke, Kuno. *German After-War Problems.* Harvard Univ. Press, 1927. $1.50.

Gooch, G. P. *Germany.* Scribner, 1925. $3.

Herford, C. H. *Post-War Mind of Germany and Other European Studies.* Oxford, 1927. $3.50.

Hielscher, Kurt. *Picturesque Germany.* Brentano's, 1924. $7.50.

Jäckh, Ernst. *New Germany.* Oxford, 1927. $2.

Kessler, H. K. U. graf von. *Germany and Europe.* Yale Univ. Press, 1923. $2.

Kiesel, K., ed. *Passing Through Germany.* Terramare Office, Berlin, Germany. gratis.

Klenze, C. von. *From Goethe to Hauptmann.* Viking Press, 1926. $2.50.

Kraus, Herbert. *Germany in Transition.* Univ. of Chicago Press, 1924. $2.

Liptzin, Solomon. *Lyric Pioneers of Modern Germany.* Columbia Univ. Press, 1928. $2.75.

Mattern, Johannes. *Principles of the Constitutional Jurisprudence of the German National Republic.* Johns Hopkins Press, 1928. $5.

Medill, Robert, pseud. (R. M. McBride). *Towns and People of Modern Germany.* McBride. 1927. $5.

Quigley, Hugh, and Clark, R. T. *Republican Germany.* Dodd, Mead, 1928. $5.

Children from 12 to 16

Deutsch, Babette, and Yarmolinsky, Avrahm. *Contemporary German Poetry.* Harcourt, 1923. $1.75.

Faust, A. B. *German Element in the United States.* (2 v. in 1.) Steuben Society. 1927. $4.

Frank, Bruno. *Days of the King.* Knopf, 1927. $2.50.

German Classics. (20 v.) Stechert. $65.

Klenze, Camillo von. *From Goethe to Hauptmann.* Viking Press, 1926. $2.50.

Wassermann, Jakob. *Caspar Hauser.* Liveright, 1928. $3.

Zweig, Stefan. *Invisible Collection.* Pynson Printers, 1926. $3.

Children from 6 to 12

Fyleman, R. *Katy Kruse Dolly Book.* Doubleday, Doran, 1927. $2.

Grimm, J. L. K., and W. K. *Fairy Stories.* Cupples & Leon. 1922. $1.25.

——. *Household Stories.* Macmillan, 1926. $1.75.

——. *Household Stories.* Macmillan, 1929. $3.50.

Lindberg, Maja. *Karl's Journey to the Moon.* Harper, 1927. $1.50.

Spyri, Frau Johanna. *Heidi.* Crowell, 1927. $2.50.

Courtesy of the German Embassy.

Among Librarians

President of O. L. A. Dies

James Steele, the president of the Ontario Library Association, passed away on Wednesday, Dec. 18. Mr. Steel was a trustee—had been for many years—of the Public Library in Stratford, Ontario, where he was one of the most prominent citizens. He was one of those Ontario trustees who was thoroughly interested in the public library, making it really his hobby.

Public Libraries

Oak Amidon, Los Angeles '22, has been appointed principal of the Sociology Department, Los Angeles Public Library.

Julius Amis, Atlanta '29, has been appointed librarian of the Stanley County Public Library, Albemarle, N. C.

Mrs. Rosalia Lee Bell, Washington '29, has been appointed head of the Public Library, Columbus, Mont.

O. Elmira Borden, Simmons '29, has been appointed an assistant in the Reference and Circulation Dept. at the Racine Public Library, Wisconsin.

Lucille Chandonnet, Simmons '24, has joined the staff of the Manchester, N. H., Public Library.

Mildred Cohn, Washington '29, has recently become a member of the Reference Department, Library Association of Portland, Ore.

Mrs. Emma Rood Cook, Pratt '12, for eleven years an employee of the Omaha Public Library, later of the Andrew Carnegie Library, Carnegie, Pa., died Nov. 16, following an illness of several months.

Margaret Crompton, Washington '24, has accepted the headship of the Reference Department of the Baltimore Public Library.

Rebecca A. Herring, Pratt '26, has been appointed librarian of the Psychiatric Institute and Hospital of the State of New York.

Louise Lair, Pratt '29, has been appointed librarian of the Davenport Library at Bath, N. Y.

Nasra Odeh, Simmons special '11, recently died at the Worcester State Hospital, Massachusetts, where she had been librarian for a number of years.

Raisa Rogozina, Washington '26, has been made cataloger of the Tulane County Free Library, Visalia, Cal.

Harriet Rourke, Simmons '29, is now the librarian of the United States Veterans' Hospital at Tupper Lake, N. Y.

Van Tyne Smith, Los Angeles '09, has been made branch librarian of the Cahuenga Branch Library, Los Angeles Public Library.

Willie Welch, Atlanta '27, formerly librarian of the Stanley County Library at Albemarle, N. C., has accepted the position of librarian at High Point, N. C.

Dorothy Wents, Simmons '29, has joined the staff of the Library of Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H., as first assistant children's librarian.

James I. Wyer, director of the New York State Library, has been appointed a member of the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association to succeed Adam Strohm, librarian of the Detroit Public Library. Mr. Wyer, director of the former New York State Library School before that school was merged in the Columbia University School of Library Service, has recently completed a textbook on *Reference Work* in the curriculum study series, prepared under the direction of the Board of Education for Librarianship.

Miscellaneous

Evalena Cairns, Pratt '29, was married on Nov. 29 to Mr. Irving M. King of Brooklyn. Mrs. King is continuing her work in the Passaic Public Library for the present.

Lucy Church, Simmons '08, is now a teacher of history and Spanish at a school in Stamford, Conn.

Vera M. Dixon, Pratt '12, formerly supervisor of school libraries in Des Moines, is now assistant professor of library science in the new Library School of the University of Oklahoma.

Jessie A. Harris, Simmons '22, has resigned her position as librarian of the Whittier High School, California, and is doing graduate work at University of Michigan Library School.

Ruth N. Latshaw has been Classifier in the Princeton University Library since July 1st.

Grace B. McCartney, Pratt '11, formerly head of the catalog and book order department of the Rochester Public Library, is now in the library department at Scrantom's, Inc., in Rochester.

Margaret B. Martin, Washington '18, has recently taken the position of assistant director of the Library School of Hampton Institute, Virginia.

Phianna Sutten, Illinois '28, formerly of the Des Moines Public Library staff, has accepted the position of assistant cataloger in the University of Wyoming Library.

Opportunities

This column is open to librarians

United States Civil Service Examination

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following open competitive examination:

HOSPITAL LIBRARIAN

Applications for hospital librarians must be on file with the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than Feb. 4.

The examination is to fill vacancies in the Veterans' Bureau throughout the United States, and in positions requiring similar qualifications.

The entrance salary is $1,800 a year. Higher-salaried positions are filled through promotion.

Competitors will be rated on mental tests, library economy, cataloging, classification, and a modern language.

Appointment may also be made from this examination to the position of assistant librarian at the entrance salary of $1,620 a year.

Full information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or from the secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office or custom house in any city.

———

Young woman with eight years' experience as assistant children's librarian desires to change position. A-14.

———

School librarian wants position for the summer; camp work, summer school, or rural traveling work. A-15.

———

Librarian with university and library school education would like cataloging or organization in the South. A-17.

———

Children's librarian, with training and experience, desires position on the Pacific Coast. Minimum salary acceptable, $165 per month. A-15.

———

Wanted—To exchange positions during spring semester 1930. February to June. College library in West preferred. Salary basis $250 per month. A10.

———

College graduate with library school training desires position in college, junior or senior high school library. Three years' school library experience. A11.

To Buy or Exchange

WANTED: To buy or to exchange, for Canadian Government documents, *Wharton,* Revolutionary Correspondence, 6 vols., 1889; Diplomatic Correspondence, 1783-1789, 3 vols; State Papers and Publick Documents, 1789-1818, 12 vols.; or American State Papers, 1789-1833, 6 vols.; U. S. Foreign Relations Series, 1866-date. Apply direct to: Dalhousie University Library, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

To Exchange

WANTED: To exchange many numbers of *Science,* vol. 25, 1907 to date, for *Scientific Monthly,* vol. 3, Nos. 3, 4; vol. 4, Nos. 1, 2; vol. 5, 1917, Nos. 1, 3, 5; vol. 6, Nos. 1, 4; vol. 7, 1918, Nos. 1, 5, 6; vol. 8, Nos. 2, 6; vol. 14, 1922, No. 7; vol. 15, 1922; vol. 22, 1926, No. 3; vol. 27, 1928, No. 3. Also could supply journals on hygiene. Write direct to: St. Louis University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo.

Elusive Quotations

A column designed to assist in the location of quotations and poems which cannot be found through the usual channels of anthologies and books of reference.

E. W. B.—Requests the author, title and source of the following quotations:

"He carved no statue, painted no pictures, wrote no poem, composed no song, fashioned no piece of jewelry, built no edifice, founded no city, erected no triumphal arch; but He stands in history as the Great Giver."

"Opportunity knocks but once."

"God and our memories, like roses in December."

Free

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY will send to any library, transportation charges collect, the following sets: *Century,* vols. 1-8; *Scribner's,* vols. 2-22, 29; *Atlantic Monthly,* vols. 5-20, 30-31; *Harper's,* vols. 1-25, 28-58, 60-61, and several unbound numbers; *Electric,* 1852-65, excepting January-June, 1857, and 1858; and unbound numbers. We prefer, if possible, to dispose of the sets as units.

Books for Boys and Girls

THE RESULT of an experience in the Boys' and Girls' Division of the Toronto Public Library in a search for books which would stand the test of time is *Books for Boys and Girls* (Boys' and Girls' House, 40 St. George Street, Toronto, Canada, $2), a list of 2000 books which the librarians of this Division deem to be of definite and permanent interest. Annotations and descriptions are given which are not taken from reviews, and the list reflects the judgment of the children themselves and of the librarians who have closely observed youthful dislikes and likes. The selection is arranged alphabetically by author, giving publisher and price, with a title index included, and the selection is made from the publications for children of England, Canada, and the United States. The books are not graded, but some division has been made for little children's books and books for older boys and girls. The Toronto Public Library plans to keep this list up to date with supplements issued from time to time.

The Calendar

April 4-5—Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association, annual meeting at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.

May 1-2—Louisiana Library Association, annual meeting at Monroe, La.

June 23-28—American Library Association, annual meeting at Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

June 30-July 18, 1930.—A rural library extension institute at the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

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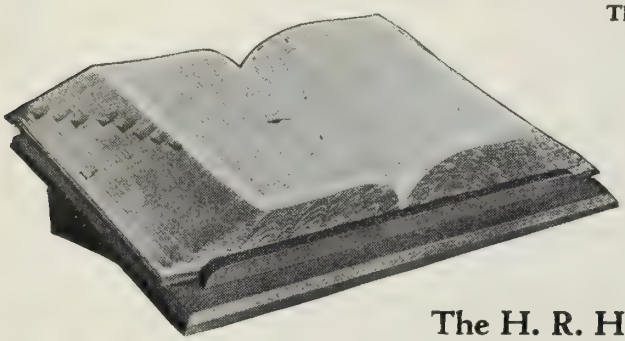

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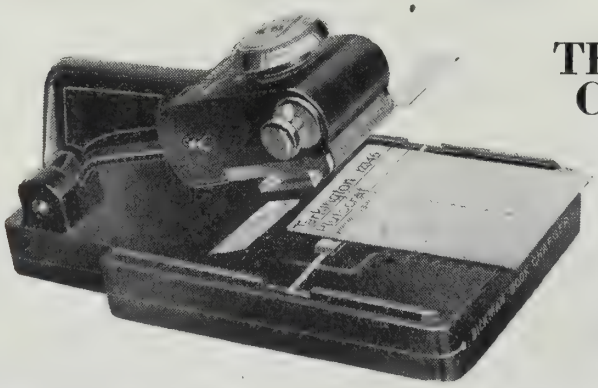

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AMERICA HAS become book conscious, and, as book sales have increased, the general public has become more interested in the appearance of and in the problems facing those who publish, produce and distribute books. To meet the demand for information about books, many excellent new volumes on printing and on book collecting have been issued. There has been very little literature on the subject of publishing, however, and little bookmaking from the point of view of the layman, as contrasted with the point of view of the specialist.

A NUMBER of years ago Frederick H. Hitchcock saw the trend of public interest and printed in 1906 the first edition of "The Building of a Book," bringing together articles from authorities on each problem of the bookmaker. The volume found immediate usefulness but has been long out of print and copies difficult to obtain by those newly come into the book field and needing just this kind of survey. Mr. Hitchcock had practical experience as a publisher and designer of books, a personal enthusiasm for the subject, and knew just to whom to turn for the chapters for his book.

HIS INTEREST in the subject did not lessen as the years went by, and just before and up to his death a few months ago, he was busy, at the suggestion of his friends, preparing a revised edition. The material had all been gathered and edited before his death. Every chapter was reweighed, new chapters were added, and every subject reviewed by the original author or someone who had succeeded to an equal eminence in the field. He thus made the book thoroughly up-to-date, as valuable to today's larger group of book lovers as was the first printing to its owners.

THE SCOPE of the book publishing office has very greatly broadened in twenty-five years, and Lyman B. Sturgis of the Century Company has had a varied experience by which to interpret the changes. The function of the literary agent has broadened with new markets for the author's output and Carl Brandt in a new chapter points out how the work of the agent fits in with the progress of a manuscript.

WITH Lawton L. Walton's article on The Manufacturing Department we begin to get a picture of the complicated processes which the publisher must coordinate and direct. He must know something of types and how best to choose, of papers and their selection for varying books, of inks and their composition. All of these basic factors are here described authoritatively but briefly.

THE PUBLISHER must know, too, the resources and limitations of hand and machine typesetting, proof reading and its pitfalls, the printing press itself and the way it can be made to give best results.

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by Margaret Mann

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The functions and theory of cataloging are set forth with discussions of author and title, classified, and dictionary catalogs. Subject headings, the use of L.C. cards, necessary records, and the organization of the catalog department are also treated. A useful feature is the model catalog of L.C. cards illustrating A.L.A. rules. Approximately 420 p. Cloth, Probable price, $3.00.

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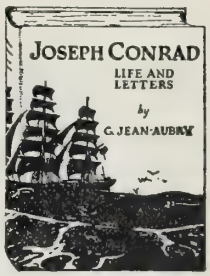

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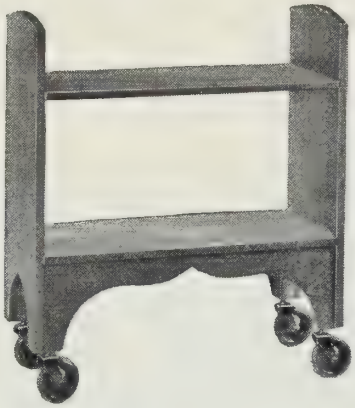

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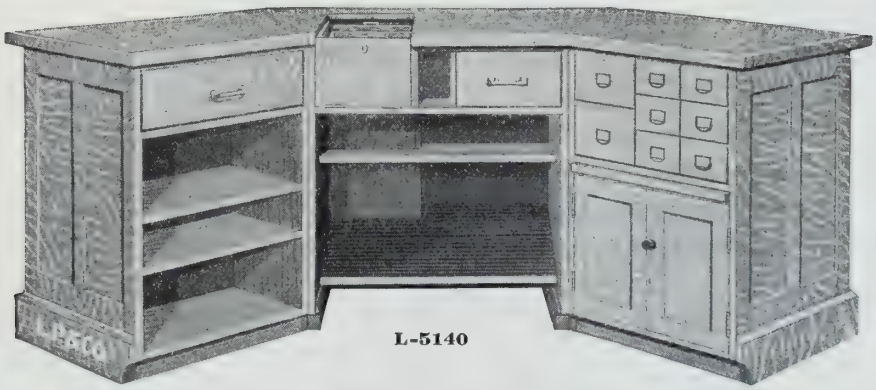

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Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Don't forget that the March first issue will be a special number on "Library Equipment" and we are requesting pictures and information about library signs and markers for county libraries, branches, and deposits. All material for this number must be in by February fifteenth.

The February fifteenth issue will be a general number but will include an article on "Classifying, Cataloging, and Binding League of Nations Publications," by C. E. Walton. The "Code of Library Ethics," as presented to the A.L.A. Council at the Midwinter meeting at Chicago, will also be included.

Herewith is the beginning of a special page of school news to be continued in EACH issue. No articles will be given on this page but an attempt will be made to include news notes and information from different school libraries over the country. The cooperation of school librarians is asked in making this page of greatest value to the profession.

Are you sending in news notes from your library? B. E. W.

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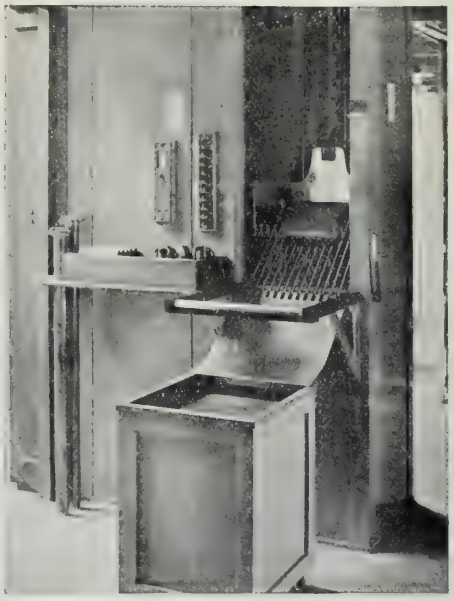

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The two views above illustrate the Snead Book Distributor in the Library of the University of North Carolina.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

FEBRUARY 1, 1930

The Dayton Public Library Book Wagon

By Paul North Rice
Librarian, Dayton Public Library

Book Wagon service was started in the Dayton Public Library in October, 1923. Speaking of the purposes of the Book Wagon to a newspaper reporter on the morning that it had started on its first trip, Miss Electra C. Doren said that it had been adopted as the only means available at present of reaching large sections of the city at a distance from the present libraries.

"We have no money to build new branch libraries now," said Miss Doren, "so we have hit upon this plan of bringing the library service to the people. The Book Wagon idea was first developed at Hagerstown, Md., where the wagon was used for carrying books and magazines to the rural districts. New York and Evanston, Ill., are the only cities, so far as I know, where Book Wagons are now used for reaching the urban population. For the present the Book Wagon will not attempt to serve the county outside of Dayton."

The Dayton Book Wagon leaving the library garage

Dayton's first Book Wagon was a half-ton Ford truck with a closed body. Book shelves had been placed along the inside walls of this wagon. There were doors at the rear, and the books were available from the inside only. This half-ton truck, with its special equipment of shelves, cost $623.

Almost at once this Book Wagon was outgrown. It was quite impossible to serve adequately the crowds that collected when books were available only to the few who could crowd inside the car. In June of 1924 a ton Ford truck was purchased with a special body constructed by the Pioneer Wagon Works. Both sides were made with hinges so that they could be raised displaying three book shelves, thus making books available from the outside. Extra supplies of books were carried in baskets inside, and the books when returned were also placed in these baskets. This Book Wagon cost $783 and could carry six to eight hundred books.

In December, 1928, our present Book Truck was purchased at a cost of $1,904. This is a ton and a half Reo truck with a specially constructed body. Again the sides are hinged, but only the top two-thirds of the side lift up, the

other third drops down, making a counter below the three displayed book shelves. Shelves are also built on the inside of the truck on which a reserve supply of books can be carried. Books returned are placed in baskets, which are also carried inside the truck. A thousand to twelve hundred books can be carried in our present Book Wagon.

A very noticeable jump in the circulation occurred during the year 1929. This jump can be accounted for in three ways: The enthusiastic work of Mrs. Eliza Ramsay and Miss Helen Tattershall, who have had the Book Wagon in charge, the increased attractiveness of the stock of books carried because of recent purchases, and the increased capacity of our new Reo Book Truck.

The Dayton Book Wagon at the Chrysler Sales Corp. Many of the girls, gathered about the wagon, were frightened away by the camera man

The following table shows the circulation from the Dayton Public Library Book Wagon during the six years of its history:

	Year	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Oct. 1—Dec.,	1923.....	3,482	5,645	9,127
	1924.....	16,165	34,596	50,761
	1925.....	22,639	53,211	75,850
	1926.....	26,470	56,629	83,099
	1927.....	24,574	46,962	71,536
	1928.....	26,120	53,244	79,364
	1929.....	40,550	64,994	105,544

The Dayton Public Library Book Wagon has never given house to house service, and stops only at certain appointed places or stations. The Book Wagon goes out every day of the week but Sunday, and has a definite schedule with stated hours at each of the twenty-five regular stops. These stops include public and parochial schools, grocery stores, factories, and corners near neighborhood centers. If possible, stations are selected that offer opportunity for shelter during very inclement weather. The corner grocery may be willing to have the Book Wagon work done inside the store on very stormy days. Whenever the weather permits, however, the work is done outdoors. Children's books are carried on the shelves on one side of the wagon and adult books on the other side. A small charging desk and a couple of stools are carried within the wagon. The Book Wagon chauffeur and his substitute are men who are regular members of the Library Staff, familiar with books and with the library processes of charging and discharging. Four days a week the Book Wagon is in charge of Mrs. Eliza Ramsay of the Main Library. On Monday and Tuesday it is in charge of Miss Helen Tattershall of the East Carnegie Branch. Some of the stops are so busy that it is necessary for a third junior assistant to go out.

The Book Wagon has always been considered a feeder for the branches. When Book Wagon stops are sufficiently well patronized, that is regarded as an indication that a branch should be placed in that region as soon as library funds permit. Book Wagon stops are frequently changed or discontinued both with the building of new branches and with shifts and changes in population. Every borrower at the Book Wagon, we hope, is a potential borrower at the Main building or one of the branches. A man in a factory registers at the Book Wagon because the books are brought right to him. After he has taken a few books, we hope that the desire for a greater choice may lead him to the nearest branch.

Miss Tattershall of our Book Wagon staff writes:

"The arrival of the Book Wagon is awaited eagerly by all its patrons, and others who never even read. Housewives leave their housework and the baby in care of a neighbor to be at the wagon on time. A splendid spirit of community cooperation has developed around the Book Wagon, and many delightful friendships have been made, because the Book Wagon has brought together people who have interests in common. The Book Wagon staff feels intimately acquainted with many other members of the families whom they have never seen. Books are selected regularly for the fathers who are at work, grandparents

and those who are ill or shut-in, most of which is done by a system of note correspondence. Of particular interest is the kind of work the Book Wagon does at one of Dayton's most important factories (The Duriron). Here everybody comes, from the engineers to the office boys and truck drivers. The skilled mechanics are perhaps the most enthusiastic. A number of foreign men work here, and the Book Wagon has been the means of helping them to learn English quickly. In addition to regular library service, the Book Wagon is a valuable information bureau."

At the Dayton Duriron Company. Everybody here, from the engineers to the office boys and truck drivers, uses the wagon

Mrs. Ramsay, in charge of our Book Wagon service four days a week, writes concerning the school, factory and neighborhood stops:

"The children find opportunity to read along the line of their school studies. We try to know in advance when they are studying any special country or any other special subject, and load the wagon accordingly; around Thanksgiving time furnishing abundant material (though it is never enough) on the early colonization of our country, and in February adding as many biographies of its famous men as is possible. Every month and every season has some special interest of this sort, and a good deal of reference work, filling requests, etc., is done for both school teachers and children. Mothers also take advantage of the wagon stop at the schools. Sometimes the children get the books for their mothers, depending on our long-distance choice, but quite frequently the mothers come themselves. The Wagon is particularly helpful for the very little children, second and third grades, who are too small to go many blocks from home and who love to pick out their own books most trustfully asking, 'Do you think I can read this?' The circulation at school stops is often very heavy. The week before Christmas at one school 556 books were issued in an hour and a half.

"We find the factory stops particularly interesting as much individual work is possible. Many requests are received for particular titles and for books on special subjects. One man has read one by one the four huge volumes of Beveridge's *Life of John Marshall*. At one factory stop we always take a fresh

volume on psychology, biology or heredity for one omnivorous reader who is not interested in anything else! The McCall Publishing Company stop is especially awake to every new book of value. The interests there are extremely varied ranging from Zane Grey to Robinson's *Cavender's House* and the latest cry in sophistication.

"The stops for neighborhoods are full of human interest. Everyone comes, from grandpa to the tot who cries unless his mother gets him a picture book. (This isn't fancy, it happens often!) One old gentleman, a Civil War veteran, wants everything he can find on that period or on Lincoln and his contemporaries. One family wishes to move but decided against it because they would miss the Book Wagon, and that would be impossible. Mothers come to the Saturday stops with market baskets and boys' wagons and load up with books for the entire family.

"Perhaps one of the most colorful of the Book Wagon stops is in that section of the city known as the Hungarian colony. At the sound of our horn the neighborhood is around the wagon like a swarm of bees. These children, ragged, dirty little urchins for the most part, are wild for books, for any print, indeed. Even in freezing weather they line the curbstone looking at the magazines. Fairy-tales are most in demand among the children, and, of course, books in the Hungarian language for the adults unless the word comes, 'My mamma, she wants to try an English book.' Generally, however, they want their own language, and our Hungarian books are read and reread. A number of the children do the selecting for their parents, quite frequently escorting them to the wagon, interpreting for them as they sign their cards and generally piloting them through the routine of this queer, but pleasant, American custom."

After the Book Wagon service had completed its fourth year, Miss Electra Doren was asked why she considered Book Wagon service superior to service through Stations, that is, small collections of books furnished by the library to non-library agencies such as factories, department stores, etc. Miss Doren felt there were five reasons why she preferred Book Wagon service:

1. Quality and volume of circulation are always better under library personnel. Book Wagon issues at least ten times more than stations.
   Interest in books and reference questions stimulated.
2. Greater flexibility in book stock which is changed weekly for public on Book Wagon instead of quarterly or less frequently at stations. Hence greater interest because of greater variety from which to choose.
3. Books are not held inactive at unproductive stations when they are more needed elsewhere, consequently greater movement of stock through Book Wagon.
4. Books are better cared for, mended more frequently, fewer losses; also, reporting on use of books is more accurate.
5. Productive contacts with library patrons drawing them to the branch libraries for acquaintance with larger collections and cultural opportunities of the public library through influence of library personnel. This has never happened at any station—interest has declined, not grown.

One argument for a Book Wagon, quite aside from the library service that it gives, is the excellent publicity given to the library in its constant trips through city streets. Every time the citizens of Dayton see the conspicuous lettered "Dayton Public Library Book Wagon" they are reminded of their Public Library. And after six years' service there is still a novelty about seeing the Book Wagon staff actually at work issuing books to an eager crowd of adults or children. No phase of the Library's work secures newspaper publicity so readily.

The cost of Book Wagon service is not as great as might be assumed at first. The initial cost of almost $2,000 for a Book Wagon such as our ton and a half Reo seems a good deal, but if one considers that this one truck circulates over 100,000 books a year, the cost does not seem prohibitive. I doubt whether the extra cost of circulating the 100,000 books on the Book Wagon over the cost of circulating them at the Main library or a branch would be as much as two and one-half cents a volume, or $2,500 a year. This would be true even making a liberal estimate for depreciation of the Book Wagon, for gasoline and repairs and for the extra salaries of the people involved. Surely, two and a half cents a volume is not much to pay for the chance of distributing books through many parts of the city that cannot well be reached by branches.

The Book Wagon has been defined as a "library station on wheels." Its forerunner was the horse-drawn book wagon first used by the library of Washington County, Maryland, in 1905, *to transport books direct to country people*

Book Wagons on Country Roads

By Elizabeth Fangmeyer

Cincinnati Public Library, Ohio

One of the eighty-two school stops made in Hamilton County by the Book Wagon

DUNLOW, situated on the Cincinnati-Brookville Pike at the point where the motorist removes his foot from the accelerator and prepares to glide down the long, winding slope into the valley of the Great Miami, might be termed a post-hamlet were it listed in Lippincott's Gazetteer. But editors of gazetteers pass by this spot as do the motorists bound for Indianapolis and points west, in spite of the sign board by the roadside whose black letters on a white ground announce to all passersby that here between these boundaries lies Dunlow. Nothing more. A few houses, a church and a general store. Population statistics here would never confuse a census-taker. In fact one-third of the inhabitants can be located at the store most any day in the year, but especially at those times when spring rains have made plowing impossible. There is always a checker game on an upturned cracker box and there are always a few stories going around, ever good in spite of their age and frequent retelling.

To-day there are about seven of these inhabitants gathered in the shadow of the flaming red gasoline pump—even old Tim, whose solitary existence back in the woods and whose evident distaste for soap, water and comb as well as other appurtenances of human society have made him the butt of many jibes.

Just across the road, and displaying signs of parking in front of the store, is something which, the oldest inhabitant sagely remarks, looks to him like a truck load of books. Agreed. It is a truck load of books. Thereupon the tall lean man with the tobacco jaw informs his neighbor that he's seen many things being hauled in trucks from "hawgs" to circus calliopes but he'd be switched if he'd ever before seen a truck load of books.

Now the miracle of modern progress has been skilfully parked in the space between a mud-spattered Ford and a lumber wagon and the driver is raising the glass panels, thus offering to Dunlow and the surrounding countryside a fair size collection of books, gay in covers of green, yellow, red and blue. A young lady, very businesslike with her pencil and stamping pad, approaches, with a smile and nod for all present, from her seat beside the driver. Evidently something unusual is happening in Dunlow today. Even the checker players look interested enough to give up the game if necessary.

"Nice lookin' lady," announces someone, probably a local wit.

"Don't reckon she'll sell many books around here." This from one of the checker players.

"There was a book pedlar to my place last week sellin' *Bibles*. My dog seed him first."

But it takes the storekeeper to explain matters. Wiping the pickle brine from his hands on his long apron and adjusting his pencil to a proper angle behind his ear, he assumes the grand manner of an informing grocer.

"You fellows are pretty dumb, I guess. This lady is a librarian from the Public Library in Cincinnati. If you ever read anything in this store beside free coupon offers you'd see the sign telling you that the library up there is sending out books to all folks in the county that cares to read them. This lady and this book truck will be here the third Monday in every month and you can get books for nothing if you're not too lazy to pick them out."

Quite a speech for Dunlow's grocer; but then, he may be a Sunday School Superintendent, too, you know.

"Well," as the thin nosed man remarks, "it don't cost anything to look," and so they decide to inspect the truck and its contents.

"Chevrolet, ain't it?" asks the owner of the muddy Ford. "Did you have the body made to order? I bet them shock absorbers make her ride easy. Say, have you got a book on how to repair Fords?"

Old Tim, the hermit, surprises them all, including the librarian, by his solemn request for Xenophon's *Anabasis* or the work of Cornelius Nepos.

Being a well trained and experienced library assistant, the young lady weathers the shock, informs her patron that she hasn't the book with her this time but she will certainly have one or both on the next trip, meanwhile wondering just what to give this literary eremite from the collection on the truck.

From the frame cottage across the way, Mrs. T. has seen the book truck and now she comes through the gateway—a tall thin woman wearing a bright sunbonnet, the use of which is belied by her deep "sun tan" complexion.

"Howdy, miss. I seed you comin' and I just put on my hat and come right over. My boy said this morning, 'Ma, don't you forget to get me some books when the book truck comes, to-day. Tell the lady I want western ones.' I guess you'll have to do the pickin' because I don't know much about readin'. I come from Tennessee."

From the house next to that of Mrs. T., the one with the well trimmed lawn and shuttered doorway, comes a young woman with a baby in her arms.

"I saw Mrs. T. come over and I thought I'd come, too," she says shyly, pushing aside the baby hands that reach for a bright book. "I'd like a cooking book and maybe a story, too."

Someone has discovered *God and the Groceryman* and the village wit shouts to the storekeeper, "Just the book for you, John, so you'll feel more honest and not weigh your hand along with the sugar." The rest join in the laugh.

A shy young fellow coming out of the store asks if there are any German books to be had for his grandmother who cannot read English. Then little "Grossmutter" is brought out to the truck to select with shining eyes several Marlitts and Courths-Mahlers written in the language she has not read for many years.

The storekeeper remembers almost at the last minute that he is supposed to get a book on the diseases of fruit trees for a farmer who couldn't get in at the scheduled time and that the farmer's wife desires two good novels. These are to be left at the store until called for at mail time.

And so the populace of Dunlow accept their share of the county library service offered by the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County.

All of the villages do not respond as readily as this one on the first visit and the librarian, in making house to house visits meets many and diverse opinions on the subject of reading. Take for instance the initial trip to Ten Mile in the western end of the county.

It is a raw blustery day in November and the librarian, her wool coat buttoned to her chin, is anxiously peering up and down the road for signs of possible patrons. There are no signs. Even the storekeeper, peering out above the flyspecked "coupon" dishes, canvas gloves and unripe bananas in his show window, shakes his head despairingly.

Coming thus from one whose knowledge of the social life of Ten Mile has been gained through experience, this sign of discouragement casts a chill upon librarianish ardor. But merely a chill. Library enthusiasm warm in

her heart the lady sets out to visit the six households in the village of Ten Mile.

House number one, set far back from the road in a yard overgrown with last summer's weeds, presents a smokeless chimney, and broken windows with shutters flapping in the wind. No one here to enjoy library privileges.

The door of the next house is opened by a surly looking individual who evidently resents having to leave the cheerful glow of the base-burner to welcome callers. No, he does not want any books, but maybe the hired girl might. This damsel would be delighted to have a book, but she must finish up her work before indulging in such pastimes.

At the third house, where a little yapping dog announces her arrival, the librarian is greeted with, "Ich kann kein English verstehen" from a little woman who places her foot in the doorway in self defense. How can the poor librarian, whose knowledge of German has been gleaned in a year or two of German I and German II, explain to this person the delightful opportunity offered to get a library book. With a smile which grows more pensive at each closing door, she goes on to the next house.

"I have a swell one this time!" Youthful Book Wagon readers in Hamilton County

Here two charming ladies offer doughnuts and a seat by the fire near a beautiful angora pussy on a cushion, but they do not care to get books this time. Perhaps next month.

At number five the librarian is mistaken for a buyer of antiques and is coolly bidden to depart. Obviously the dealers in antiques have harassed this household to the point of murder, but the librarian, establishing her identity by the presence of the book truck up on the road, is invited in to see the Wedgwood plates and walnut secretaries and leaves with the promise to bring a book on old china and glass next time.

Number six has too many quilts to be pieced and her eyes are bad; furthermore, she will soon go to visit her married daughter in Hamilton. As this is the last house in the village a weary-spirited librarian returns to her book truck hoping for better luck next time. As is usually the case in village stops, Ten Mile, after several more trips has become decidedly interested in reading and new borrowers appear each month.

And so the book truck goes speeding on its way. Well, not exactly speeding, for village constables have been known to arrest drivers of county cars in spite of license plates.

Science Hall, though its name suggests the space and grandeur of a World's Fair, is forsooth a house of learning, its frame walls and belfry set firmly in a wide clearing of the woods. Its student body numbers twenty in good weather and the faculty but one in any season. Today the library book truck pulls up in the school yard next to the ancient and muddy vehicle that jounces the teacher over the back roads to the school house every morning. Through the windows comes the monotonous buzz of the Fourth and Fifth Grade struggle with the tables of nine or the Seventh Grade's united recital of the bones of the body. Then—a frantic waving of hands to attract the teacher's notice. The Book Truck is here!

The reciting is over and books are closed as the librarian and her assistant enter this single room school. Library books from the last stop are checked and counted while the children race each other out the door to the truck and make their choice of fairy tales, "twins," histories and story books. Each child is permitted to take but one book and when he has read it he gives it to the teacher who "circulates" it to another child in the class. At the next stop, a month later, these books are exchanged for others of the children's choice.

"Teacher, gimme another book about Henry Ware."

"Did you bring me the book you promised about Abe Lincoln on the flatboat?"

"I like to read about battles and wars."

"So do I. I had a swell one last time."

"Teacher, is this all right for a Third Grade girl to read?"

And so the chatter continues until the last book is dated, the shelves are closed and the book truck is on its way to the next school.

Book truck service in Hamilton County was begun in September, 1927, with one truck, a Chevrolet with a specially built body costing $1,500. The work was planned to cover both schools and village stops but the demands of the children were so great as to eliminate any idea of serving adults that year. Stops were made every two months instead of monthly as originally planned. The book truck covered over five thousand miles the first year, served 178 classrooms in 74 schools and circulated 59,412 volumes.

A single room school with nineteen pupils circulated 463 volumes and a five room school circulated 5755 volumes during this time. By September, 1928, another truck was added to be used for monthly village stops and to supply the schools nearest the villages. The first truck continued to serve the elementary schools and high schools, making monthly stops this year. At present the two book trucks make eighty-two school stops and twenty village stops.

Hamilton County contains 407 square miles and has a population of more than 550,000. The Public Library of Cincinnati has been serving this county for almost thirty years through branches, deposit stations and classroom collections. The book truck service was established to reach communities which were not receiving any book service or where the deposit stations were not being successfully managed. In the case of juvenile readers, a monthly choice from a large collection is far more enjoyed than a small collection changed only every three or six months.

The type of books asked for depends on the type of the community. The farming centers request books on vegetable growing, poultry raising and fruit culture. At Columbia Park which is a settlement of resident engineers and employees of the Union Gas and Electric Power Plant on the Ohio River about twenty-five miles below Cincinnati, the librarian must supply calls for *Trader Horn, Elmer Gantry* and *Bridge of San Luis Rey* as well as cook books and garden books.

But whether the call comes for the *Koran* or for *Abie's Irish Rose,* in Symmes Township or New Baltimore, over hills and through valleys, on paved roads or dirt lanes, in snow, rain, or sunshine, the book truck librarians will supply the book.

The Cost of Book Truck Service—Is It Worth While?

By Edna Holden

County Librarian, Logansport Public Library, Ind.

THE EXACT cost of book-truck service is most difficult to estimate. One can add twelve months' garage rent, so many hundred gallons of gasoline, quarts of oil and alcohol plus the price of two or more tires and a few patches with perhaps a repair bill or two and call the result the running expenses of the book truck. Divide this by the number of miles traveled and we glibly say: "It costs so many cents per mile to run our book truck." But what about the librarian, who is such an important part of this service? How much per mile does she cost and how many miles can she go? This equation is not so easily solved. It is like trying to set a price on the sunshine or rain or an intangible thing.

I have tried to collect the tangible facts from several libraries using truck service and have given them to you, hoping they would help to answer the problem of costs and we could go to the question: Is it worth while? As far as I can find out the answer is unanimously YES from the librarians and patrons having this service.

At Portland, Ore., they have two trucks—one for summer service with the books on the outside of the truck and the other for winter with the books on the inside. They write: "We cannot speak too highly of this service. Our routes are made every two weeks. We simply could not withdraw the service. It is about the most successful thing we do."

Greenville, S. C., has been using a truck for six years, visiting schools, villages and mills every two weeks, thus giving direct service only where they can make a stop of several hours length and serve a whole community from some sort of center of population. Their county is too large for them to make visits to individual homes; but they feel that they are most successful in the work that they do with a truck.

Hibbing, Minn., known as the richest village in America, for many years has had a book truck which carries about one thousand books and can accommodate six people at a time. They do real work in Americanization for many of their people are foreigners and cannot read

English. In several places where there are both Finns and Swedes each group selects its reader and gathers round him while he reads. Truly this is an unexpected fulfillment of America's promise of opportunity. And the book truck has made it possible, for they are people who would never think of seeking libraries and books. The books had to go to them.

A family returning a bushel basket of books and selecting new ones from the Logansport, Ind., Book Wagon. Unfortunately, a poor exposure

Iowa State Library Association so thoroughly believes in the truck that after the passage of the state county library law a book truck was equipped and sent from county to county to aid in the establishment of county libraries.

The schools find that the regular arrival of the book truck keeps the children interested in books and reading. The ever-changing collection on the truck shelves gives them wide choice, and they never feel that they have read all the books in the library, a feeling sometimes expressed about deposit collections.

The patrons having house-to-house service are very firm believers in the book truck, and will fight for its maintenance if necessary, as it was at one time in our county.

Several Indiana libraries are now using a book truck for school work, house-to-house visits, and Muncie is even using one to visit her parks in the summer and circulating books from that center.

The initial cost of the various trucks in the state seems to run from $109 to $165 for the building of bookcases on various chasses with an additional $15 to $20 for lettering the body. The Bloomington-Monroe County one is the newest in the state, I believe. They are using a half-ton Ford truck with panel body.

The rural service Book Wagon used from September to June in Portland, Ore. Dodge truck with 600 book capacity

The body was rebuilt for $165 and the gold lettering cost $12, making the total $860.15. This truck, as all the others in the state with one exception, has the bookcases on the outside so that the service must be given on the outside. The Rochester-Fulton County is the one exception. It carries about one thousand books on shelves built on the inside of the body and will admit ten or twelve people at one time. This is certainly a library on wheels. The initial cost is somewhat more, as you will see from the chart.

The cost of operating varies, of course, with the size of the truck, kind of service given (that is, whether house-to-house work is done or not) and the kind of roads in the county.

The Logansport-Cass County truck costs .057 cents per mile, which seems to be about the average. This includes garage rent, gasoline, oil, alcohol, repairs and tires, but no depreciation on the truck. Rochester and Logansport have two county workers, while Evansville has three. All clerical work and cataloging is done by the city assistants. Rochester hires a driver for the winter months, which adds about $200 to their expenses. The figures on the chart are from places having truck service in addition to stations and sub-branches, so that the figures are not of the circulation from the truck alone. In our case we cannot divide the two expenses, as they are interchangeable.

It has been shown that schools, villages, factories and individual homes can be successfully served from the book truck. Is this

kind of service worth while? If so, what are the advantages?

We who do it feel that there is no question about it being worth while. Every day's work is proof anew of that. We reach the people who are too shy to enter a library building, where they fear they may make a mistake. We give individual service, and know our patrons personally from the grandparents to the newest baby. Know their interests and desires. In our county we circulate many times the number of non-fiction books from the truck that are borrowed from the stations and subbranch. Why? Because the truck has a trained librarian in charge who knows her books and her people, and whose job it is to see that the right books get to the right people. Because many times the patron does not realize that there is a book on just the subject he needs, and therefore he never asks for it. Many station keepers are willing and eager to do their best, but they do not know the books as we, at least, ought to know them.

Then, so many rural people are not familiar with books or authors. It is quite a common occurrence for a patron to say, "You pick me out some. I like the ones you choose better than the ones I get. They don't always read like the title sounds."

The truck is a fine advertiser. People do notice it and ask concerning it. I have found that no matter how much we advertise or try to publish the opportunities of the library, and that it is free to all, there are a goodly number of people who do not understand. Really, in beginning county work one must be an expert salesman, for it is just as hard to overcome people's fears of being taken in as it would be to sell them a book. We have made three or four visits, months apart, before people are convinced that it is all right, and that they want to borrow books. I remember one woman who refused books several times and at last explained that she could not, she feared, read a book through in a week. When we explained that we came only once in six weeks, she eagerly came out to the wagon and selected six books to read in six weeks, and now is one of our best patrons. So the truck is a reality, and not just a newspaper article to them.

We frequently find town people who, never having used the town library, move to the country and become users of the book truck because the books are brought to them. We

Books being selected for the community libraries and the library in operation, Camden County Free Library, New Jersey

COST OF BOOK TRUCK SERVICE

Library	Truck	Initial Cost	Yearly Mileage	Cost per mile	Tax rate	Circulation per capita	Cost of circulation per capita
Bloomington	Ford, 1929, ½ ton	$860.15	....	...	..	...	...
Evansville—8 Tp.	Chevrolet, 1927	890.00	7,231	.053	.04	5.05	..
Logansport	Dodge, 1927, ¾ ton	1,050.32	6,068	.057	.03	6.9	.083
Muncie—1 Tp.	Dodge, ½ ton	1,185.00	4,000	.032	.03½	...	.09
Rochester—6 Tp.	Ford, 1928, 1½ ton	1,850.00	5,635	.08	.03½ .04½	7.5	.11
Portland, Ore.	2 trucks	.....	6,741	.103	....	...	..
Noblesville—1 Tp.	Dodge, 1921	1,414.00	2,040	.0421	.04	10.7	.09

are sometimes amused at a few of our book-truck patrons who borrow books for their sons and daughters and live in town, but never go to the library, who think they get better books from the truck.

The truck is a strong link with the main library, and develops many readers for that institution. When a rural patron becomes accustomed to library rules, understands about returning books on time, feels acquainted with you and perhaps some of the others at the library, and comes to the place where he wishes more choice than the truck affords, he is willing and often pleased to come to the main library. We feel that this is quite a good thing, for the large library does have a stimulating influence that the small collection in a station or truck can never have.

From the money standpoint we are convinced that it is possible to operate for less money and reach more people with a truck than with only stations and branches. The book collection can be many times smaller and still be adequate. All the books are in constant use. Fewer copies of a title are needed because there will be no copies standing on a shelf for two or three months without being used, as must often happen in a station.

The library truck, then, goes to its people, seeking them out, not waiting for them to become library-conscious. If it is worth while for the grocer and baker to go to their customers, as they are now doing in almost every community, why should not the library do the same? It is just modern business.

Is it worth while? Unanimously YES!

The Welcome Wagon

The Welcome Wagon is an organization, with home offices at 1500 Columbian Mutual Tower, Memphis, Tenn., which procures the names of new property owners or renters. Its hostess is one of the first to call upon the stranger in a strange town and in Akron, Ohio, a card from the Public Library is presented along with a letter of welcome from the Mayor and such other valuables as theater tickets, coupons for the first loaf of Bond bread, the first two dollars' worth of electrical supplies and advice as to the best milk for the baby. The only cost to the Akron Library, by arrangement with headquarters officials, is the cost of printing the card presented. The local hostess uses a white Studebaker closed car with a negro chauffeur, and Mr. Collins, Librarian at Akron, feels that the library is introduced in a dignified way and yet with cordial and hearty recommendations. This is a rapidly expanding organization, and at present is operating in twenty-one towns and cities.

This Card presented at the

AKRON PUBLIC LIBRARY

or any of its branches
entitles you to a

Reader's Card

and full library privileges

....
Your Name

....
For Reference—Name of Citizen

Courtesy of the Welcome Wagon

The Roadside Library

By Donald K. Campbell

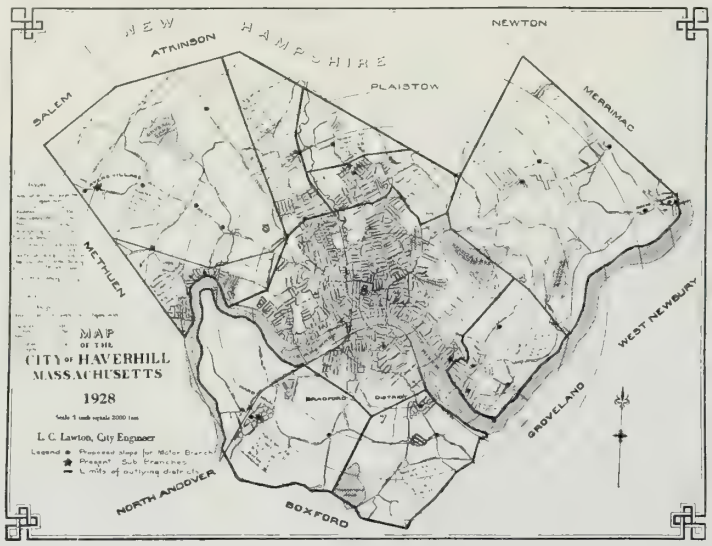
Librarian, Haverhill Public Library, Massachusetts

What Is It?

A ONE AND ONE-HALF ton bus chassis with specially built library body to accommodate 1000 books. Enclosed body to hold with comfort six people at a time, with driver's seat and assistant's work desk. This body heated in winter, cooled in summer.

How Does It Distribute Books?

It makes regularly routed stops of one-half or more hours each at convenient crossroads, near stores, post-offices, grange headquarters, or other convenient centers handy to the most people. It includes the possibility of parking outside a grange or community hall or other evening center to be available and attractive to people visiting these centres for social or business purposes.



What Kind of Books?

Books that will help with trade, farm, club, school work. Stories, biographies, books of travel, poems, plays, and magazines. Brings continuing supply of fresh, new books. Its purpose, to make available any book, anywhere in the library system, for any resident of the city. It extends city library facilities to all persons living beyond easy reach of central library and large branches.

How Does the Public Library now Reach its Public?

The ratio of card holders at present is:

One to each two and two-thirds of population resident within a mile and one-half of the central library or either branch.

One to each ten of population resident a mile and a half or more from the central library or either branch. More than 12,000 people live in this outside district.

The circulation of books from the five little branches at present in this outlying district has averaged for six years 12,500 per year.

We believe conservatively that a traveling automobile branch will double the amount of circulation done under present conditions from these little sub-branches.

We base this estimate on the experience of other cities using this means of rural book service, and on a study of the present use of the five sub-branches. To equal the average week's work done by the outlying stations during the last six years, this book automobile will need to circulate in the districts listed in table below:

Ayers Village district	50 books per week
Rocks Village district	72 books per week
North Parish district	57 books per week
Riverside district	41 books per week
Ward Hill district	21 books per week
Total	241 books per week

The public library user reads an average of about 20 library books per year.

If this automobile book branch can interest one in five of the 12,000 suburban residents of the city (2400) to read this average number per year, the result would be some 48,000 divided on the basis of population about as follows:

Ayers Village district	240 books per week
Rocks Village district	115 books per week
North Parish district	258 books per week
Riverside district	252 books per week
Ward Hill district	161 books per week
Total	1,026 books per week

To be conservative, we halve this total and still have more than 500 estimated circulation

of books, or double the present circulation of 241 books each week.

One person in five is about half the number of persons who use a public library or branch in thickly settled city districts.

Citing the reaction of a city which has tried this system—the Evanston (Illinois) Librarian has this to say concerning the experience of such a service in that city:

Book Auto Service of Evanston Public Library

"We have operated our book truck for eight summers to take the place of the school stations which had not proved successful mediums for issuing books during the long vacation season.

"It has scheduled routes (a different one each of five days) and stops about every second block, sounds the horn, and the people come out as to a vegetable wagon and select their books.

"For all-year-round service in your climate, as in ours, a large truck such as is used by the Hibbing Library, Minn., would seem the only feasible type.

"If, as with us, whatever you do is of necessity more or less of a compromise between nothing and something partially good, I would say that for scattered communities, we have found that we can provide much more for the same amount of money through book auto service.

"Books do not lie idle in stations between days of opening. Collections in truck can easily be modified to suit communities traversed.

"Assistance in book selection is of primary importance. One experienced adaptable librarian on book truck gains an experience and a background which makes her services more profitable to community and library than the same total salary investment in the part time station librarians.

"There are definite advantages in the informal and intimate service of a book truck. We found that dozens of Polish families took books from the truck who had not patronized any other form of a library agency.

"We found that one of our greatest assets the first two summers was that the librarian in charge was one of the school librarians, who was very popular with the children. When the parents saw that the children knew her, they gave no objections to the children 'taking,' and would sign for cards for themselves.

"The book truck has been one of the most interesting library experiences with which I have been connected.

"It has issued during these years an average of 10,000 volumes a summer to people who would not otherwise have used books.

"There seems to have been nothing which the library has ever done which has so attracted the attention of the various city departments and of the press as has the book auto.

"Also the people in the parts of the city remote from the central sections felt a sense of gratitude in that as they say: 'We now have something for our taxes which the people on the east side do not have. Previously they gained most from their tax money, for they are near enough to the lake front to profit by the money spent to improve it, but now we have books to offset that.' "

RUNNING EXPENSE OF AUTOMOBILE BRANCH LIBRARY BASED ON A 6000 PER YEAR MILEAGE

Gasoline	600 gallons	@	$0.22	$132.00
Oil	18 gallons	@	1.00	18.00
Greasing	6 times	@	2.00	12.00
Brakes adjusted	1	@	5.00	5.00
Valves ground	1	@	12.00	12.00
Washing	12 times	@	2.50	30.00
Tire and tube				60.00
Garage	12 months	@	6.50	78.00
Heat				50.00
Insurance—fire and theft				44.00
Insurance—compulsory				44.00
Insurance—property				48.00
Registration				30.00
Paint				10.00
Miscellaneous repair				10.00
Total				$583.00

(.0971 cost per mile)

READJUSTMENT OF COSTS UNDER PROPOSED SYSTEM

Salaries	*Present*	*Proposed*
Rural service	$1,026.85	$1,050.00
Branch transportation	0.00	232.88
School book transportation	78.72	78.72
Other service	604.22	263.69
Total	$1,709.79	$1,625.29

Mechanical Expenses	*Present*	*Proposed*
Rural service	$ 74.06	$349.56
Branch transportation	454.50	318.26
School book transportation	102.50	116.52
Other service	53.50	5.52
Total	$684.56	$789.86
Grand totals	$2,394.35	$2,415.15
Less		2,394.35
Total cost of new system over present system		$20.80

This is an estimate based on extremely conservative figures. It is probable that this cost figure would be shaded from $150.00 to $200.00 when under operation.

RURAL BRANCHES

1927 *Maintenance Cost*—	
Upkeep	$74.06
Salaries—branch assistants	725.35
Salaries—Mr. Laing	301.50
Total	$1,099.85

Proposed Automobile Branch Cost—

Maintenance ....3,600 miles @ .0971....	$ 349.56
Salaries .....52 weeks @ 20.236....	1,050.00
Total	$1,399.56

DISTRICT SCHOOLS

1927 *Maintenance Cost—*	
4 trips @ $5.00	$20.00
16 hours @ .656	10.49
Total	$30.49
Cost Under Proposed System—	
4 hours @ .656	2.62
(Assistant's time)	

LOWELL AVENUE TRIPS

1927 *Maintenance Cost—*	
4 trips @ $1.50	$6.00
6 hours @ .656	3.93
Total	$9.93
Cost Under Proposed System—	
2 hours @ .656	1.31

CHESTNUT STREET TRIPS

1927 *Maintenance Cost—*	
3 trips @ $0.50	$1.50
2 hours @ .656	1.31
Total	$2.81
Cost Under Proposed System—	
5 miles @ .0971	.485
2 hours @ .656	1.31
Total	$1.79

ERRANDS AND GIFTS

1927 *Maintenance Cost—*	
52 trips @ $0.50	$26.00
26 hours @ .656	17.05
Total	$43.05
Cost Under Proposed System—	
52 miles @ .0971	$5.04
26 hours @ .656	17.05
Total	$22.09

Assistance to be Provided at Main Library—

1927 maintenance cost	$571.44
Proposed cost	242.40

This saving in salary would become possible partly by redistribution of duties, but principally by releasing a higher salaried assistant to more important duties in connection with promoting rural library service and replacing the more mechanical portion of his duties at the central library with a lower salaried assistant.

Brief prepared for Library Board regarding subject of suburban book service.

A Cooperative Clearing House for Duplicates

By H. W. Wilson

ONE OF the chief reasons for printing the Provisional Edition of the *Union List of Serials* was that it might serve as a want list of what was needed to complete sets of periodicals, and give opportunity to libraries to dispose of unwanted duplicates. This theory proved in practice to be somewhat visionary for several reasons. First, libraries did not have people who could give the time necessary to make lists of duplicates of volumes and fractional sets and quote them to other libraries in need. It was discouraging also to find that often the library to which quotation was made did not care to complete some sets except by gift. And so it came about that the dream of consolidating useless fractions into complete sets for regional use was not realized, and the final edition of the *Union List* was printed showing many cases where one library still holds a scrap that is needed to complete a set in a neighboring library.

At the time when this Provisional Edition was published the matter of cooperation through the office of the *Union List* in the exchange of periodicals was considered. A plan was made, but it was thought inadvisable to put it into operation, since it was expected that libraries would carry on for themselves.

Now, with the publishing of a supplement to the *Union List,* the question again arises whether such a cooperative plan cannot be made successful. The following is suggested:

Invite every library to send to the Clearing House, on 3 x 5 thin paper slips, a record of duplicate or unwanted sets or partial sets. The slips should be typed in the style of the *Union List* and show the price at which items should be sold. The Clearing House will, if requested, give its best advice as to prices that should be charged.

When lists have been received from all of the libraries that wish to cooperate, all cards will be thrown into one alphabet as "copy" for a printed catalog, which will be issued and distributed to all libraries thought to be interested.

The selling library will make shipment direct to the buying library and will receive credit for the amount of the sale, less commission from the Clearing House. The cost of operating the Clearing House, printing the sales catalogs, and keeping the accounts should be met from a commission of probably 25 per cent on all sales brought about. In case of a balance due to a library or the Clearing House, payment by check may be required by either.

In case this plan is well thought of, the H. W. Wilson Company will be willing to undertake it, and without obligation on the part of the libraries that cooperate. The expenses of operation will be computed just as are the costs of other operations of the company, and, if experience shows that 25 per cent is too high or too low, the rate of commission will be adjusted to cover cost of operation, with a small margin of safety. If the plan is undertaken, the Wilson Company would be glad to have an advisory committee appointed, unless the Advisory Committee on the *Union List* would be willing to enlarge its responsibilities and cooperate in this plan.

Having lived all my life in daily contemplation of cost accounting methods and calculation of overhead expenses, I can readily understand that one who has been free from such unpleasant conditions will have no idea of what it costs a library to handle its own disposition of unwanted periodicals, and may therefore feel that a commission of 25 per cent is high. I can say with certainty that if such a business can be carried on and sales consummated at that cost, it will effect a great saving. I am sure that the work can be centrally done at a half and perhaps a quarter of the cost of having it done in many places. Undoubtedly the chief advantage would be that of moving the periodicals from a state of idleness to a state of productivity, with a comparatively small outlay of cash.

This plan does not provide help in disposing of odd numbers or items of too little value to warrant inclusion in a printed catalog. The first problem in handling duplicates of this sort is to know what has value and what should be sold for waste paper. For the last two years the Wilson Company has kept a record of orders and sales as a basis for determining what and how much stock will be required to meet its probable need for some years to come. To help build the stock up to this requirement, a want list covering more than a thousand titles has been prepared, and we believe it is safe to assume that numbers of these periodicals not on this want list have little value. In some cases bulk shipments of all and any items the library has might be sent by freight from a distance of a few hundred miles, and the credit given exceed the freight charges. Ordinarily, we should advise librarians to check the list of wanted periodicals, ship only what is worth shipping, and dispose of the balance as waste paper. The making of lists of duplicates of the more popular periodicals is generally useless, but lists of important periodicals not in this catalog should be made and submitted to dealers.

The publishing of this want list is an experiment, but it is expected that revised and enlarged editions will be issued from time to time, and it is hoped that it will be found eventually to be a safe and dependable guide in selecting from stocks of the more common periodicals those numbers that should not be destroyed.

The Bookmobile as a Demonstration Book Truck

Thousands of people from all walks of life in many States of the Union had their first knowledge of book trucks as they gazed upon the Bookmobile while it traveled over the country in 1929. Methods of using book trucks in rendering library service to remote sections of cities and counties were described to a large percentage of them.

One of the original purposes for which the Bookmobile was built was to give demonstrations of this kind. Explanations to librarians, library trustees, school authorities and county officials were given in much greater detail. If results may be measured by the widespread and favorable professional and newspaper comments, this object alone seems to have justified the expense borne by the long list of sponsors of the Bookmobile.

Contrary to some expectations, the Bookmobile is not a model book truck, that may be duplicated for local use. Different duties to be performed in various places, local climatic and road conditions, available resources and other considerations make it impracticable to design a truck to suit or even act as a dependable model for use under all circumstances.

The Bookmobile copied some of the best ideas from different trucks now in use throughout the country. It has a few that are original. Many features successfully used in local book trucks were omitted so as not to interfere with the advantageous display of the permanent exhibit that it carries. This exhibit consists of reference books, catalogs, library supplies and equipment of those sponsoring the expedition.

To be an inspiration rather than a model is the purpose of the Bookmobile. Its size, shape and color attract the attention of the most sophisticated passers-by. To the layman, the ideas it represents are new and impressive. The thoughts that are provoked and the memories that crystallize when it is recalled by local agitation for county library service are its chief contribution to library progress. Now, almost

The Bookmobile is now touring the Lower Mississippi Valley

a year later, favorable echoes of its early visits are heard as library reports for 1929 are read and discussed.

The cumulative effect of these demonstrations, the newspaper and magazine publicity, talks and contacts should be valuable in making the establishment of county library systems increasingly simple and more frequent. They should hasten the time when book trucks become standard library equipment everywhere.

The nation-wide tour of the Bookmobile has been continuous since Jan. 3, 1929. At present it is visiting the lower Mississippi Valley in charge of Mr. Thomas J. McLaughlin. Advance routes are published in library and book trade publications and sent by mail immediately prior to individual visits.

The Bookmobile is cooperatively sponsored by the National Association of Book Publishers, the American Booksellers Association, R. R. Bowker Company, H. W. Wilson Company, H. R. Huntting Company and Gaylord Brothers, who are assisted by the American Library Association, F. W. Faxon Company, Public Affairs Information Service and many other firms and associations. It is their ambassador of good-will to the library and bookselling world and offered to individual localities in the hope that it may be found useful in promoting their respective ambitions.

The Tompkins County Library

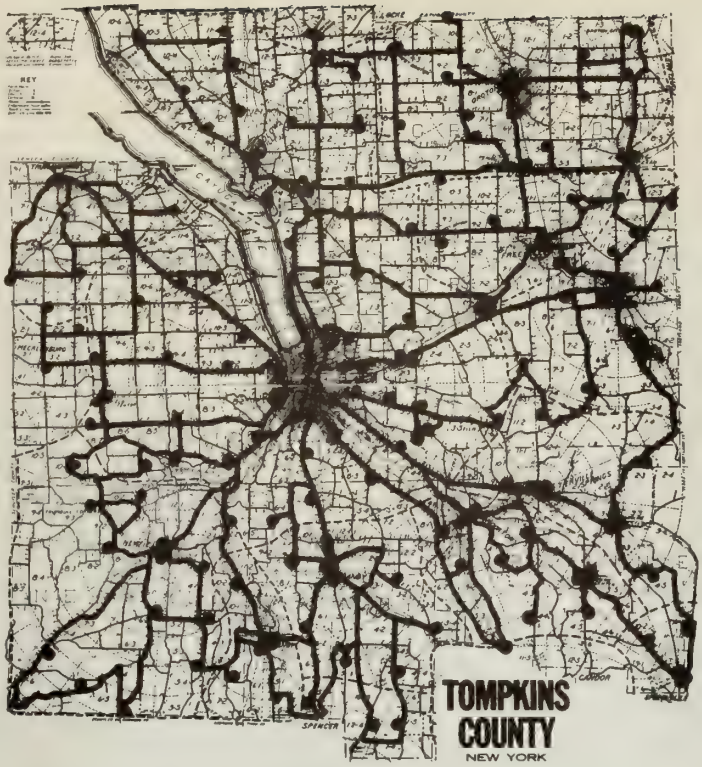
By Albert Lawrence Huff

Supervisor, Tompkins County, N. Y.

IN THE SPRING OF 1928 a campaign for a truck was started by the children throughout Tompkins County, and dimes were collected until finally it was purchased. Then we, the Supervisors, began to receive letters from the Parent-Teachers' organizations, Junior High Schools, W. C. T. U., Women's Clubs and finally a committee was appointed from the Board to make an investigation. They reported favorably and offered a resolution asking for an appropriation of $3,000 for county library work. The State department loaned 5000 books and our Cornell City Library loaned 1298 books. We now have 7000 books in circulation to 130 schools and between 40 and 50 houses and stores.

I had the privilege of spending a day on our truck not long ago. We started about 9 A. M.

and visited many schools, all of which dismissed directly the truck hove in sight. Most of the pupils in the first school were American-born, and I noticed that many of these boys were asking for Indian and Western stories. Then came the shock! We called at a school where there were ten boys and four girls, all Finns. Requests were made for books on science, and I asked, "What kind?" The answer promptly came for Electricity, Aeronautics and Agriculture. And as we drove off I began to ask questions. I found that the fathers of these boys have bought old farms, have but little money and are using our books to get help for themselves and their children. Our librarian is working with the Farm and Home Bureau, and women's clubs are asking for programs. Does it pay? I do not hesitate to say that I think it is one of the best investments our county has made.



Each circle represents a stop made by the Book Wagon

In the spring of 1928 the children of Tompkins County each gave a dime toward the purchase of this Book Truck

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

February 1, 1930

Editorial Forum

THE BOOK WAGON has become so useful and promising a feature in library extension that this issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL is given largely to the subject. The Bookmobile took up the idea for another purpose within the same field and made journeys throughout the whole eastern country, as described in this issue. What the book wagon has done in respect to a city library, especially in reaching factory hands, is told by Mr. Paul North Rice of Dayton, and suggests its use by similar libraries, while from Cincinnati, as Miss Fangmeyer tells, its use throughout the county library system, the use for which the book wagon was really originated in Maryland, is well exemplified. To those considering the development of a book wagon scheme, Miss Holden's article on different methods and their respective costs will be welcome. If any librarian has failed to read Christopher Morley's *Parnassus on Wheels,* that also should stimulate interest in the book wagon.

AT THE STOCKBRIDGE meeting of the Library Institute there was useful discussion on the question of a clearing house for duplicates based on Mr. H. W. Wilson's presentation of the subject, one which, as we have before pointed out, comes every once in a while to the front ever since Mr. Dewey's original emphasis on its value. The physical difficulty of obtaining sufficient room within cost limits for a collection of duplicates, and the financial difficulty of exploiting and utilizing the collection, have always stood in the way of the realization of the plan, in itself good. Mr. Wilson has now undertaken what may be called a sample development by starting a like plan for completing sets of the periodicals included in the *Union List,* and his paper read before the joint session of the University and Reference Librarians and College Librarians at the mid-winter meeting in Chicago should have practical outcome by attention from libraries which either have copies of these periodicals it does not desire to keep on the shelves or lack copies to complete sets. It will be interesting to note, after some months' trial, how effective this plan has been in its workings and what the cost has been in relation to the saving of values by this service.

THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION is not lessening its service to libraries because it has ceased to follow out the old method of furnishing funds for library buildings. The donation of $100,000 to the British Columbia Library Commission for library extension outside the two great cities in that sparsely settled province is a fine example of international generosity, international in one sense, though included in the American field, as the name of the A. L. A. emphasizes. The gifts to library schools have been carefully considered and allotted, the leading one being to the Carnegie Library School of Atlanta, which Mr. Carnegie himself had closely at heart as doing needed work in the Southern States, many of which greatly needed and still greatly need the service of trained librarians. The proposed school at Denver will serve locally a quite new field, although the Rocky Mountain States have not been without representatives in the existing library schools. Certainly the Carnegie Corporation, since Mr. Carnegie's death, has entirely fulfilled his spirit of generosity by the wise work which it has done for the whole library movement at home and abroad.

BROOKLYN and its Public Library lose in the passing of David A. Boody, at the ripe age of ninety-two, the one, a foremost and finest citizen, the other, the library's only president during its active existence of thirty-three years. Dr. Boody served the public in many capacities, as a governor of the Stock Exchange—after, in the sixties, he had purchased for $1,000 a seat worth just before the crash nearly half a million, now held by his grandson—as a bank president, as Congressman from a Brooklyn district, and as Mayor of Brooklyn in the latter years of its existence as a city before its submergence in Greater New York. But no

public cause has ever meant more or been dearer to him than that of service to the public through the Brooklyn Public Library system. When Mrs. Mary E. Craigie began her collection of books toward a public library, she easily obtained the sympathy and assistance of Mayor Boody, kindest and most good-natured of men throughout his long career. To his instrumentality was owing the charter of the new library, as well as the recharter of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, now with its two libraries, the art library at the great museum, and the children's library at the Children's Museum, of which he was a charter member and remained a trustee, though inactive in his later years. In the early days Mrs. Craigie acted as director of the new library and came to consider that she represented the ownership of the public in it, so that when a real librarian was found for it in Arthur E. Bostwick, this lady, whose private spirit paralleled her public spirit, continuing in service as assistant librarian, so harried her chief that he accepted the invitation of the New York Public Library to return to his former post there, whence he went to St. Louis for his great achievement as the head of a municipal library, which he has made one of the foremost in the land. In 1901 Dr. Hill came to the post, which he has filled for nearly thirty years, during which the library system has reached its present great proportions, yet to be crowned by the completion of the central library, whose beginnings its only president had the satisfaction of watching from the window of his home for some time before his death. It was probably not known to Mrs. Craigie or Mayor Boody that the trustees of the old library—originally the Brooklyn Mercantile Library, under the librarianship of Stephen B. Noyes, whose Brooklyn "catalog" made that library famous in its day—had laid plans for the consolidation of existing libraries into a public library for Brooklyn. The choice of Dr. Hill as librarian was agreeable to the members of this board, and in 1904 a merger was completed by which the property of the old Brooklyn Library, then three-fourths of a million dollars in value, and now much more, was passed over as an endowment for the new enterprise under contract that the representatives of the older library should, for the succeeding twenty-five years, ending in 1929, elect half the new board. Since that date the Mayor has reappointed members of the old board, including Mr. Bowker, for some years the senior in service, covering more than forty years since his election to the old board in 1888. Under the presidency of Dr. Boody both classes of trustees have worked in entire harmony, and his devotion to the library and its staff was illustrated in his generous antemortem gift of $50,000 as an endowment for the benefit of the Brooklyn Public Library staff. Perhaps no library can boast the record of such a president as Dr. Boody!

The Institute paper of Dr. Hill, "What Shall We Do with Our Old Librarians?" printed in The Library Journal for Nov. 15, 1929, proves to have prophetic meaning, for at Dr. Hill's own initiative and insistence the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library have accepted his resignation after nearly thirty years of service, to take effect probably in October next, and made provision for his later years. He is retired with the title Librarian Consultant, in the expectation that he will cooperate with his successor, yet to be chosen, in planning for the equipment of the central library, now again started toward completion, and giving the help of his long and active experience. The rather novel title was suggested by the use of the word "Consultant" in the Library of Congress, and defines a function which, with tact on both sides, should make a happy result of old experience and new vigor when a veteran librarian comes to the retiring age and a younger librarian takes up his work. It is scarcely necessary to point out to the library profession how successful has been Dr. Hill's work in the past fifty years, in Lowell, in Paterson, in Salem, as the predecessor of Mr. Dana in Newark and, finally, in Brooklyn, and how great his service has been to the A. L. A. as secretary, president, member of the War Service Council, chairman of the War Finance Committee, and in many other relations, while his presence at library meetings has always meant live contributions of real value as he wrote or took part in discussions. Dr. Hill has recognized that the burdens of administration of so large a system as that of the Brooklyn Public Library, especially with the problems of the new building confronting its head, might be rather wearing as he came into the five years preceding his becoming an octogenarian and demanded the fresh energy of a younger man, preferably within the half-century age, with years of experience behind and years of usefulness before him. The Brooklyn trustees were unanimous in their regret and unanimous in wishing that means could be afforded of making larger remuneration for him in his retirement than the $4,000 yearly, which seemed the practicable limit and proved acceptable to Dr. Hill. May it be many years that his pen, his voice, his personality may still rejoice his associates, old and young.

Librarian Authors

EMMA L. BROCK, a children's librarian of wide experience, was born at Fort Shaw, Mont., and during the early years of her life led a nomadic army life from West to East and Middle West. She attended high school in New York City and Philadelphia, and received her A. B. from the University of Minnesota. While in college she specialized in literature and writing, studying the latter under Ada Comstock, and did not begin her art training until after college years were over, when she studied design and figure drawing at the Minneapolis School of Art. For two years she was in the Art Department in the Minneapolis Public Library, and in 1921 went to New York City for further art work. In New York, at the Art Students' League, she studied etching with Joseph Pennell, whom she terms "a most kind, crabbed and excellent teacher," and figure drawing with Boardman Robinson. While studying at Art School she joined the staff of the New York Public Library and remained there for six years, during which time she worked in children's rooms in various parts of New York with Jewish, Irish, and Italian children, and had "great fun." The summer of 1928 was spent in a small Breton fishing village sketching the people, their houses, and their costumes, and here she first met "Zacharie." The first book to be written and illustrated by herself, *The Runaway Sardine,* published by Knopf, grew out of some Brittany sketches and water colors, and we have the unusual story of Zacharie, an adventurous sardine, who lived in a tub in the cottage of a very old Brittany fisherman and his very old wife. Zacharie soon tired of his confinement and longed for freedom and

"Zacharie," the leading character in "The Runaway Sardine"

a glimpse of the sea, and so one day he put his tail in his mouth and rolled out of the house and into the village street. He had many adventures before he finally returned, a much wiser sardine, to the safety of his tub. The

Emma L. Brock

book is decorated throughout in two colors and done with a broad, free brush stroke, the pictures moving gayly through the text.

During these years she was also illustrating children's books. She illustrated *The Memoirs of a London Doll,* by Richard Henry Horne, in 1922; *Merrimeg,* by William Bowen, in 1923, and the Children's Classics edition of *Granny's Wonderful Chair,* by Frances Browne, in 1924, all of which were published by Macmillan Company. In 1922 she illustrated a book for Harcourt, Brace, *Islands of Magic,* by Elsie S. Eells. Exhibits of her etchings and water colors have been held in Minneapolis, Toledo, Brooklyn, and New York City, and in 1928-1929 she showed her work in the American Federation of Arts Rotary Exhibit. She has spent three summers in Europe sketching castles in France, villages in England, and market places in Italy, France, and Holland.

At the present time Miss Brock is working in the Art Department of the Minneapolis Public Library and illustrating children's books. Her hobbies are "characters in markets, pushcarts of New York and markets in Italy and France."

A. L. A. Midwinter Meeting—II

Executive Board

One of several new publications authorized by the Executive Board at a meeting Jan. 1 was *Illustrated Editions of High School Classics.* Others were *Foreign Books for American Children's Rooms,* an *Index to Plays for Children, American Library Laws* and *Book Selection and Acquisition.* The *Graded List of Books for Children* will be printed when indorsed by the committee in charge of the list.

The hospital library project, providing for a study of the use of books and reading as a therapeutic agent in hospitals, was approved, and the request for an appropriation for printing the report of the Committee on Institution Libraries and for printing prison library book lists was likewise approved.

On the motion of Mr. Wheeler, it was voted that the President be authorized to appoint a special committee to consider the establishment of a statistical bureau at A. L. A. Headquarters, its functions, and the method of financing, and that the committee consist of representatives from several library groups which will presumably use the statistical information. Elva S. Smith felt that there was a growing feeling among libraries that the burden of reporting statistical information and answering questionnaires was becoming too great.

A department of library work with children at A. L. A. Headquarters was again considered, and an endeavor to secure funds for this project approved. A department of school library work at Headquarters was also discussed, and a motion by Mr. Dudgeon carried that "the Board at this time recognizes the rapidly growing importance of this field of work, and reiterates its interest and indorsement . . . and considers this the important thing for 1930."

How the A. L. A. could aid the college, university and reference libraries by giving more attention to the scholarly aspects of the profession was discussed at some length. It was brought out that when the Executive Board appropriated money for something which did not interest the college and university libraries, it was not because the Board preferred in every case that particular activity, but because the money was given for a specific project.

As there are no funds to carry out a recommendation from the College and Reference Section that a clearing-house be created at Headquarters for bibliographies and research lists compiled by various libraries, and as the A. L. A. Headquarters Library would probably serve as such a clearing-house, if properly financed, the recommendation was laid on the table.

Chicago was selected as the meeting place for the A. L. A. Conference in 1933, because of the proposed Chicago Centennial Exposition at that time. Members added to the committee at work on plans for the Exposition are: Ethelred Abbott, Mary B. Day, William Teal, Winifred Ver Nooy, Charles H. Brown, Pearl I. Field and Bess McCrea.

It was voted, on motion of Mr. Dudgeon, that the Executive Board instruct the officers and the Chairman of the Committee on Hispanic Relations to make every reasonable effort to have someone at the Inter-American Conference on Bibliography at Havana who can adequately represent the A. L. A. It was also voted, on motion of Mr. Lydenberg, to convey to the Conference the hope that it will hold its second meeting in 1933 in Chicago.

The suggestion of Gladys Caldwell, chairman of the Committee on Visual Aids, that the name of the committee be changed to the Committee on Motion Pictures and Other Visual Aids was presented. No action was taken.

The Rockefeller Foundation, at the request of William Warner Bishop, has voted $2,500, it was announced, to make possible a visit of the architect of the League of Nations to this country to inspect American libraries, the grant being made to the A. L. A. for disbursement.

The Secretary announced that a fellowship of $1,900 has been granted by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to Margaret Demchevsky, of Bulgaria, to visit this country and study American library methods, the grant to be disbursed through the A. L. A.

Another fellowship of $1,500 has been granted to Señorita Maria Chavez, of Mexico, by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, for one year of study at a library school in the United States, this fellowship likewise to be administered through the A. L. A.

A letter from the Research Service, Washington, D. C., was read, asking the Association to cooperate in a study of eyesight conservation, a thorough, systematic, scientific investigation that will analyze the various elements and make a series of tests with the "reader's eye" to ascertain the most legible type faces for various uses. The Secretary had replied, asking for suggestions as to how the Association may cooperate. No action was taken.

It was voted, upon motion of Mr. Dudgeon, that the President appoint the joint committee with the Fire Underwriters' Association, which was authorized by the Council.

Council

D. C. Numbers on L. C. Cards

A DEFINITE interest in adding D. C. numbers to L. C. cards was indicated in a report by Eliza Lamb, University of Chicago Libraries. Subscriptions have amounted to $8,000 of the $9,000 a year needed to start the work, and the Library of Congress, by detailing service, agrees to underwrite half of the remaining $1,000, provided the A. L. A. will underwrite an equal amount. The Executive Board later authorized this underwriting. In accordance with the plan, D. C. numbers will first be supplied on cards currently printed for English books and as many others as possible. As time and funds permit, they will be added to all printed and reprinted cards. The work, if undertaken, is expected to be self-supporting, on a service basis, at the end of the three years of trial.

Extension of Cooperative Catologing

Mr. Keogh, Doctor Williamson and Doctor Bishop have been appointed a committee to raise the $7,500 needed to undertake an investigation in the field of cooperative cataloging, Miss Lamb announced. The investigation—recommended in 1928 by a committee of the Catalog Section, of which Mr. Currier was chairman—and the effort to promote cooperative cataloging were indorsed by the Executive Board. It was voted that the report be accepted.

Hospital Library Project

A recommendation that *The Booklist* include ten books a month for hospital libraries was referred to the Editorial Committee, and a second recommendation that the Committee on Hospital Libraries' Budget be raised from $50 to $100 a year was referred to the Executive Board.

Federal Library Activities

The ten questions concerning a future program for the federal government in library work, enumerated in the December *Bulletin*, were taken up one at a time in the Council. Suggestions that liberal interlibrary loan privileges be extended, and that the government prepare special bibliographies on educational subjects on request met with unanimous approval. A large majority of the Council approved the recommendation that the United States Bureau of Education maintain an adequate library on education for the staff of government employees in that field and for other students. Attention was drawn to the fact that such a library existed, but its continuation was advocated on the ground that such an important government function should not be overlooked in outlining a federal library program.

The preparation and publication of bibliographies of current books and pamphlets in the field of education; the compilation and publication of library statistics; the conduct of surveys and studies of library service, and the production of publications on library service were all considered proper government activities by a majority of the Council.

Opinion was divided on the question of maintaining a library division in the federal office of education; on the federal conduct of surveys of library service outside the field of education and on federal advisory assistance on library service to schools and colleges, although all suggestions were approved by a small majority.

Subsidies to equalize library service or to aid in the establishment of county libraries were opposed by the Council, although financial aid to promote adequate library service in educational institutions and in connection with educational projects partly or wholly financed by United States Government funds was approved after discussion. Federal advisory assistance on library service outside the field of education was not found. All votes were to be taken as informal, and as expressing the sense of the meeting.

As the library program will not be presented to the advisory committee on education until called for by the Committee, Carl H. Milam, library representative on the committee, requested that A. L. A. members submit additional suggestions.

Business Libraries Section

At the request of William Alcott of Boston, president of the Special Libraries Association, a committee was appointed to inquire into the legal standing of the Business Libraries Section of the A. L. A. The committee, consisting of H. O. Severance, chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws; Carl B. Roden and Matthew S. Dudgeon, the two latter trained lawyers, made the following report:

"Your committee has given careful consideration to the facts in the case presented by the member who offered the resolution and by the chairman of the section, to the by-laws governing the authorization of sections, especially Section 17, which is involved, and to the record of the Council authorizing the Business Libraries Section.

"The contention is that this section held a private illegal meeting at which it elected officers and adopted constitution and by-laws; fur-

Supplementary material to Council report in last issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

thermore, that the section should have elected officers and adopted the constitution and by-laws at the open meeting May 16, 1929, 8:30 p. m., in the Washington Auditorium.

"It is necessary to refer to the minutes of the Council of Saturday morning, Dec. 29, 1928, which read as follows: 'That the Council grant the petition for a Business Libraries Section now before it, and permit *certain members* of the American Library Association to organize a section to be known as the Business Libraries Section. The motion was seconded and carried.' (A. L. A. *Bulletin,* January, 1929, p. 10.)

"It seems clear to the committee that these 'certain members of the Association' were the petitioners for the section, and that the Council intended to authorize these petitioners to proceed with the organization of the section. The Chairman of this group called a meeting of the petitioners by mail, inclosing a copy of the proposed constitution and by-laws. The meeting was called at 3 p. m., May 16, in the Library of Congress. The officers as given in the A. L. A. *Bulletin,* August, 1929, p. 292, were elected and the constitution adopted, those members not present voting by mail.

"It is the opinion of your committee that this group has acted within its rights, and that the proceedings comply with the enabling clause and with the By-laws of the A. L. A.

"In regard to the open meeting on May 16, at 8:30 p. m., the committee holds that the constitution and by-laws were legally adopted at the previous meeting, but that the officers elected at that time were temporary officers, and that permanent officers should have been elected at the final meeting, the meeting of May 16 at 8:30 p. m. Section 17, last clause, reads: 'The registered members of each section shall at the final session of each annual meeting choose officers to serve until the close of the next annual meeting.' Consequently, the officers elected in the afternoon of that day are not the officers *de jure* in the technicality of the by-law. On the other hand, they are *de facto* officers, and may hold office and function until the final session of the section at the next A. L. A. conference, because the section failed to elect permanent officers at the meeting May 16 at 8:30 p. m., the final session of that annual meeting."

The report was adopted by a vote of thirty-two to one.

Fire Insurance

Fire insurance on library building and contents, at not less than 80 per cent of their value, was recommended in a report of the A. L. A. Committee on Fire Insurance, pending a report of a proposed joint committee of A. L. A. members and representatives of the National Underwriters Association. The suggestion of 80 per cent instead of 100 per cent of their value was made because in many cases it would appear that lower rates can be obtained by 80 per cent co-insurance than under any other plan. It is hoped that the preliminary report, prepared by the committee, of which O. R. Howard Thomson is chairman, may be printed later.

The Council authorized the appointment of the proposed joint committee, and the report was adopted.

The Statutes of the International Federation of Library Associations, printed in the December *Bulletin,* were unanimously adopted.

Book Censorship

Book censorship by customs officials was condemned by the Council in the following resolution, which was adopted on the recommendation of Ralph Munn, chairman of the Federal and State Relations Committee:

"The Council of the American Library Association, regularly assembled at its midwinter meeting in Chicago, Dec. 31, 1929, bespeaks your earnest support of Senator Cutting's amendment to Section 305 of the tariff bill relating to the importation of books. Quite obviously, the American Library Association does not favor either obscenity or revolution, but neither is it willing to place a censorship in the hands of customs officials whose established record in this matter borders on the absurd. Books which are essential to American scholarship have already been banned by customs clerks. Under the original provisions of Section 305, eliminated by Senator Cutting's amendment, but now proposed for reinstatement by other interests, this condition would become intolerable. With prohibitory statutes in most States and with many voluntary organizations seeking to censor the nation's reading, the American Library Association sees no need for further federal action."

The Secretary was instructed to send copies of the resolution to all senators.

Miscellaneous

A publisher cannot refuse to accept a subscription in cash of the realm and in good faith to a magazine admitted to second-class rates, Mr. Lydenberg informed the Council on behalf of the Book Buying Committee, when Mr. Ranck reported that certain technical publications refused to accept subscriptions from libraries.

A petition that the Maryland Library Association be made a chapter of the A. L. A. was granted by unanimous vote.

Association of American Library Schools

A MEETING of the Association of American Library Schools was held at the Hotel Knickerbocker in Chicago on Dec. 30, 1929. Thirteen schools were represented. Papers were presented as follows: "The Service Load of Library School Faculties," by Ernest J. Reece; "The Need for an Index to Current Publications in the Fields of Library Work, Bibliography and Publishing," by John S. Cleavinger; "The Program and Methods of the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago," by Douglas Waples; "Whom Shall the Library School Admit?" by W. E. Henry.

Informal discussions were also held on the use of A. L. A. text books, the relations between the Board of Education for Librarianship and the Association, and various topics suggested for the program of the next meeting, to be held in Los Angeles. Members of the Association dined together at the Hotel Knickerbocker between the afternoon and evening sessions.

Normal School and Teachers College Librarians

THE NORMAL School and Teachers' College Librarians, under the chairmanship of Eleanor Weir Welch, met on Tuesday, Dec. 31. Ruby E. Cundiff, Library School, Syracuse University, spoke on "Methods of Building a Live Book Collection." She emphasized the need of the library being built around the courses in the catalog, that it may take its place as an instructional factor in the school. The publications for each course will fall under (1) primary sources, (2) secondary sources, (3) in the general field, (4) in the regional field. This material will include books, periodicals, official documents, society publications, atlases, bibliographies, dictionaries and encyclopedias. Such a study will build the collection where weak, cooperate with the teaching staff, inspire respect for the library and its service.

Mrs. Elsie Howard Pine, Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kan., talked on "The Organization and Administration of the Practice School Library." Mrs. Pine discussed the advantages and disadvantages of housing the practice library in the college library building and of housing it in the training school building. The practice school library should not be too expensively equipped, but should be simple and complete to serve as an example for the smaller communities. She further emphasized the size, shelving and equipment, hours of service, books, the librarian and her service. The service is first to the practice school pupils and secondly to the practice teachers.

The third speaker, Della McGregor, Chief of the Juvenile Division, St. Paul Public Library, discussed the illustrators of recent children's books. A mimeographed list of illustrators and an exhibit of books supplemented the talk. Miss McGregor spoke especially of the characteristics and tendencies of the three Russian artists, Boris Artzybasheff, Nadejen and Silibin. Other artists emphasized were Elsa Beskow, Pamela Bianco, Elizabeth MacKinstry and the Petershams.

The charts and floor plans of reserve rooms and practice school libraries exhibited at the Washington conference were on display and will form an exhibit kept at headquarters to be loaned to those interested.

Miss Emma Wiecking, librarian of the State Teachers College, Mankato, Minn., was elected chairman for 1930.

University and Reference Librarians

THE SECOND session of the University and Reference Librarians was held on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 31. Mr. Fowler presided. The first speaker was Robert J. Usher, who read a paper on the Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans, of which he is the librarian. Founded in the '90's, the gift of the Howard family to New Orleans, the library has specialized in reference material and has played an increasingly important part in the educational life of the city. Without adequate funds for cataloging or making material available, the former librarian, Dr. William Beer, bought at what seems now a ridiculously low price, vast quantities of books, pamphlets and periodicals. After being stored in the basement of the library for years, the accumulation is gradually being sorted over and made accessible by the present librarian. Many rare books and pamphlets are coming to light.

Harold G. Russell of the University of Minnesota Library next read a paper on "The Foreign Dealer: a Study of the Book Trade." His paper dealt not so much with what books to buy as where to buy them. He said that was the problem of many scholarly libraries. He distributed to those present a mimeographed list of 100 foreign booksellers, omitting those which deal in books of Great Britain, France and Germany, and emphasizing those in countries where booksellers are not so well known to American librarians. Dealers are listed from nearly all the countries of South America, Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, the Baltic countries, the Balkan States and other countries of Europe. Mr. Russell said that the

book markets of Australia and New Zealand were becoming increasingly attractive, and many books published in Europe could there be found at gratifyingly low prices.

In the absence of the author, Mr. E. A. Henry read a paper by Miss Gertrude Wulfekoetter of the University of Cincinnati Library on "The Organization of a Periodical Department." Many such departments, the writer said, had grown like Topsy, and the librarian had suddenly awakened to the fact that the periodical routine was antiquated and unworkable. There are two divisions to the problem: (1) The processes dealing with the ordering and receiving of the periodicals, and (2) those connected with the use of periodicals in the reference work of the library. Miss Wulfekoetter laid down in fairly close detail an excellent routine for handling the ordering, receiving and recording of periodicals, and that for prosecuting satisfactory work in using them in reference service.

Dr. Ruth Lapham Butler of the Newberry Library, Chicago, read the last paper of the afternoon on "Transcripts of Archive Material in the Ayer Collection of the Newberry Library." The Ayer Collection, given to the Newberry Library by the late Edward E. Ayer, a Chicago business man, contained, Doctor Butler pointed out, not only books and manuscripts dealing with the native races of North America, but also with the large field of American history, especially with the history of those sections formerly occupied and governed by the Spaniards.

Officers elected for the coming year were: Chairman, George B. Utley, Newberry Library, Chicago; Earl N. Manchester, Ohio State University Library, Columbus; Julian S. Fowler, Oberlin College Library, Oberlin, Ohio.

Catholic Educational Association

The midwinter meeting of the Library Section of the Catholic Educational Association was held at Loyola University, Chicago, Sunday, Dec. 29, with librarians from many of the leading Catholic colleges and universities in attendance. Group meetings were likewise held on Monday, Dec. 30, at the Drake Hotel. Included in the questions under consideration was the important project for the publication of the *Catholic Periodical Index*. This publication, similar in scope to the *Reader's Guide,* will index by author and subject the contents of approximately forty of the most important Catholic journals. For the present only those periodicals published in the English language both here and abroad are to be included, but as the Index develops, those in foreign languages will likewise be added. The indexing will be done by competent librarians and published by the H. W. Wilson Co. of New York. It will appear quarterly with an annual cumulation and a final cumulation at the end of the third year. The first issue is to appear sometime in March, and the cost price will be on the service basis.

League of Library Commissions

The League of Library Commissions met in joint session with the Extension Committee of the American Library Association on the afternoon of Dec. 30, Mr. Lester presiding. At the evening meeting of the League, with Mrs. Griggs, president, presiding, 19 States and provinces were represented. As Mr. Tolman was unable to be present, his paper was read by Miss Parkinson.

Mr. Modisette, member of the Louisiana Commission, emphasized the need of providing for the permanent financing of library activities so that there would be some guaranty of future support. He also stressed the necessity of convincing the public that the library is a form of education in itself and not a mere adjunct to the school, as so often considered by school people. In sharing the expenses of county libraries with the county, the State might provide expert supervision and such State aid, together with books, and grants might be financed by a luxury tax.

Miss Hazel B. Warren, Extension Division, State Library, Indianapolis, Ind., spoke on agencies cooperating with library agencies, referring to the work done by the General Education Board, the Carnegie Foundation, the Rosenwald and Rockefeller Foundations in Louisiana, British Columbia, North Carolina and Georgia. In the recent campaign for a State library building, cooperation with the State Federation of Clubs, the American Legion and various other State organizations were most helpful.

The League voted $1,000 toward the American Library Association Endowment Fund in the form of two sustaining memberships.

Toronto News

The new Danforth Branch of the Toronto Public Library was opened in November. In accord with the experimental ideals of the libraries of that system, this is unlike any other. It is in the heart of a suburban shopping district and frankly took in the aspect of a shop —thus the old English front reminds one of Chester.

The February Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during the coming month

(Exact date of issue is given when known)

Biography

Boas, Louise S. *Elizabeth Barrett Browning.* Longmans, Green (Feb. 19). $3.50.

Bradford, Gamaliel. *Daughters of Eve.* Houghton Mifflin (Feb. 7). $3.50.

Clemenceau, Georges. *Memoirs of a Victory.* Harcourt, Brace. $5.

Corbett, Elizabeth. *If It Takes All Summer.* Stokes (Feb. 20). $2.50.

Early Letters of Mark Hopkins. Day (Feb. 6). $4.

Gribble, Francis. *Balzac: The Man and Lover.* Dutton. $6.

Hosie, Lady. *Portrait of a Chinese Lady.* Morrow (Feb. 6). $5.

Hughes, Rupert. *George Washington, The Savior of the States,* 1777-1781. Morrow (Feb. 6). $5.

Ludwig, Emil. *Lincoln.* Little, Brown (Feb. 8). $5.

Martet, Jean. *The Life of Georges Clemenceau: As Told by Himself to His Secretary.* Longmans, Green. $5.

May, J. Lewis. *Cardinal Newman.* Dial Press (Feb. 1). $3.50.

Literature, History and Travel

An American Officer. *The Great Crusade.* Dial Press (Feb. 15). $2.

Austin, Maude Mason. *Annals of the Desert.* Stratford. $2.

Beard, Charles A. and Mary R. *The Rise of American Civilization* (one vol. ed.). Macmillan (Feb. 4). $3.

Bett, Henry. *How to Write Good English.* Stokes (Feb. 6). $1.

Chilvers, Hedley A. *Johannesburg.* Stokes (Feb. 20). $3.50.

Dare, Viola. *Little Poems for Little Folks.* (Juvenile.) Stratford. $1.

Dresbach, Glenn Ward. *The Wind in the Cedars.* Holt. $2.

Hayes, Carlton J. *France: A Nation of Patriots.* Columbia University Press (Feb. 15). $4.50.

Henry, Stuart. *Conquering Our Great American Plains.* Dutton. $5.

Karraker, Cyrus H. *The Seventeenth Century Sheriff.* University of North Carolina Press (Feb. 15). $2.

Kingsmill, Hugh. *Anthology of Invective and Abuse.* Dial Press (Feb. 15). $2.50.

Loti, Pierre. *Morocco, Siam.* Stokes (Feb. 20). $2.50.

Paxson, Frederic L. *When the West Is Gone.* Holt (Feb. 15). $2.

Percy, William Alexander. *Selected Poems.* Yale University Press. $3.

Titzell, Josiah, ed. *The Author's Annual,* 1930. Brewer and Warren (Feb. 3). $2.

Townsend, Mary Evelyn. *The Rise and Fall of the German Colonial Empire.* Macmillan (Feb. 4). $5.

Williams, Charles. *A Poet Looks at His Fellows.* Oxford University Press (Feb. 15).

Religion and Philosophy

Fite, Warner. *The Living Mind.* Dial Press (Feb. 1). $3.50.

Fleg, Edmond. *Life of Solomon.* Dutton (Jan. 31). $3.

Green, Rev. Canon P. *Our Heavenly Father.* Longmans, Green (Feb. 20). $1.50.

Jenkins, Burris. *The World's Debt to Protestantism.* Stratford. $2.50.

Kaltenborn, H. V. *We Look at the World.* Henkle. $3.

Keeley, Fred C. *Why You Win or Lose.* Henkle. $2.50.

McCormick, Rev. William P. *Be of Good Cheer.* Longmans, Green (Feb. 20). $1.

Menninger, Karl A. *The Human Mind.* Knopf (Feb. 3). $5.

Monsma, John Clover. *The Story of the Church.* Henkle. $3.

Mygatt, Tracy D., and Witherspoon, Frances. *Armor of Light.* Holt. $2.

Rawlinson, A. E. J. *The Church of England and the Church of Christ.* Longmans, Green. $2.

Schnackel, H. G. *The Art of Thinking in Business.* Wiley.

Sweet, Helen F., and Fahs, Sophia L. *Exploring Religion with Eight Year Olds.* Holt. $2.50.

Williams, Rev. Canon Norman P. *Lausanne, Lambeth and South India.* Longmans, Green (Feb. 13). $1.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

Bell, M. M., and Bell, M. D. *Essentials in the Selection of Meats.* Wiley.

Clarke, H. T. *Organic Syntheses* (v. 10). Wiley.

Danzig, Allison. *The Racquet Game.* Macmillan (Feb. 25). $4.
Eggleston, D. C. *Modern Accounting Theory and Practice* (v. 2). Wiley.
Elliott, Grace Loucks. *Understanding the Adolescent Girl.* Holt. $1.25.
Fraser, W. J. *Dairy Farming.* Wiley.
Harrow, Benjamin. *The Making of Chemistry.* Day (Feb. 6). $2.
Macpherson, Hector. *Modern Cosmologies.* Oxford University Press (Feb. 6). $2.50.
Macy, John. *About Women.* Morrow (Feb. 6). $2.50.
Morey, Lloyd. *University and College Accounting.* Wiley.
Sharp, M. A., and Sharp, W. M. *Principles of Farm Mechanics.* Wiley.
Webb-Johnson, Cecil. *Nerve Troubles: Causes and Cures.* Stokes (Feb. 20). $1.
Wolfanger, L. A. *Major Soil Divisions of the United States.* Wiley.

Fiction

Asch, Nathan. *Pay Day.* Brewer and Warren (Feb. 17). $2.50.
Berger, Helen. *The Golden Key.* Dial Press (Feb. 15). $2.
Bindloss, Harold. *The Man at Willow Ranch.* Stokes (Feb. 20). $2.
Booth, Charles G. *Murder at High Tide.* Morrow (Feb. 6). $2.
Bowen, Stirling. *Wishbone.* Dutton. $2.50.
Cross, Ruth. *Enchantment.* Longmans, Green (Feb. 19). $2.
Deeping, Warwick. *Exile.* Knopf (Feb. 28). $2.50.
Du Bois, Theodora. *The Devil's Spoon.* Stokes (Feb. 6). $2.50.
Eggebrecht, Axel. *Pilgrim to the Abyss.* King. $2.50.
Falkner, Leonard. *Murder off Broadway.* Holt (Feb. 7). $2.
Farrell, M. J. *Taking Chances.* Lippincott (Feb. 7). $2.50.
Freeman, H. W. *Down in the Valley.* Holt (Feb. 7). $2.50.
Glasgow, Alice. *Bright Tiger.* Dial Press (Feb. 15). $2.50.
Grange, de la. (Melanie Lind, trans.) *Open House in Flanders.* Stokes (Feb. 20). $3.50.
Granger, Mary. *Lucy and Three.* Brewer and Warren (Feb. 24). $2.50.
Heyer, Georgette. *Beauvallet.* Longmans, Green (Feb. 5). $2.50.
Keeler, Harry Stephen. *The Amazing Web.* Dutton. $2.50.
Lenanton, C. (Carola Oman). *Miss Barnett's Elopement.* Holt (Feb. 21). $2.50.
Loder, Vernon. *The Vast Mystery.* Longmans, Green (Feb. 6). $2.
MacClure, Victor. *The "Crying Pig" Murder.* Morrow. $2.
Norris, Kathleen. *Passion Flower.* Doubleday, Doran (Jan. 24). $2.
Parsons, Alice Beal. *John Merrill's Pleasant Life.* Dutton. $2.50.
Quaife, Milo M. *The Kingdom of Saint James: a Mormon Narrative.* Yale University Press. $4.
Rives, Amelie (Princess Troubetzkoy). *Firedamp.* Stokes (Feb. 6). $2.50.
Rölvaag, O. E. *Pure Gold.* Harper (Feb. 5). $2.50.
Savery, Constance. *Tenthragon.* King. $2.
Seghers, Anna. *The Revolt of the Fishermen.* Longmans, Green (Feb. 5). $2.
Wast, Hugo (Louis Imbert, trans). *The Strength of Lovers.* Longmans, Green (Feb. 5). $2.50.
Wilder, Thornton. *The Woman of Andros.* Boni (Feb. 21). $2.50.
Willard, T. A. *Bridge of the Gods.* Stratford. $2.50.
Yates, Elizabeth Hall. *Lydia's Little Plans.* Penn. (Feb. 7). $2.

Illustrated Text

That we should use the same words for Columbus's "Santa Maria" and the "Leviathan" seems almost absurd, yet we shall doubtless continue to do so, says Arthur E. Bostwick in the closing pages of his brief discussion of *The Public Library in the United States* (A. L. A., cl., 62p., $1). We shall also keep talking about a "library," although its appearance, its functions and its aims have so fundamentally altered in the course of the last century. Numerous and pointed illustrations carry out the thesis of Dr. Bostwick's text, and show the flexibility and range of the modern public library.

Reads Most Books in South Dakota

According to the latest available statistics, Aberdeen reads more library books than any city in the State of South Dakota. During the past year the people of Aberdeen borrowed 127,950 books for home use. This is more than eight books per capita. Of this number 22,529 were distributed through five school stations and St. Mary's Public Library Station. The latter alone distributed 10,568 volumes to the residents in the northeast section of the city. The main library sent 105,421 books out over its loan desk. The library business has increased 124 per cent over that of 1923, while it shows a gain of 17 per cent over that of the previous year.

Book News

Book Club Selections

(for February)

BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB

The Rise of American Civilization, by Charles A. and Mary R. Beard. Macmillan.
Two volumes in one, unabridged.

BOOK LEAGUE OF AMERICA

"—— & Co.," by Jean-Richard Bloch. Simon & Schuster.
An Alsatian-Jewish family and the perceptible disintegration that takes place beginning with the third generation.

BUSINESS BOOK LEAGUE

Business Life of John Wanamaker, by Joseph H. Appel. Macmillan.

BUSINESS LIBRARIES

Common Stocks and the Average Man, by J. George Frederick. Business Bourse.
"The first authentic work based on post-panic conditions."

CATHOLIC BOOK CLUB

Cardinal Newman, by Lewis May. Dial Press.
Not only the latest life of Cardinal Newman, but the first to treat him as a human being rather than as a center of controversy.

DETECTIVE STORY CLUB

Card 13, by Mark Lee Luther and Lillian C. Ford. Bobbs-Merrill.
Murder off Broadway, by Leonard Falkner. Holt.
Received two votes for second place.

JUNIOR LITERARY GUILD

Earnest the Policeman (boys and girls 8-12 years), by S. G. Hulme Beaman. Oxford Press.
The Flight of the Heron (girls 12-16 years), by D. K. Broster. Coward, McCann.
The Trail of the Ragged Fox (boys 12-16 years), by Pitt L. Fitzgerald. Macrae Smith.

LITERARY GUILD

Human Mind, by Dr. Karl A. Menninger. Knopf.

POETRY CLAN

Firehead, by Lola Ridge. Brewer and Warren.

SCIENTIFIC BOOK CLUB

New World of Physical Discovery, by F. L. Darrow. Bobbs-Merrill.

Best Sellers

(from the Book Stores)

FICTION

Remarque. *All Quiet on the Western Front.* Little, Brown. $2.50.
Hemingway. *A Farewell to Arms.* Scribner. $2.50.
Wharton. *Hudson River Bracketed.* Appleton. $2.50.
De La Roche. *Whiteoaks of Jalna.* Little, Brown. $2.50.
Deeping. *Roper's Row.* Knopf. $2.50.
Lincoln. *Blair's Attic.* Coward-McCann. $2.
Bailey. *Burning Beauty.* Penn. $2.
Erskine. *Sincerity.* Bobbs-Merrill. $2.50.
Byrne. *Field of Honor.* Century. $2.50.
Scanlon. *God Have Mercy on Us!* Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

NON-FICTION

Faÿ. *Franklin, the Apostle of Modern Times.* Little, Brown. $3.
Halliburton. *New Worlds to Conquer.* Bobbs-Merrill. $5.
Bowers. *The Tragic Era.* Houghton Mifflin. $5.
Sale. *The Specialist.* Specialist Pub. Co. $1.
Ludwig. *July '14.* Putnam. $3.50.
Brown. *Grandmother Brown's Hundred Years.* Little, Brown. $3.
Dimnet. *The Art of Thinking.* Simon & Schuster. $2.50.
Coolidge. *The Autobiography of Calvin Coolidge.* Cosmopolitan. $3.
Cantor. *Caught Short.* Simon & Schuster. $1.
Belloc. *Richelieu.* Lippincott. $5.

Recent Prize Awards

THE KLEIST prize for 1929, the most important literary award in Germany, was given to Anna Seghers for her novel, *The Revolt of the Fishermen.* Longmans, Green will publish the book this spring in a translation by Margaret Goldsmith. In the past, writers of such distinction as Arnold Zweig, Fritz von Unruh and Leonhard Frank have received the Kleist award.

Distributed Without Cost

A BRIEF history of motion pictures and the development of sound, *See and Hear,* by Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, has been issued and is being distributed without cost. Any library which has not received it may obtain it on application at the office of the company at 469 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Book Reviews

TALES FOR BIBLIOPHILES; trans. from the French and ed. by Theodore W. Koch. Chic., The Caxton Club, 1923. *Flaubert, Gustave. Bibliomania;* a tale, trans. by Theodore Wesley Koch. Evanston, Ill., Northwestern Univ. Lib., 1929. 75c.

Doctor Koch has certainly done librarians as well as general readers a real service by translating and editing in his *Tales for Bibliophiles* five well-known French *contes* describing bibliomaniacs. This volume was issued as a publication of the Caxton Club. The tales included range in date from about 1832 to 1925. The first, Charles Nodier's *The Bibliomaniac,* is one of the most genial and perhaps the best known of these. Its hero resembles somewhat a combination of Charles Lamb and Anatole France's *Sylvestre Bonnard.* The second story, from the *Memoires* of the elder Dumas, is a delightful sketch, founded on fact, of a chance meeting with Nodier, whose enthusiastic description of a newly acquired copy of the rare Elzevir *Le Pastissier François,* caused Dumas in turn to become a collector of books. Charles Basset's *Copy of Hennepin,* which follows, is not entirely accurate in its statements regarding the scarcity of the specific book in question, but it is an amusing satire of the miserly bargain hunter whose love of books and of money conflict. The fourth sketch, Charles Asselineau's *A Bibliophile's Hell,* details the delirious dream of a bibliophile compelled by a demon to purchase at ruinous prices books of little or no value. The concluding sketch, Georges Duhamel's *Letter on Bibliophiles,* first appeared in 1925. It satirizes a collector who passes from general interest without knowledge to self-satisfied specialization, and who ends by selling his library to devote his days to compiling an analytical and annotated catalog of the catalogs he has collected.

A sixth tale was originally intended to be included in the book. This was Flaubert's *Bibliomania,* first published in 1837, the year after the execution in Barcelona of the bibliomaniac ex-priest, Don Vincente, who murdered a rival collector to secure a book which he believed unique. Andrew Lang, in Chapter 2 of his *The Library,* and Rosenbach, in his *Books and Bidders,* discuss this episode on which Flaubert's tale is based. Though it shows little of the author's later literary skill, it is a logical companion of the other five. Two French editions, three German and one Spanish, beside this by Doctor Koch, attest its popularity. It is regrettable that a faulty point of law in the conclusion kept it from inclusion in the earlier volume. Its exclusion, however, led to its separate publication in the square, blue-gray covered format familiar to the possessors of some of Doctor Koch's earlier monographs. The two books belong together.

The translation is admirably done. It is smooth, pleasing English, but at the same time true to the feeling, and usually to the letter, of the originals. Each story has an adequate introduction with a bibliography of the more important editions and translations. Copious, interesting notes, biographical and bibliographical, bear witness to the editor's wide and discriminating reading.

Physically, the books are delightful. The *Tales for Bibliophiles* was printed in an edition of 300. The presswork, in Goudy old style type on *Arches* paper, is excellent. An earlier edition was destroyed because not up to the exacting standard of the Publication Committee on this point. Flaubert's *Bibliomania* was printed by Paillart of Abbeville, France, in an edition of 500 numbered copies, also on *Arches* paper.

Aside from the fact that Nodier was a librarian and bibliographer of note and Asselineau a sublibrarian of the Bibliothèque Mazarine, these books should be salutary alike to those professionally and to those personally interested in books. The satire is intended as a corrective of excessive or misplaced zeal, but it is in every case directed against excess of a tendency which one feels the authors consider a virtue when duly exercised. It is, or should be, of value in giving a glimpse of the international and universal appeal of books.

As far as can be determined, this is the first collection in English entirely composed of stories of books and book collectors. It is a field which deserves further cultivation by translation. Octave Uzanne, Anatole France and Janin, who occur to me at the moment, illustrate the diversity of the *genre* in France alone.

The only regrettable feature of Doctor Koch's translations is the small number of copies available for libraries and readers generally. It will, therefore, be welcome news that there are many good reasons for believing that this first half dozen tales will be followed in due time by another similar collection by the same editor and translator.

Frank K. Walter,
Librarian, University of Minneapolis.

School Library News

Booklists with Personality

WHEN the Montclair junior high schools issued their new and novel revised list of books for home reading it was "with the belief that such a list could be so published that it would mechanically have power to interest a pupil at other times than when discussing it perfunctorily in class, and in the belief that a booklist can and ought to reflect the personality of the owner." In looking back over the school year we find that we have been justified in our beliefs. The "Booklists with Personality" have allowed their personality to pervade all school activities. Being loose-leaf, a convenient size, attractive in make-up, valuable as a reading guide, and an invaluable record of one's reading experiences, to keep such a booklist timely and interesting becomes the desire of every owner. To give you an idea how this has been done at Hillside School we may cite the following:

Enthusiasm over the class party was running high. Every ninth grade pupil had been given an opportunity to book passage on THE GOOD TIMES CRUISE sponsored by the HILLSIDE NAUTICAL ASSOCIATION. The S.S. JAZZMANIA of the HALF DOLLAR LINE was to leave the pier at the foot of Cafeteria Row on May 10 at 6:30, Eastern Standard Time. Passports were to be distributed at noon. As it happened, not only passports were received, but also bright colored sheets headed

READ BEFORE—AND AFTER—YOU TRAVEL
Suggestions gleaned from our
own book list

giving titles and authors of interesting and entertaining travel stories with brief annotations. These sheets were just the size of the book-list pages and punched to fit. Copies of the books listed, travel posters and current numbers of the travel magazines subscribed to by the library helped create the "atmosphere" of the lounge. When a travel book is suggested for outside reading the bright-colored page is quickly turned to and checked for choices.

May 15, 1929, was a memorable day, for it brought the announcement of the winner of the Newbery Medal. There had been an exhibition in the library of the books which had previously won the medal. The bulletin boards displayed pictures of the authors, illustrations from the books, notes of interest about John Newbery, and a picture of Frederic G. Melcher, the donor of the medal, with an article about his life and interests. During the session room period a member of the library committee made the round of the rooms with a news sheet issued from the library. The announcement read:

Eric P. Kelly has just been awarded the
John Newbery Medal
for his book *The Trumpeter of Krakow.*
The book may be seen in the school library.
Copies may be obtained at the Public Library.
It is a mystery story in an unusual setting—
Poland in medieval times. The pictures
were made in Poland by the Princess
Pruszynska.

The bell for dismissal brought a queue of eager girls and boys to see the book. The Anne C. Moore page of *The Three Owls,* which was devoted to a review of *The Trumpeter of Krakow,* was supplemented by the enthusiastic remarks of those children who happily had read the story. Nothing would do but that their librarian should bring an autographed copy to them from the very scene of the presentation, the A. L. A. Convention in Washington, D. C. An immediate search began for pictures of Mr. Kelly, for illustrations of the book, for publisher's blurbs, for the family copies of *The Three Owls* page. All of which became choice material for additional pages in the cherished book lists.

With summer came June—with June came commencement — with commencement came gifts, parting advice and greetings. The greeting from their school librarian took the form of a letter printed on paper the size of a booklist page which read

TALLY-HO! YE HOBBY RIDERS!!

When school is done and the post-mortems of the last exam have been said, "give a man a horse he can ride." Many of the horses chosen will be hobby-horses that have been a-rearin' to go. Some will ride down to the sea. Ere he go "give a man a book he can read." May we suggest Beard's *Boatbuilding and Boating,* Cavileer's *Model Boat Building for Boys,* and those readable "Yarns of the sea and of sailors."

Others will ride to the land of Hammer and Saw. We know that they will more thoroughly enjoy their stay if they have the following books in their packs: Blackburn's *Boy Activity Projects, The Boy Mechanic,* Griffith's *Woodwork for Beginners,* Hall's *Handicraft for Handy Boys,* Polkinghorne's *Toymaking in School and Home,* Stanley Plant's *How to Work with Tools and Wood,* and William's *How to Make Things.*

Still others will go trotting to the airports. Balloon riding had to satisfy Tom Sawyer. Today's Toms can enjoy riding in Byrd's *Skyward,* Crump's *Boy's Book of Airmen,* Earhart's 20 *Hrs.* 40 *Mins.,* Green's *Dick Byrd-Air Explorer,* LaPage's *A B C of Flight,* Lindbergh's *We.*

When it becomes too foggy for flying, nothing can be more fascinating than the Little Theatre. What a fund of interesting material is found in Leeming's *New Book of Magic,* Mackay's *Children's Theatres and Plays,* Mills and Dunn's *Marionettes, Masks and Shadows,* Stoddard's *Book of Marionette Plays,* Young's *Stage Costuming.*

The curtain having fallen upon the last play in the repertoire, we may wish to turn to our stamp collection. Without Scott's *Stamp and Coin Catalogue* we would be philatelists lost. *Description of U. S. Postage Stamps and Postal Cards* and Warren's *Pageant of Civilization* have been fascinating us. To say nothing of the new book, *Stamp Collecting, Why, and How,* by Thorp.

Hurrah for Phœbus Apollo! Once more we can take to the open road. Shall we *Walk, Look and Listen* with Fuller, or go with Sir Lisle and his Eagle Scouts? They named the story of their journey *Hobnails and Heather.* Peck's *Storybook Europe* will give you entertaining stories of places you visit abroad. Coming nearer home, do you know *Chatt Roland?* Linwood Righter will introduce you to him and tell you of his life among the fish pirates of the New Jersey coast.

Again TALLY-HO! and may you have a pleasant ride astride your hobby is the wish of your librarian,

Pauline J. Schmid,
Hillside School Library,
June 20th, 1929.

Students Encouraged to Own Books

At Vanderbilt University Library an experiment is being tried to encourage the students to buy and own reference books. On a table in the reading room a number of such books are assembled, each book having a paper streamer folded around it. The streamer bears the publisher's name and the price of the book, and in some instances there is a reference to other editions of the same book. On a nearby display board the books are listed, some of them several times, to form groups that can be bought for various lump sums—a $5 reference library, a $10 one, and so on. However, most people seem to prefer to handle the actual books, and to group them according to their own needs and the contents of their own purses. One person may choose Roget's *Thesaurus* at $2.50, Reinach's *Apollo* at $2, and *The World Almanac* at 50 cents. Another may decide on Gayley's *Classic Myths* at $1.92, Phyfe's 18,000 *Words Often Mispronounced* at $2, and Cushing's *Manual of Parliamentary Practice* at 75 cents (or Roberts' *Rules of Order* at $1.25 or more). For a $10 collection some of the same books might be used, adding one or more medium-priced foreign language dictionaries. Most of the books and editions have been chosen because of their cheapness, but more expensive ones have been included, for example, Bartlett's *Familiar Quotations* at $5, and Stevenson's *Home Book of Verse* at $15. And Lester Bartholomew's newly issued list showing the comparative merits of all of the well-known encyclopedias is posted conspicuously.

Government's Pedagogical Library

In the present Office of Education of the United States is a highly specialized pedagogical library of 135,000 books containing a great variety of material, including works relating to subject matter in the curriculum of all grades of public and private schools, the training of teachers, and research relative to education. Almost a complete file of all educational periodicals is a part of the library and in the collection are annual and biennial reports of State superintendents of public instruction, and all official publications of the states. Among the collections of early books are some rare and quaint old bindings as well as early contents which furnish material of great interest to the student of education.

American School of the Air

Starting Feb. 4 the "American School of the Air," which will bring together a distinguished group of nationally known educators in an educational series, will be presented twice weekly for seventeen weeks by the Columbia Broadcasting System. Dr. William C. Bagley, Professor of Education, Teachers' College, Columbia University, will head the Advisory Faculty as its Dean. While this faculty is as yet incomplete, other noted leaders in the Educational Fields who have accepted positions are: Henry Turner Bailey, the noted authority of the Cleveland Museum of Art; Hoard Hanson, Director of Eastman School of Music; P. W. Dykema, head of the Music Department of Teachers' College, Columbia University, and Miss Effie Power, head of the Children's Division of the American Library Association.

Book Selection on World Affairs, V

The World Peace Foundation Mobilizes the Opinions of Experts Throughout the United States

International Law

Hyde, C. C. *International Law Chiefly as Interpreted and Applied by the United States.* 2 v. (14 votes) Little. 1922. $25.

"An admirable treatise."

Recommended as Advanced by Cornell, Eagleton, Egbert, Fenwick, Garner, Goodrich, Hershey, Hinckley, Potter, Wright; as Intermediate by Burdick, Colvin, Stewart.

Fenwick, C. G. *International Law.* (12 votes) Century. 1924. $4.

"One of the best textbooks."

Recommended as Advanced by Fenwick; as Intermediate by Eagleton, Hershey; as Elementary by Colvin, Cornell, Egbert, Garner, Hinckley, Potter, Stewart, Wright.

Oppenheim, L. F. L. *International Law.* 2 v. (12 votes) Longmans. 1926-1928. v. 1, $15; v. 2, $12.50.

"It is very comprehensive and . . . very well written."

Recommended as Advanced by Cornell, Eagleton, Fenwick, Garner, Goodrich, Hershey, Wright; as Intermediate by Burdick, Colvin, Egbert, Hinckley, Stewart.

Hall, W. E. *Treatise on International Law.* (11 votes) Oxford. 1925. $12.

"One of the best of the standard treatises."

Recommended as Advanced by Colvin, Eagleton, Fenwick, Goodrich, Hershey, Wright; as Intermediate by Burdick, Egbert, Garner, Potter, Stewart.

Hershey, A. S. *Essentials of International Public Law and Organization.* (11 votes) Macmillan. 1927. $4.75.

". . . Careful, thorough and discriminating . . ."

Recommended as Advanced by Fenwick; as Intermediate by Colvin, Eagleton, Goodrich; as Elementary by Burdick, Egbert, Garner, Potter, Stewart, Wright.

Moore, J. B. *Digest of International Law.* 8 v. (9 votes) U. S. Government Printing Office. 1906. $15.

"Quite invaluable."

Recommended as Advanced by Burdick, Colvin, Eagleton, Egbert, Goodrich, Hershey, Hinckley, Stewart, Wright.

Wilson, G. G. *Handbook of International Law.* (6 votes) West. 1927. $4.50.

". . . Affords an excellent basic outline-summary of the topics handled in considerable detail in longer books."

Recommended as Intermediate by Colvin, Cornell, Potter; as Elementary by Burdick, Egbert, Hinckley.

Brierly, J. L. *Law of Nations.* (5 votes) Oxford. 1928. $2.

"A brief but scholarly survey of international law."

Recommended as Intermediate by Fenwick, Goodrich; as Elementary by Burdick, Cornell, Garner.

Lawrence, T. J. *Principles of International Law.* (5 votes) Heath. 1923. $3.60.

"A well-known and popular textbook."

Recommended as Advanced by Goodrich; as Intermediate by Eagleton; as Elementary by Garner, Hershey, Potter.

Wilson, G. G. *International Law.* (5 votes) Silver Burdette. 1922. $4.

"Prepared by a scholar for classes, but in simple and abbreviated form."

Recommended as Intermediate by Fenwick, Goodrich; as Elementary by Eagleton, Egbert, Hershey.

Borchard, E. M. *Diplomatic Protection of Citizens Abroad.* (4 votes) Banks. 1927. $10.

"A learned treatise."

Recommended as Advanced by Eagleton, Egbert, Garner, Goodrich.

Dickinson, E. D. *Selection of Cases and Other Readings on the Law of Nations.* (4 votes) McGraw. 1929. $6.

"A very valuable collection of materials."

Recommended as Advanced by Fenwick, Goodrich, Potter; as Intermediate by Cornell.

Scott, J. B. *Cases on International Law.* (4 votes) West. 1922. $6.

"Standard case book."

Recommended as Advanced by Hershey, Potter, Stewart; as Intermediate by Cornell.

Westlake, John. *Treatise on Private International Law.* (4 votes) Carswell. 1925. $8.50.

"One of the most profound books on international law ever written."

Recommended as Advanced by Eagleton, Garner; as Intermediate by Hershey, Hinckley.

American Journal of International Law. Quarterly. (3 votes) American Society of International Law. 1907.

"Current information and discussion."

Recommended as Advanced by Burdick, Eagleton, Hinckley.

Eagleton, Clyde. *Responsibility of States in International Law.* (3 votes) New York University Press. 1928. $6.

"A valuable treatise on one of the most important subjects of international law."

Recommended as Advanced by Burdick, Garner, Wright.

Garner, J. W. *International Law and the World War.* 2 v. (3 votes) Longmans. 1920. $20.

"Very comprehensive survey."

Recommended as Advanced by Burdick, Hershey, Potter.

Ralston, J. H. *Law and Procedure of International Tribunals.* (3 votes) Stanford University Press. 1926. $5.

"A very scholarly and practical treatise."

Recommended as Advanced by Hill, Potter, Wright.

Cobbett, Pitt. *Leading Cases and Opinions on International Law.* (2 votes) Carswell. 1922-1924. pt. 1, $4.75; pt. 2, $7.50.

"A very valuable collection of cases and opinions with scholarly notes."

Recommended as Advanced by Goodrich, Stewart.

Crandall, S. B. *Treaties, Their Making and Enforcement.* (2 votes) Byrne. 1916. $10.

Recommended as Advanced by Burdick, Stewart.

Culbertson, W. S. *International Economic Policies.* (2 votes) Appleton. 1925. $3.50.

Recommended as Advanced by Fenwick, Hershey.

Dickinson, E. D. *Equality of States in International Law.* (2 votes) Harvard University Press. 1920. $4.

Recommended as Advanced by Cornell, Wright.

Grotius, Hugo. *The Law of War and Peace.* (2 votes) Oxford. 1925. (Classics of International Law, ed. by J. B. Scott.) $10.50.

Recommended as Advanced by Colvin, Eagleton.

Higgins, A. P. *Studies in International Law and International Relations.* (2 votes) Macmillan. 1928. $5.

Recommended as Intermediate by Garner, Hinckley.

Jessup, P. C. *Law of Territorial Waters and Maritime Jurisdiction.* (2 votes) Jennings. 1927. $9.

Recommended as Advanced by Burdick, Colvin.

Lauterpacht, Hersh. *Private Law Sources and Analogies of International Law.* (2 votes) Longmans. 1927. $8.50.

Recommended as Advanced by Cornell, Wright.

League of Nations. Publications—especially noted, *Official Journal Treaty Series.* (2 votes) Geneva. 1920.

Recommended as Advanced by Burdick, Colvin.

Mattern, Johannes. *Concepts of State, Sovereignty and International Law.* (2 votes) Johns Hopkins. 1928. $2.50.

"Relates concepts of sovereignty to international law."

Recommended as Advanced by Colvin, Cornell.

Moore, J. B. *History and Digest of International Arbitrations.* (2 votes) U. S. Government Printing Office. 1898. (Out of print.)

"Best American source book of international arbitrations."

Recommended as Advanced by Egbert, Stewart.

Moore, J. B. *International Law and Some Current Illusions.* (2 votes) Macmillan. 1924. $4.

"A critical discussion of some of the popular illusions about international law by a great authority."

Recommended as Intermediate by Garner.

Permanent Court of International Justice. Publications, *The Hague.* (2 votes) World Peace Foundation, Boston, American Agent. 1922—

Recommended as Advanced by Burdick, Colvin.

Potter, P. B. *Introduction to the Study of International Organization.* (2 votes) Century. 1928. $4.

"A good study of the machinery of international relations as distinct from the law."

Recommended as Advanced by Fenwick; as Intermediate by Wright.

Read, E. F. *International Law and International Relations.* (2 votes) American Foundation. 1925. 75c.

"Prepared for popular consumption, but reliable."

Recommended as Elementary by Colvin, Eagleton.

Satow, Sir E. M. *Guide to Diplomatic Practice.* 2 v. (2 votes) Longmans. 1922. $14.

"This still remains the best work on the general practice of diplomacy."

Recommended as Advanced by Egbert, Goodrich.

Shotwell, J. T. *War as an Instrument of National Policy and Its Renunciation in the Pact of Paris.* (2 votes) Harcourt. 1929. $3.50.

Recommended as Advanced by Fenwick; as Intermediate by Wright.

Stockton, C. H. *Outlines of International Law.* (2 votes) Scribners. 1914. $2.75.

Recommended as Elementary by Burdick, Hershey.

Treatises, Conventions, International Acts, Protocols and Agreements between United States and other Powers, 1776-1923. 3 v. (2 votes) U. S. Government Printing Office. 1923. v. 1 and 2, $1.25 each; v. 3, $1.50.

Recommended as Advanced by Burdick, Hill.

Vattel, E. de. *Law of Nations.* (2 votes) Carnegie Institution of Washington. 1916. (Classics of International Law, ed. by J. B. Scott.)

Recommended as Advanced by Colvin, Eagleton.

Wheaton, H. *Elements of International Law.* (2 votes) Dana's ed. (Out of print.)

"An American classic."

Recommended as Advanced by Eagleton, Goodrich.

Cooperating Professors: Charles K. Burdick, Cornell Law School, Cornell University; H. Milton Colvin, College of Law, Tulane University; Robert F. Cornell, Kalamazoo College; Clyde Eagleton, New York University; Lawrence D. Egbert, Northwestern University; Charles G. Fenwick, Bryn Mawr College; J. W. Garner, University of Illinois; Leland M. Goodrich, Brown University; Amos S. Hershey, Indiana University; Charles E. Hill, George Washington University; Frank E. Hinckley, University of California; Pitman B. Potter, University of Wisconsin; Irvin Stewart, University of Texas; Charles J. Twick, Centre College; Quincy Wright, University of Chicago.

All titles recommended by two or more different professors and arranged in order of votes received.

In the Library World

Irish Refuse Gift to Build Library

THE CANADIAN PRESS reports that, believing it would be better to devote the money to relieving poverty in the county, the Council of Leitrim County has refused to accept a grant of $4,750 from the Carnegie Foundation for the establishment of a library. Acceptance of the grant would have necessitated a levy of a tax of 2 cents in $5 and the appointment of a librarian, working out at an impost of about 12 cents on each farmer. Members opposing acceptance of the grant considered the money would be better used in stocking derelict farms or providing bags of flour for the impoverished in one of the poorest counties in Ireland.

Carnegie Corporation Grants

A GRANT of $100,000 was made recently to the British Columbia Library Commission by the Carnegie Corporation of New York in the interest of library extension in that province. The attempt to distribute books in the sparsely settled and inaccessible regions of the Province creates a technical situation of unusual interest, and the success of the Commission in dealing with it will be watched with interest throughout the English-speaking world.

Six grants have also been made to library schools. The Atlanta Library School received $10,000; the University of Denver, $5,000 for the preliminary work of organizing a library school to serve the Rocky Mountain region; the University of Kentucky, $1,800 for continuation of a summer session for school librarians; the Carnegie Library School in Pittsburgh, $3,950, to continue a summer session for the training of elementary school librarians; the St. Louis Library School, $3,000; Hampton Institute Library School, $10,900 for the support of the school in its regular session and $1,600 for the summer session for school librarians.

Fellowship grants for study and research in library problems will be available to a limited number of librarians through a fund set aside by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The purpose of the grant is to enable persons who have shown promise of capacity to contribute to the advancement of the library profession, to pursue a year of study in connection with an educational institution approved by the Advisory Group on Library Grants. In general, candidates should be graduates of approved colleges or universities, and should have had one year's work in a library school, but these requirements may be waived in exceptional cases. The stipend will be $1,500 or more and will vary according to the requirements of individual students. When warranted, the stipend may be renewed for a second year. Application for fellowship grants for the school year 1930-31 should be filed before March 1, 1930, with the Advisory Group on Library Fellowship Grants, Carnegie Corporation, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York. Applications will be acted upon before May 1, and applicants will be notified as soon as possible.

San Jose to Give Librarianship Degree

THE ONLY institution providing library instruction for the undergraduate and giving a degree in librarianship on the west coast is the distinction San Jose State College may now claim. The only other accredited library school in the state is at the University of California, which is for graduate students, but there is a small school maintained in connection with the Riverside Public Library. The library course at San Jose is in charge of a faculty of six trained librarians and a holder of the library degree from this school may serve as school librarian or teach library work. Both the degree of librarianism and the supervision and administration credentials are subject to a four-year course.

Toronto University Plans Enlarging

THE UNIVERSITY of Toronto, which has now the largest university library in Canada, is feeling the pressure of the ever-increasing attendance, especially in the graduate schools, and therefore the Board of Governors has appointed a committee to consider a plan for enlarging the capacity to house at least a million volumes.

NEW Children's Books from Czechoslovakia

A HAPPY DAY

Health rules for children, in charming verses, colorfully illustrated, highly educational **$1.50**

FLICK AND FLOCK

Glorious adventures of two mischief bent puppies and their playmate—a baby. A *real* story, with many pictures **$2.00**

Published in English by

RAF. D. SZALATNAY

Bookseller and Publisher

542 East 79th Street, New York City

Catalog's Centenary Exhibit

A special exhibit made up of books which have been in the library of the University of Pennsylvania for at least one hundred years has been opened in the Franklin Room of the University Library on the campus in observance of the centenary anniversary of the library's first printed catalog. In comparison with the 700,000 books on the shelves of the University library today, its original catalog, which was printed in 1829 when the library was about eighty years old, lists only 1000 volumes. The majority of the books in that collection, however, are still in the library's possession and are in good condition despite their age.

A. L. A. Headquarters Survey

The Committee on A. L. A. Activities met in Chicago Oct. 25-26 and made a survey of headquarters. Conferences with heads of departments and with the secretary and assistant secretary gave the committee much needed information in preparing its report. This information is being supplemented by letters to various groups of the A. L. A. membership. Letters have been sent up to this time to (1) a cross-section of the membership, including about 1000 names; (2) present officers and members of Executive Board and Council and members of same for past three years; (3) chairmen of committees and sections.

It is planned later to send letters to extension workers, readers' advisers, library school directors and heads of other training agencies, these letters asking for opinions on A. L. A. activities related to the work of the above.

The work of the committee has been divided as follows: Miss Countryman will give special attention to library extension and adult education, Mr. Meyer to professional training, and the chairman to more general activities.

A copy of the letter sent to the cross-section of the membership read as follows:

"The Committee on A. L. A. Activities, authorized by the Council at the West Baden Conference in 1928, has been instructed to make a scrutiny of the activities of the association with the view of suggesting to the Council possible changes of policy. The committee is now engaged in such a survey. One of the methods which the committee proposes to use is to obtain from a cross-section of the members of the association their suggestions on and criticisms of the work and policies of the association.

"In making this selection we have taken the first four names (not including institutional members) on each page of the list in the A. L. A. Handbook, or approximately 1000 names.

"We especially would like to know your opinion of the activities the association is now carrying on and also what you think the association might be doing which would be of greater importance than its present activities. We desire the utmost frankness, as otherwise your letter will be of no value to us. We may wish to quote from letters received, but names of those writing them will not be given.

"The committee is approaching its difficult task wholly with the idea of making constructive criticism and recommendations, and to do this we must have facts from all angles. We shall greatly appreciate your careful consideration of and compliance with this request. Please mail your answer to the chairman at the address indicated below.

(Signed) C. H. Compton,
Chairman, St. Louis Public Library."

The committee is receiving answers to this letter from many of those to whom it was mailed, but it will appreciate equally letters from any other members of the association who have suggestions or criticisms to make.

Gratia A. Countryman,
Minneapolis Public Library.
H. H. B. Meyer,
Library of Congress, Washington.
Charles H. Compton, Chairman,
St. Louis Public Library.

Library Has Ukulele Club

The Camden, N. J., Public Library Association has a Ukulele Glee Club consisting of thirteen members. Organized in a more or less impromptu manner for temporary entertainment purposes last summer, the club is now in demand at all meetings of the Association. The last appearance of the club was at the annual Christmas meeting when the girls sang Christmas carols accompanied by their ukeleles.

National Drama Week

National Drama Week of 1930 is to be celebrated the week of Feb. 9-15 with each day of the week dedicated to a different phase of drama's many significant relationships. Sunday, Feb. 9, is to be devoted to "Drama and the Church"; Monday to "Professional Theatre Day"; Tuesday, "Drama and the Clubs and Organizations"; Wednesday, "Drama and the Radio"; Thursday, "Drama in the Community"; Friday, "Drama in Education"; Saturday, "Drama in Print."

Free

The sponsors of the publication of the Sacco-Vanzetti Record have a few sets which they will be glad to send gratis to libraries that have not received the Record. Applications will be filled in the order received as long as sets are available. Address Bernard Flexner, 40 Exchange Place, New York City.

British Museum Catalog Subscribers

THE ATTENTION of American librarians is called to the accompanying list of suscribers to the *British Museum Catalog*. We need 200 subscribers if the American quota is to be reached, and if American libraries are to receive the advantage of the discount furnished by the funds promised by Dr. Capps of the General Education Board. If the 200 subscribers are not secured, the offer lapses, and whether the project is carried through or is passed over by the Museum authorities can be settled only by time.

The British Museum is under no obligation to print this continuation, has stated that it will undertake the work if support is assured, and has given the world fair warning that the greater part of this support must come from American libraries, from whom have come the most vociferous and most insistent appeals for a new edition of the catalog.

This list is printed in geographical form, so that every librarian to whose attention it is called may see for himself how well his section of the country is represented. If libraries come to mind that are not represented here, every reader of the list is requested to send these names to the undersigned at the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C., with suggestions of any possible sources from which help can reasonably be expected in securing their subscriptions. In the case of college libraries, the question comes to mind whether an appeal could be made to the enthusiasm of loyal alumni. Suggestions will be gratefully received and will be followed to the fullest extent of the ability of the committee in charge.

H. H. B. MEYER,
Chairman, "British Museum Catalog," Bibliographical Society of America.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

List of Subscribers to the British Museum Catalog, New Edition

Maine:	
Bangor:	Bangor Public Library
Brunswick:	Bowdoin College Library
Orono:	University of Maine Library
New Hampshire:	
Hanover:	Dartmouth College Library
Vermont:	
Massachusetts:	
Amherst:	Amherst College Library
Boston:	Boston Athenaeum Library
	Boston Public Library
	Massachusetts Historical Society Library
Cambridge:	Harvard Business Library
	Harvard College Library
Northampton:	Forbes Library
	Smith College Library
Wellesley:	Wellesley College Library
Worcester:	American Antiquarian Society Library
Rhode Island:	
Providence:	Brown University Library
Connecticut:	
Hartford:	Connecticut State Library
Middletown:	Wesleyan University Library
New Haven:	Yale University Library (2 sets)
New London:	Connecticut College Library
New York:	
Albany:	New York State Library
Buffalo:	Grosvenor Library
	University of Buffalo Library
Clinton:	Hamilton College Library
Geneva:	Hobart College Library
Hamilton:	Colgate University Library
Ithaca:	Cornell University Library
New York City:	Columbia University Library (2 sets)
	Eames, Wilberforce
	Grolier Club Library
	New York Historical Society Library
	New York Public Library (2 sets)
	New York University Library
	Teachers College Library
	Union Theological Seminary Library
Poughkeepsie:	Vassar College Library
Rochester:	Rochester Public Library
	University of Rochester Library
Schenectady:	Union College Library
Syracuse:	Syracuse University Library
New Jersey:	
New Brunswick:	Rutgers College Library
Newark:	Newark Public Library
Princeton:	Princeton University Library
Pennsylvania:	
Bethlehem:	Lehigh University Library
Bryn Mawr:	Bryn Mawr College Library
Chester:	Crozer Theological Seminary Library
Harrisburg:	Pennsylvania State Library
Philadelphia:	American Philosophical Society Library
	University of Pennsylvania Library
Pittsburgh:	Carnegie Library
	University of Pittsburgh Library
State College:	Pennsylvania State College Library
Swarthmore:	Swarthmore College Library
Delaware:	
Wilmington:	Wilmington Institute Free Library
Maryland:	
Baltimore:	Enoch Pratt Free Library
	Garret, John W.
	Goucher College Library
	Johns Hopkins University Library
	Peabody Institute Library
District of Columbia:	
Washington:	Army Medical Museum
	Library of Congress (3 sets)
Virginia:	
Charlottesville:	University of Virginia Library
Williamsburg:	William and Mary College Library
West Virginia:	
North Carolina:	
Chapel Hill:	University of North Carolina Library
Durham:	Duke University Library
South Carolina:	
Georgia:	
Atlanta:	Carnegie Library
	Emory University Library
Florida	
Jacksonville:	Jacksonville Public Library
Alabama:	
Mississippi:	
University:	University of Mississippi Library
Louisiana:	
Baton Rouge:	Louisiana State Library
New Orleans:	Howard Memorial Library
	Tulane University Library
Tennessee:	
Knoxville:	University of Tennessee Library
Nashville:	Vanderbilt University Library
Kentucky:	
Lexington:	University of Kentucky Library
Louisville:	Southern Baptist Theological Seminary Library
Ohio:	
Athens:	Ohio University Library
Cincinnati:	Cincinnati Public Library
	University of Cincinnati Library
Cleveland:	Adelbert College Library
	Cleveland Public Library
Columbus:	Ohio State University Library
Dayton:	Dayton Public Library
Delaware:	Ohio Wesleyan University Library
Oberlin:	Oberlin College Library
Indiana:	
Bloomington:	Indiana University Library
Indianapolis:	Indiana State Library

Illinois:	
Chicago:	Chicago Public Library
	John Crerar Library
	Newberry Library
	University of Chicago Library
Evanston:	Northwestern University Library
Jacksonville:	Illinois College Library
Urbana:	University of Illinois Library
Michigan:	
Ann Arbor:	University of Michigan Library (2 sets)
Detroit:	Detroit Public Library
Kalamazoo:	Kalamazoo College Library
Wisconsin:	
Madison:	State Historical Society Library
Milwaukee:	Milwaukee Public Library
Minnesota:	
Minneapolis:	University of Minnesota Library
St. Paul:	College of St. Catherine Library
	J. J. Hill Reference Library
Iowa:	
Ames:	Iowa State College Library
Iowa City.	State University Library
Missouri:	
Columbia:	University of Missouri Library
Kansas City:	Kansas City Public Library
St. Louis:	Mercantile Library
	Washington University Library
Arkansas:	
Oklahoma:	
Norman:	University of Oklahoma Library
Texas:	
Austin:	University of Texas Library
Dallas:	Southern Methodist University Library
Houston:	Rice Institute Library
Kansas:	
Atchison:	St. Benedict's College Library
Lawrence:	University of Kansas Library
Nebraska:	
Lincoln:	University of Nebraska Library
South Dakota:	
North Dakota:	
Grand Forks:	University of North Dakota Library
Montana:	
Missoula:	University of Montana Library
Idaho:	
Wyoming:	
Colorado:	
Denver:	Denver Public Library
Utah:	
Arizona:	
Tucson:	University of Arizona Library
New Mexico:	
Nevada:	
California:	
Berkeley:	University of California Library
Claremont:	Claremont College Libraries
Los Angeles:	University of California Library
	University of Southern California Library
Sacramento:	California State Library
San Marino:	Henry E. Huntington Library
Stanford University:	Stanford University Library
Oregon:	
Eugene:	University of Oregon Library
Washington:	
Seattle:	Seattle Public Library
	University of Washington Library
Spokane:	Spokane Public Library
Canada:	
Kingston, Ontario:	Queens University Library
Montreal:	McGill University Library
Toronto:	Toronto Public Library
	University of Toronto Library
Vancouver:	Vancouver Public Library

Library Organizations

Rural Library Institute

Alice S. Tyler, until recently dean of the Library School of Western Reserve University, has accepted the directorship of the Rural Library Extension Institute, and Harriet C. Long of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission and author of *County Library Service,* will conduct one of the courses, according to word received from A. L. A. Headquarters.

The Institute, which is being planned by the A. L. A. Committee on Library Extension, as announced in The Library Journal for Jan. 15, will be in session from June 30-July 18 at the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin at Madison. It will be held in connection with the annual Rural Leadership Summer School of the College of Agriculture.

Miss Tyler, who is an outstanding figure in library activity, will conduct the lectures and discussion groups in state library extension.

Since the Institute courses are for advanced students, the informal discussion method rather than the lecture plan will be used. Projects will be initiated and carried through as far as possible. The curriculum will include courses in two fields of rural life in addition to the two library courses. Prompt registration is required, and communications should be addressed to the Executive Assistant, Committee on Library Extension, American Library Association, Chicago.

New York School Librarians

The January meeting of the New York School Librarians' Association took place Saturday, Jan. 18, in the library of the new DeWitt Clinton High School, with President Maud McClellan, librarian of Wadleigh High School Library, New York City, presiding. The program consisted of a series of open discussions on what is being done by the libraries of the New York high schools to encourage the individual students to do wider reading, to form better reading habits, and stimulate creative ability.

First Meeting of Pasadena Club

The first meeting of the Pasadena Library Club, recently held in the lecture hall of the Pasadena Public Library, was an informal buffet supper. Eighty members assembled to do honor to George Watson Cole, librarian emeritus of the Henry E. Huntington Library, who as chief speaker of the evening told of his trip as official delegate to the World's Congress of Librarians and Bibliographers held in Italy in June. In addition to the regular business of the club, a committee was appointed which drew up a resolution protesting the recent action of the City Directors in curtailing the vacation period of the Pasadena city librarians. Willis H. Kerr, librarian of Pomona College Library, was appointed chairman of this committee.

The Open Round Table

Salutation to A. L. A. Membership for the Last Week of June

CALIFORNIANS associated with library work rejoice unitedly that the American Library Association will hold its annual meeting in Los Angeles from June 23 to 28. Already we are feeling the glow of welcoming plans and are crowding all the bad weather possible into January, so that wind and rain will be exhausted by June.

This fifty-second conference of the association will be the fourth to be held in California —San Francisco in 1891, Pasadena in 1911, Berkeley in 1915, and now for the first time—Los Angeles.

Since A. L. A. members last journeyed to California in the year of the San Francisco exhibition, much library development has been accomplished in the south of the State. To mention large plants only, the great Huntington Library has been deeded to the public, and new buildings of the Pasadena and Los Angeles Public Libraries have been completed, the Pomona, Claremont and Scripps' College group has been organized, and the new campus of the University of California in Los Angeles has within the present year been opened.

Workers in every type of library activity, librarians and trustees of research, university, college, school, special, county and public libraries join in urging you all to tip the continent to a hazardous Pacific slope in the rush you will make westward to the first meeting of the 1930s.

Welcome to all twelve thousand members!

ORRA E. MONNETTE,
President, Board of Library Commissioners, Los Angeles Public Library.

Two Books Identical

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

We have recently received two books, one published by D. C. Heath Company in their Social Relations Series. It is entitled "Economics and Ethics; A Study in Social Values," by J. A. Hobson, with a foreword by Jerome Davis. Yale University. On the reverse of the title page it says, "Copyright 1929, printed in the United States."

The second book was received about a week later in a shipment from England. It is entitled "Wealth and Life; A Study in Values," by J. A. Hobson, Macmillan & Company, London, 1929. On the reverse of the title page is printed "Norwood Press, Norwood, Mass., U. S. A."

The two books are identical, with the exception that the Heath edition has a two-page foreword by J. Davis, Yale University. The titles of the books vary, of course, but the chapter headings are exactly the same, and the books are printed from the same plates. Upon inquiry at the office of the Macmillan Company in New York City they informed us that they do not carry the title in stock.

Here is a book which libraries would undoubtedly duplicate if they were tempted to buy Hobson's book (and Hobson is a first-class writer of Economics) with a changed title and no indication whatever that it is the same book. In such an instance it seems to me that the American publisher, in listing his book, should add a note saying that this book was printed in London under the title "Wealth and Life; A Study in Values," by J. A. Hobson, Macmillan Co.

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Among Librarians

A Librarian Honors His President — *An Appreciation by Frank P. Hill*

For twenty-nine years it has been my good fortune to work with and under Honorable David A. Boody, President of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library, whose death occurred on the 20th of January in the ninety-third year of his age.

When I came to Brooklyn in 1901, Dr. Boody had been president for four years. It was his persuasive voice and promise of support of the whole Board of Trustees that induced me to leave a comfortable position as librarian of the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J. (where we had been in a new library building only two months) and accept the Brooklyn offer to undertake the arduous duties of building up the Brooklyn Public Library.

Only once (in my first year) did I regret the change, and that was when a city official tried to prevent the trustees from leasing a very desirable property. Dr. Boody's conciliatory efforts calmed my fears in short order; and from that moment I placed great reliance upon his judgment, reliability and fairness.

He was a teacher, lawyer, banker, Congressman and Mayor, and all of these positions he filled to the satisfaction of his associates.

He was kindly, courteous, and tactful in all things; and was an admirable presiding officer, being thoughtful and considerate of the rights and feelings of others, and never entering into debate without leaving the chair.

His real joy was in aiding the development of the Brooklyn Public Library system. It was his child, and in his fatherly guidance it was nourished and grew to fair proportions.

President Boody has been quite properly called "The Father of the Brooklyn Public Library," and rightly so, for he obtained its charter and was its first and only president, until his death—a period of thirty-three years. It has even been suggested that the new Central Building, now in the course of construction, be called the "David A. Boody Library," but I fear he would not approve of it if alive, as he believed the library belonged to the whole people and that no one name should be so honored.

In his life it was his wish to reach the great mass of readers and to spread the reading habit and library influence to every part of Brooklyn, and that spirit lives after him.

Brooklyn has no Central Building, although plans for such were approved in 1907 and part of one wing erected in 1918. The war and other complications delayed the work until two years ago, when $1,000,000 were appropriated by the city to continue work on the wing, and last year, when another $1,000,000 was set aside for the completion of the foundation for the whole building.

From the beginning Dr. Boody took a lively interest in this project and did everything possible to get action by the City Fathers. And he never gave up the fight or lost courage, but continued to use his influence with the trustees and Board of Estimate in efforts to secure additional appropriations. He was deeply concerned at the delays which he could not understand; and it was with great satisfaction that he saw from his windows about two years ago construction work again started. His faith was constant and was rewarded, for the last view he had of the building was on the day the steam shovel began work on the remainder of the foundation.

President Boody identified himself with every phase of library work from the standpoint of a trustee. He attended many meetings of the National Association of Librarians, a few of the State Association, and several of those held in Atlantic City.

His generosity to and practical interest in the staff were shown in 1927 by his unexpected and worth while gift of $50,000. This was an outright gift to the staff, to be managed by a committee of the staff in cooperation with the chairman of the Administration Committee of the Board. It was later established as the David A. Boody Foundation, the income of which was to be used for the benefit of members of the staff and could be used as a loan given outright in case of illness. For two years he witnessed the practical application of the income and was delighted with the success of his plan.

This was the first gift of this sort ever given to a library, and its example has been followed in at least one other city.

David A. Boody was a model trustee and a model citizen, who gave time and money to further the educational interests of the people of Brooklyn. He leaves a memory which trustees and librarians connected with the Brooklyn Library will ever hold in fond remembrance.

He was indeed a true friend of libraries and librarians.

The latest portrait of Dr. Boody, aged 91, was published in The Library Journal for Jan. 1, 1928.

Public Libraries

MARY H. DAVIS, N. Y. S. '13, assistant librarian of the Brookline (Mass.) Public Library since 1925, resigned to accept the librarianship of the Medford (Mass.) Public Library.

LOTTA L. FLEEK, Wisconsin '10, has been temporarily assigned to the Adult Education Department of the Library Association of Portland.

GLADYS JEAN HAMLEY, N. Y. P. L. '29, has joined the staff of the Library Association of Portland, where she will be in the Reference Department until June.

GERTRUDE C. HARTMAN, N. Y. P. '26, has taken a position as reference assistant in the periodical division of the New York Public Library.

SALLY HODGSON, Columbia '28, who has been connected with the Children's Department of the New York Public Library since her graduation, was promoted to the headship of the Children's Department of the George Bruce Branch in October.

MRS. SONIA HUDOBENKO was appointed, on January second, acting librarian of the Foreign Department of Providence, R. I., Public Library.

HELEN JOHNS, Pratt '21, formerly librarian of the Longview, Washington, Public Library, is doing temporary work in the Circulation Department of the Portland Public Library.

GLADYS T. JONES, N. Y. S. '25, has resigned her position as librarian of Cedar Crest College, Allentown, Pa., to become cataloger in the East Cleveland Public Library, Ohio.

The Calendar

April 4-5—Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association, annual meeting at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.

May 1-2—Louisiana Library Association, annual meeting at Monroe, La.

June 23-28—American Library Association, annual meeting at Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

June 30-July 18—A rural library extension institute at the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

Free

PRINCETON University Library will be glad to send to any library that does not have it, Meyer's *Jahrbuch der Chemie,* Jahrg. 1-20, 1891-1912; *General Register,* 1-10, 1891-1900. Transportation charges collect.

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Opportunities

This column is open to librarians

United States Civil Service Examination

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following open competitive examination:

SENIOR LIBRARIAN

Applications for senior librarian must be on file with the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than Feb. 26.

The examination is to fill vacancies in the Office of Education, Department of the Interior; in the Patent Office, Department of Commerce, and in positions requiring similar qualifications in other branches of the Departmental Service, Washington, D. C.

The entrance salary is $4,600 a year. Higher-salaried positions are filled through promotion.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on their education, experience, and fitness.

Full information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office or custom-house in any city.

Wanted—By the Montclair, N. J., Library, a cataloger experienced in use of L. C. cards and capable of introducing L. C. cards into a system which adds 15,000 volumes a year. College and Library School required. Salary $2,000.

Wanted—Children's librarian, training and experience, in medium sized library. Chisholm Public Library, Chisholm, Minn.

Wanted—A cataloger by the Carnegie Public Lirary, Boise, Idaho. College and library school training required.

Trained librarian with college degree and several years of library experience will be free for position Feb. 1. Assistant in reference department or a combination of cataloging and reference work preferred. B-11.

Young woman, college and library school graduate, with two years' experience as college librarian and several years' teaching experience, wishes a temporary library position for the summer. B-10.

Young woman with eight years' experience as assistant children's librarian desires to change position. A-14.

School librarian wants position for the summer; camp work, summer school, or rural traveling work. A-16.

Librarian with university and library school education would like cataloging or organization in the South. A-17.

Children's librarian, with training and experience, desires position on the Pacific Coast. Minimum salary acceptable, $165 per month. A-15.

Free

THE NATIONAL Committee for Mental Hygiene, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, has a limited supply of many back numbers of its quarterly journal, *Mental Hygiene,* which it will furnish to libraries and responsible individuals without cost, so long as the supply lasts. State issue and year wanted.

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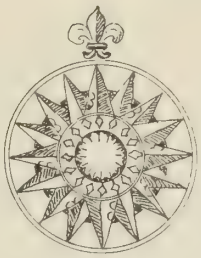

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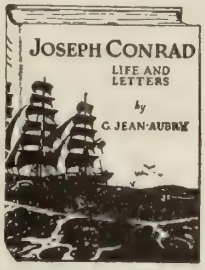

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The next issue will be devoted to Library Equipment with articles on furniture, charging desks, and other subjects of interest. A section will be given over to representative pictures from manufacturers of book stacks, bulletin boards, lifts, gravity drops and chairs. It is hoped that this number will be of great help to librarians in ordering furniture and other equipment.

April first will be a number on the small library. One new phase of a small library will be covered—a suburban library and its problems. Vacation reading will be the subject of the April 15 issue with one article on special collections for summer camps. This number is being prepared early so that children's librarians will be able to obtain ideas for their summer reading this year.

B. E. W.

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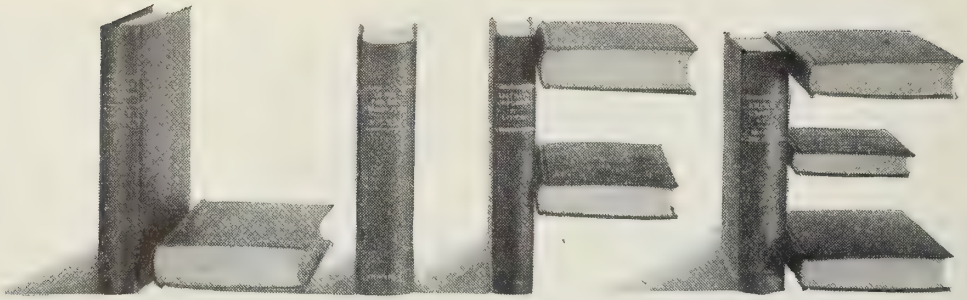

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

FEBRUARY 15, 1930

A Library Caravan

The First Library Caravan, Covering Almost 900 Miles, Gave Each Person a Broader First-Hand Knowledge of California County Libraries

By Milton J. Ferguson
Librarian, California State Library

THE RAPID progress which is being made in the building of the California highway system promises very soon to metropolitanize all of those back country spots where a little of the spirit of the days of '49 was still lurking. The county library has not waited for beautifully engineered roads to cross the mountains and the wide spaces which once separated the northern counties. The pioneers of the book, like their historic forerunners, found in the distant county seats and the once well populated, but now abandoned, gold centers much of that older California of which the singers sang and the writers wrote. However, the miracle of a three cent gasoline tax for highway construction and maintenance will, before many years pass, make us skeptical of the labors the early travelers were put to in crossing those hills whose golden tones called the adventurous of the middle nineteenth century. If you are a good Californian, if you are what may technically be termed a "Californiac"—and the expression connotes far more of bigness than of littleness—you admire the engineers who build so skillfully, but you regret the loss of that spirit which was so wholesome a part of the earlier life. We cannot have everything.

The librarians and library visitors who knew Plumas and Modoc and Trinity told enthusiastic tales of the adventure of the book on its way into far places. Some of the persons who have been condemned to servitude on city beats and who have daily run the gauntlet of congested traffic expressed a hope that they might see these unspoiled spots before the glamour had entirely faded into an unbroken line of scenic-destroying sign boards. Talk thereon—and plans—grew until in the early morning of September 23 four automobiles, with thirteen persons, set out on what will go down in local history as the first library caravan. We scarcely think the number thirteen held any significance. What was more pertinent was the fact that the mere men of the party totaled two: not an unusual proportion of men to women in the library field. One of the minority led off, and the other brought up the rear, bearing the important responsibility of not losing anyone and the positive duty of fixing flat tires, temperamental carbureters and broken gas lines, if any.

For fifty miles along the Sacramento River runs what is locally called the Garden Highway. Much of the way it follows the river levee; on the one hand giving the traveler glimpses of the water through the trees, and on the other a wide view of a rich, reclaimed area now a true garden of high productivity. The stream itself is then crossed and the highway continues through the "peach basket" of California: Sutter County, whose county seat, Yuba City, became the first stopping place for the pilgrimage.

In the ordeal of early rising for the beginning of a trip one is sometimes indifferent to breakfast. However, an hour and a half in the fresh morning air not infrequently changes one's opinion about food. Miss Burkett at

Yuba City had imagination enough to understand the possible physical condition of her visitors. She, therefore, was prepared to feed them all the broad facts concerning her library system, its branches, books, principles of management and place in the life of the county; and, furthermore, she was prepared to refresh inner woman with coffee, biscuits and jams. The party, after doing full justice to a second breakfast, and after satisfying its professional curiosity as to the methods of the Sutter County Library, moved northward.

The second stop of the day was at Oroville, headquarters of the Butte County system. There the library was "inspected"; and the librarian and her staff put on the stand in explanation of their methods and practices. Oroville also has a public library, and it, too, was looked into during the stay. The headquarters of a county library may not, need not in fact, be expensively or elaborately housed; it must, however, be the beating heart and the reasoning brain of the system. It must have an organized ever-growing stock of books sufficiently large and varied to meet the requirements of a circle of users who are in contact with the service through their neighborhood branches. The first visits made by the caravan were sufficient to demonstrate that the librarians in charge fully understood these essential elements in the service they were administering.

Oroville is the point in a rail journey eastward beyond which one finds himself suddenly introduced into the splendid spectacle of the Feather River Canyon. A few miles out of Oroville on the way toward Quincy the traveler finds himself at a spot of historic importance. The road dips sharply; and there you are at Bidwell's Bar. The name derives from a time when it might have signified something to drink; but as it is a location on the middle fork of the Feather River, it means merely a topographical condition. Here, however, are grouped three things: an early suspension bridge still serving the traveler; a pioneer period fig tree beyond belief in size, which in its old age the more securely supports itself by drooping boughs themselves firmly rooted in the earth; and, best of all, the mother orange tree planted in 1856 still vigorous and productive.

The Butte County librarian, who was prevented by local duties from joining the party, nevertheless escorted us to the Bar, and as one having right invited those who would to partake of the figs. The road joining Oroville and Quincy is not yet a royal highway—unless one refers to a period now well past.

At Meadow Valley, near Quincy, when the shadows began to lengthen, the Caravan came to a halt for dinner. There was pleasant hospitality among the trees on the side hill. A stream of cool mountain water ran ripplingly by the door, and from its depths a school of speckled trout came at call for supper almost eating from the hand. A spotted fawn made friends of the visitors as though he were not descended from the shy creatures of the quiet places. The crisp after-dinner tingle in the air made the night's bonfire a comfortable experience as well as an ever-fascinating spectacle.

Plumas County, unlike the two others visited during the day, enjoys a new and elegant court house. Therein the library headquarters are located. Miss Woods and her staff kept open house during the evening and explained their system of operation. It is strange and pleasing, too, how everlastingly sweet a group of librarians finds discussion of its day's work. The conclusion is warranted, I think, that all this talk must clarify the case and strengthen the worker in his resolve to do better by his service.

Motor cars which stand in the open overnight in Quincy are reluctant to depart the next morning. They were persuaded, nevertheless; and away we went, through the woods, along the mountainside highway looking down upon the ribbon at the bottom of the Feather River Canyon, passing by Lake Almanor, rather lacking in beauty, with its banks uncovered at the low-water season, through the pine made lumber town of Westwood, and so over more hills and through more woods to Susanville.

Now, Susanville is another lumber town. At its door is a great mill whose product glitteringly new is stacked in a vast checker board. Signs warn the unwary, on its radiating roadways, to beware of the log-laden trucks. Lassen County is rather cut off from the country we had just crossed. Here in the early days was what was called the "land of the never sweats." Roads now join it with its sister counties, when snows do not hide highways and compel motor cars to keep to their kennels like whipped dogs. But far away though Lassen County be, here it was that Miss Martin inspired study circles to carry on some of the most effective examples of adult education in art fields that I have observed. Not through one season alone but through several these women have followed the gleam in proof that the experience gave them stimulus and joy. Another one of those new modern court houses in Susanville furnishes excellent quarters for the center of a library system whose influence is felt throughout the county.

When we came into Alturas the sun was down. The town is in the throes of a boom; a railroad had recently connected it with the outside world. But the people made us welcome in a manner that will never be demoded. The Women's Civic Club served the dinner in their own very creditable building. A group of officials and citizens of town and county headed by Miss Williams took part in the following program, a part of which was the conference of the Eighth District of the California Library Association, whose total membership numbers seven. Four of them were present, and carried on as valiantly as a host. Miles and hours meant nothing to the traveling librarians; after this party they gathered at the library headquarters, and far into the night talked of this and of that.

When the next morning we left Alturas, refreshed by sleep and hospitality, our line of march included a new car. Miss Celia Gleason, lately established at Yreka, had motored over with her assistant, Miss Revell, and acted as special escort on the next lap of the journey. The branch at Bieber was visited. The branch came first, to be sure, but afterward the process of cheese making in a local factory proved even more fascinating.

For those who cared to "kodak as they go" this day held much of charm. Fall River has beauty spots worthy of a painter's brush; and an occasional new log house in the grand manner reminded us of the substantial dignity of older types of building. Lassen Peak got fleeting glimpses of us as we went; but Mount Shasta came out in bold grandeur, and for hours protected us from his towering height. What shadows and tints and values such a magnificent structure continually expresses! However, when night came on the tutelary powers of Shasta must have weakened, for in the early evening came an accident to Mr. Levinson's car which greatly upset the whole party, as well as his passengers. Fortunately, bad as it was and painful, two of the occupants of the machine stoically went on the next morning. Miss Woods and Mr. Levinson were obliged to take the train for home. "All's well," you know; and so it was in this case.

The visit at Yreka was, under the circumstances, not as happy as we had anticipated. But like good soldiers the ablebodied members of the Caravan carried on. Miss Gleason in her new enthusiasms had much to set forth for the visitors' information. Her books go into far places; she brings the outside world to many persons living so far beyond the main traveled roads that we who have pavement under our feet wherever we go cannot understand their language when they talk of time and distance. With all the value of service to the multitudes by the great libraries of our State one cannot help getting a thrill when he contemplates these citizens who live back of the beyond. Happily, books know no favorites, and serve all, under our county scheme, with equal ease.

So much has been said about roads that one cannot withhold a word of admiration for the highway which parallels the upper reaches of the Sacramento River. The scenery is inspiring in its rapidly changing aspects. Easy grades and wide curves put wings on the car, and permit even the driver to take a look about without endangering the lives of his passengers.

Shasta County, unfortunately, has no library system; so the county seat was just another town to pass through. Here the line of march turned westward at a right angle, and Weaverville became the objective. Trinity County is decidedly off the beaten path. Despite the millions and millions of gold her mines have given the world, she has long lain in seclusion behind the bulwark of her hills. That condition is in the way of being changed. For some years the convict labor gangs have been doing a splendid thing in joining Weaverville to the main north and south trunk line. The construction is not yet completed, but the road now finished makes the trip easy and speedy.

Weaverville is worth a visit on several scores. It was a great mining center in olden times, and one still sees where the gold came from. The whole town has an air of another day, and I for one hope that the citizens thereof may studiously maintain that feeling unmodernized. But the people of Weaverville are not of another age, unless in the respect that they have retained more of the spirit of hospitality which was once the peculiar gift of the West. Nobody of the party can soon forget the luncheon, the visits to historic spots, the library and the good fellowship of the Trinity people who officially and unofficially did the honors of the day.

The stopping place for the night was Red Bluff, where Miss Bailey was waiting with plans which appealed to the party after its longest day of travel, 245 miles.

Tehama County is another possessor of a fine new court house, and in it the County Library has its more than usually spacious and convenient headquarters. Here the following morning the visitors gathered, as eager to see and hear some new thing as were the Athenians of old. Miss Bailey was not content to say goodbye on the steps of the new court house, so excellently arranged for dramatic events; but led the way to Gerber, where one of her

branches, housed in its own building, offered opportunity for study at the point where library book and borrower's hand make contact.

Mrs. Russell was not standing at the front door of the Glenn County Library to welcome us to Willows, for the very good reason that she was in the party. Although she was looking forward to the occupancy of spacious quarters in the new American Legion building, which also was inspected, her headquarters library still tenants one of the long, narrow store rooms. It is interesting to mark the transformation possible in this quite difficult type of structure by the addition of shelves and books and desks. Again, of course, we have evidence of the fact that buildings do not make libraries; but that library service, properly rendered, will in time and inevitably bring forth the buildings best suited to the project.

Two more counties remained to be visited as the Caravan drew on toward its starting, and ending, point. At Colusa Mrs. Morse prefaced the inspection of her headquarters by a luncheon at her home; both of these experiences bear out the conviction that a good executive will produce excellent results in a domestic as well as a professional capacity. At Woodland the president of the C. L. A., Mrs. Julia G. Babcock, turned back reminiscently to the years when she presided over the destinies of the Yolo County Library, and marked the developments of the work. Such occasions are pleasantly necessary to enable us to realize that once there were small beginnings in the system which as a whole has grown so great.

The results of the tour were fairly evident. The circuit was almost exactly 900 miles around. At the end everybody had a broader first-hand knowledge of a system of which he is a part. Observation of how the other fellow operates and under what conditions cannot help but better the team work of everybody. Those librarians who are somewhat off the main highway were encouraged by the interest in them evidenced by the visit. The lay public had more forcibly brought to its attention that the local book distributing system is a part of a State-wide movement. This is a day of tours and conventions, and libraries must to some extent adopt modern methods of publicity. Aside from merely professional considerations, knowledge of the State in which one lives is an asset not lightly to be valued. Another year, for it is to be hoped that the caravan may not die after this one effort, a different section of the State could well be covered.

The Chicago South Shore Branch Library

By Paul Gerhardt
Architect

THE CHICAGO Public Library has recently opened the South Shore Branch Library, located at the southwest corner of Exchange Avenue and East 73 Street, continuing to the southeast corner of East 73 Street and Kingston Avenue in the City of Chicago, Ill. This structure was designed and constructed under the supervision of Architect Paul Gerhardt, at a cost of approximately $75,000, exclusive of the value of the land or the equipment. This structure is the eighth branch installed in an especially planned building by the Chicago Public Library. Thirty-six remaining branches are housed in quarters either rented or provided by other agencies.

The South Chicago Branch is of Tudor Gothic design, having an exterior treatment of limestone and face brick

The directors of the Chicago Public Library chose this location as being a most outstanding and attractive one both from the standpoint of central location of a rather more intelligent class of citizenry, as well as from the standpoint of its conspicuousness to call attention to or advertise the advantages and opportunities of the public library. As a consequence, a build-

ing was designed with these thoughts in mind, making it highly attractive and inviting to those accustomed to homelike atmospheres.

The size of the lot on which the building is erected is 120 feet on East 73 Street by a depth of 94 feet on Kingston Avenue. The building occupies 108 feet by 70 feet and is two stories and basement in height.

The structure is of Tudor Gothic design, having an exterior treatment of limestone and face brick with an exposed cypress half timber roof construction, having natural, varied color slate pitched roof. The window sash is steel casement. This location being ideally situated in the South Shore district, which is becoming increasingly populous, has the advantage of maximum light and air, facing on three street frontages. On the first floor will be found an Adults' Reading Room, a Children's Reading Room, a Reference Room for young people of intermediate or high school age, a Stack Room having a present capacity of 20,000 volumes with provisions to double same by the placing of a balcony tier of stacks, a Librarian's office, a Work Room for the repairing and reconditioning of volumes, and, centrally located, a Delivery Room designed to have complete visibility and supervision over the entire building.

The second floor has a Children's Story Room, capable of seating over 150 children for the weekly story and intended to be used for juvenile assemblages, motion picture and stereopticon lectures and meetings of local children's clubs or groups. In addition will be found a Recreation Room for the library staff, as well as a kitchenette, where this staff might prepare their luncheons and suppers while on duty. The basement contains public rest rooms and storage space for periodicals and books not in active circulation.

Adult Reading Room on the first floor. There is also a children's Reading Room and a Reference Room on this floor

An outline specification of the building is given herewith. The total cubical contents of the building is 168,000 cubic feet.

Outline Specification

General Construction

Pressed brick and Indiana limestone, masonry walls set on reinforced concrete foundations with wood floor and ceiling joists and wood roof trusses.

Roof

Graduated unfading natural slate with copper flashing, snow guards and copper downspouts.

Exterior Materials

Red matt faced brick with limestone trim, having eaves of cypress timbers interspaced with stucco.

Windows

Steel in-swinging casement windows.

Floors

Cork tile on wood.

Interior Millwork

Quarter sawed clear white oak.

Wall Finish

Smooth plaster of Paris plaster.

Interior Decorative Treatment

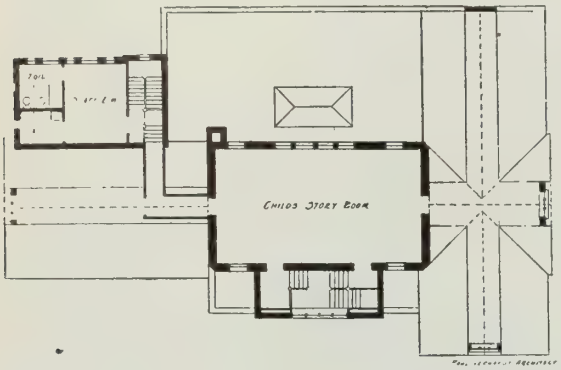
Woodwork, stained green fume and dull varnished. Walls and ceilings, painted.

Heating

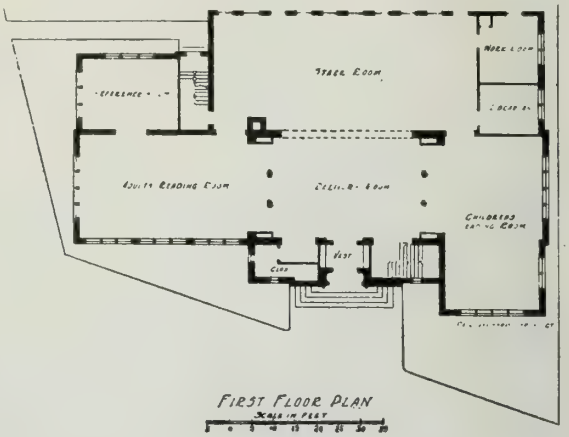
Two-pipe vapor low-pressure steam using oil-burning equipment.

Plumbing

Cast and wrought iron piping, vitreous china fixtures.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Public Library Service to Negroes

Existing Facilities for Training the Negro Compiled from Questionnaires Sent to Librarians of Over Eighty Cities

By Louis Shores

Librarian, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee

IN THE LAST two years Fisk University has received repeated requests to establish a library school for the professional training of Negroes, on the one hand, and on the other it has been cautioned that existing facilities for training the Negro are adequate to meet the demand for some time. In order to determine just what the opportunities in librarianship are for Negroes, and at the same time establish the status of the Negro in the American public library, the following questionnaire was sent to the librarians of some eighty cities selected from the *A. L. A. Handbook* and the U. S. census list of cities with large Negro populations:

1. To what extent do Negroes use the library?
   a. Main building.
   b. Branches.
2. Is there a separate library or libraries for Negroes?
   a. Size of collection in Negro branch.
   b. Appropriation.
   c. Registration.
   d. Circulation.
3. How many Negro librarians do you employ?
   a. Main building.
   b. Negro branches.
   c. Other branches.
4. Have you felt a need for trained Negro librarians?
5. What training facilities are provided in your system for Negro librarians?

What are the future prospects for Negro librarians in your system as concerns:

a. Responsibility of positions.
b. Salaries.

The replies of seventy-four cities made possible a 90 per cent return and some supplementary data to the excellent surveys made by Miss Ernestine Rose of the New York Public Library, Mr. George T. Settle of the Louisville Public Library, and the A. L. A. Committee on Library Extension. Only three cities with large Negro populations failed to reply, and there is still the possibility that they will complete the records now on hand.

As concerns public library service to Negroes, American cities may be divided into five classes:

CLASS I

CITIES WITH NO PROVISION FOR LIBRARY SERVICE TO NEGROES

City	Negro Population
Alexandria, La.	7,863
Anniston, Ala.	5,834
*Avon Park, Fla.	...
Charleston, S. C.	32,326
*Cleburne, Tex.	...
Columbus, Ga.	9,093
Dallas, Tex.	24,023
*De Land, Fla.	...
*Duncan, Okla.	...
*Hollywood, Fla.	...
Jackson, Miss.	9,936
Miami, Fla.	9,270
Mobile, Ala.	23,906
Monroe, La.	6,540
Raleigh, N. C.	8,544
Shreveport, La.	17,485
Wichita Falls, Tex.	2,217

Of these, Charleston's Library Association is a private institution which cannot be held responsible for general public service. Anniston started a Negro branch independent of the public library, but it has been closed. In Avon Park, Fla., the city has no appropriation in next year's budget for the city library, and no salaries have been paid since the first of July. Nevertheless, all of the library's duplicates are given to Negro preachers and teachers for use in the "Quarters." Cleburne, Tex., feels, "That it will, in all probability, be some time before we shall be able to arrange in any way for a Negro library, though there are occasional requests." A new Negro school is to be opened Sept. 1 in Columbus, Ga., and is to include a public library branch under the supervision of a teacher who will receive some training at Columbia University this summer. The situation is rapidly changing in Dallas, Tex., according to the Librarian there, because money is "already in hand to build a Negro branch . . . this year or the early part of next." De Land, like another Florida city, sees "no immediate prospects," first, because of lack of funds, and second, because there is no demand for service to Negroes. In Jackson, Miss., there is no Negro branch, but the Negro schools have libraries. The Negro Welfare Board of Miami has been encouraged by the Flagler Memorial Library in its efforts to establish a branch in the Negro community houses and if some philanthropic organization will step forward with the necessary finances, another city will be providing service to its Negro citizenship. Plans in Mobile have been temporarily "delayed on account of a friendly suit to establish the right of the library board to use part of the bond issue for the establishment of a Negro library." Monroe, La., which has only a private library now, feels that if a parish or city library is ever established, provision for a Negro branch will be made. "As the Olivia Raney Library is chartered by the city of Raleigh for the use of white citizens only . . . that library has never been in a position to render any service whatever to the Negro population." Shreveport positively answers every question with a negative, and in Wichita Falls, "a Negro committee has been to the library and asked for some kind of help," and the Librarian feels "That before long some arrangement must be made to take care of the Negroes." Most of these cities, in response to the question on need for trained workers, indicated that as soon as Negro library service was begun, a trained librarian would be sought.

*Under 2,000 population.

CLASS II

CITIES LIMITING NEGRO USE OF PUBLIC LIBRARY

Only two of the cities replying to the questionnaire definitely come under this class. Lawton, Okla., permits Negroes to "come and get books, but (they) are not allowed to stay and read." Fort Worth, Tex., which maintains three stations for Negroes, and grants colored readers the "privilege of drawing books from the main library and branches for home use," plans "to establish a branch library for Negroes as soon as the money is available," and asserts that it "will then need a trained assistant." However, other cities, especially those in the South that are too small to support separate services, grant Negroes limited library privileges. Also, some of the larger cities, which provide segregated branches, often permit Negro readers to come to the main building for material not available elsewhere, provided that no publicity is attached to these occasional exceptions.

CLASS III

CITIES PROVIDING SEGREGATED LIBRARY SERVICE TO NEGROES

City	Negro Population	No. Negro Branches	Collection (No. Volumes)	Appropriation (Dollars)	Registration (No. Readers)	Circulation (No. Volumes)	Librarians Employed	Need of Trained Librarians	Training Facilities
Asheville, N. C.	7,145	1	2,257	1,500	862	6,232	1	Not yet	None
Atlanta, Ga.	62,796	2	6,733	5,627.28	8,965	31,056	2	Yes	None
Beaumont, Tex.	13,210	1	500[a]	.....	.....	.....	1	Yes	None
Birmingham, Ala.	70,230	1	8,950	No separate	9,576	69,448	2	Yes	Individual
Chattanooga, Tenn.	17,942	1	5,186	3,007	1,089	18,504	2	Yes	None
Durham, N. C.	7,654	1	5,706	1,690	648	5,740	1	Yes	None
Evansville, Ind.	6,394	1	8,050	No separate	1,272	10,625	2	Yes	None
Galveston, Tex.	9,088	1	3,740	1,400 (approx.)	2,783	5,121	2	Yes	Individual
Greenville, S. C.	8,184	1	2,000	2,500	1,600	10,000	1	Yes	None
Henderson, Ky.	2,968	1	2,314	Variable	792	997	1	Yes	Individual
Henderson, N. C.	2,046	1	1,059	200[b]	540	6,908	1	No	Individual
Houston, Tex.	33,960	1	9,250	5,000	3,340	69,754	2	Yes	None
Jacksonville, Fla.	41,520	1	3,380	No separate	1,190	36,000	1	.....	None
Knoxville, Tenn.	11,302	1	6,400	4,300	2,465	26,000	2	Yes	None
Louisville, Ky.	40,087	2	26,737	18,831.65	7,178	156,926	9	.....	Training class
Lynchburg, Va.	8,329	1	4,000	No separate	2,250	20,534	2	Yes	None
Macon, Ga.	23,093	1	700	500	.....	2,400	1	No	None
Memphis, Tenn.	61,181	1	5,000	2,500 (approx.)	1,566	15,000	.....	Yes	None
Muskogee, Okla.	7,195	1	3,000	3,500	579	3,205[c]	1	Yes	None
Nashville, Tenn.	35,633	1	4,768	2,600	371	10,916	1	Yes	Used Fisk
New Orleans, La.	100,930	1	12,960	No separate	2,064	36,997	2	Yes	None
Norfolk, Va.	43,392	1	3,405	2,500	5,141	19,800	2 (part time)	Yes	None
Oklahoma City	8,241	1	3,500	.....	500	21,600	2	Yes	None
Richmond, Va.	54,041	1	5,000	2,500	1,700	8,000	1	No	"all that's necessary"
Roanoke, Va.	9,331	1	5,489	.....	2,417	20,036[d]	2	Yes	None
Savannah, Ga.	39,179	1	4,468	4,000	2,324	8,665	2	.....	None
Tampa, Fla.	11,531	1	2,418	2,000	1,403	17,631	1	No	None
Tulsa, Okla.	8,878	1	3,000	3,504	2,000	14,306	1	Yes	None
Waco, Tex.	7,726	1	1,200	500[e]	.....	900	1 (teacher)	Yes	None
Wilmington, N. C.	13,461	1	2,102	600	250	2,336	1	.....	.....
Winston-Salem, N. C.	20,735	1	1,716	No separate	1,619	10,878	1 (2 subs.)	Yes	None

(a) Just opened. (b) $200 plus. (c) 7 months. (d) 9 months. (e) From Library Board.

As concerns future prospects, most of these cities are optimistic. A few—Asheville, N. C., Macon, Ga., Durham, N. C.—are uncertain. Of the cities that have felt no need of trained librarians, Henderson, N. C., comments that the entire library system is hampered by a lack of funds, and that the Negro branch is already receiving an appropriation proportionate to the "whole amount paid by Negroes in taxes." In Richmond there has been no demand for a trained worker since the present one was trained, but if an opening should develop, the prospects would be the same as in any other branch. Tampa expects "to always have a trained librarian in charge, but it will be quite some time before the library would require more than one." Jacksonville's colored librarian receives assistance from the main building, and has had a summer course in Columbia. Louisville, alone, of these cities provides training facilities for its Negro workers. For the past two years, however, there have been so many applicants and so few vacancies that the Library has temporarily discontinued the training class. At present, in addition to the two Carnegie branches, there is one high school branch, 15 deposit stations and 77 classroom collections in 28 school buildings. The head of the colored department and his eight assistants have the same responsibilities and salaries as workers in the white branches.

New York's 135th Street Branch has occupied a unique position among libraries. Its location in the nation's greatest Negro center might easily have stimulated the development of segregated service. Yet, branches all over the city are used extensively by colored readers and the regular training class as well as the graded service accepts Negroes on the same basis as whites.

Class IV

CITIES WITH SPECIAL NEGRO BRANCHES, OR BRANCHES USED LARGELY BY NEGROES, BUT WITH FREE USE OF ALL LIBRARIES

City	Negro Population	No. of Branches Used Largely by Negroes	Negro Librarians Employed	Training Facilities
Baltimore	108,322	4	None	None
*Bartlesville	.....	1	1	None
Charleston, W. Va.	4,502	1	2	None
Chicago	109,458	2	**	Training Class
Cincinnati	30,079	2	6	Training Class
Detroit	40,838	3	None	Training Class
Indianapolis	34,768	2	7	Training Class
Kansas City	30,719	1	1	None
Los Angeles	15,579	3	3	Class and School
New York	152,467	1	4	Training Class
Pittsburgh	37,725	2	None	None
*Springfield, Mo	.....	1	1	None

*Under 2,000.

**"Main: 14 women, 6 boys, 10 janitors. Branches: 38 women, 6 boys."

Baltimore has several branches used largely by Negroes: 90 per cent in Branch No. 1, 40 per cent in Branch No. 5 and 20 per cent in Branch No. 12. Although there are separate schools in Baltimore, the Library points out that there is no Negro branch, and that it is anxious "to carry out the spirit and intention of Enoch Pratt, who established the Library in 1882, specifying that no distinction should ever be made in service to the public." Commenting on training facilities, none of which is open to Negroes, the librarian states, "It does not seem probable that during the near future there will be need of Negro librarians in our public library system."

Bartlesville, Okla., extends the same privileges to Negroes as to whites, but in addition provides a branch in the Negro school. It is the opinion of the Librarian there that the Negro population will never warrant the use of a full-time librarian, although the "Negroes . . . would be greater readers if someone would write books about their life, especially for children."

Charleston permits "very limited" use of the main building and full use of the Negro branch only. On Dec. 12, 1927, the Board of Education attempted to definitely exclude the Negroes from the main library, but the resolution was declared unconstitutional by a higher court. Nevertheless, in the past years the city has appropriated $5,665 for a Negro population of 4500, but the colored citizens have been unwilling to barter their equal rights for a per capita appropriation of $1.25.

Chicago has refused to recognize Negro readers as different from any other readers. Nevertheless, two of its 45 branches are used almost exclusively by Negroes. Fourteen Negro women are employed in the main building, and a total of 38 women in the Negro branches, but no indication is made as to the capacities in which they are employed. The same training facilities are open to colored as to white applicants, and promotion in service is on the basis of grades applied to all library assistants.

Pittsburgh has one branch in which 30 per cent of the readers are colored. No Negro librarians are employed, but the Librarian suggests that "Perhaps we should have recognized such a need. The hiring of Negro librarians has never been considered, and I doubt seriously if any move to do so will be made in the near future."

Indianapolis, which extends the same privileges to all readers in the main building and all of its branches, has also provided two splendid Negro branches and a number of deposit stations under four trained colored assistants. Though none of these workers has had her training in the Indianapolis training class, the Supervisor of Branches feels that there would be no objection to admitting a colored applicant. As the number of branches increases, trained librarians will be added, and their salaries will be dependent upon their personal qualifications.

Kansas City, too, permits colored readers to use all library facilities freely, including the Negro branch, but inasmuch as there are separate schools, Negroes have never been admitted to the training class. The Librarian of the Negro branch is white because they "have never found an efficient colored one. Have tried three—have colored assistant who has learned from experience." The librarian adds that a Negro "could never work at main or in a white branch."

Los Angeles reports that three branches have over 50 per cent Negroes, and that one of these is entirely staffed by Negroes, while a second branch has one junior assistant. Both the short two months courses and the regular library school are open to Negroes.

Cincinnati has two branch libraries located in colored communities and staffed by four full-time and two part-time assistants. The regular six months training class is open to

colored and white applicants alike, selected by competitive examination. Four branches in Detroit show considerable use by colored readers. In addition, a one-room sub-branch in the colored community house has just been opened. Although "no color line" has been drawn, there have been no applicants thus far.

CLASS V

CITIES GRANTING FULL USE OF ALL LIBRARIES

The cities in this class, for the most part, do not recognize the Negro reader as a "problem."

Boston's Negro population is neither large nor concentrated, and therefore no separate branches have existed. In the past, a few Negro women have been employed, but there is no colored assistant at present. The regular training facilities are open to all candidates, and Negroes would be placed on a par with whites in the service; but in three years there has been no qualified Negro applicant. The Librarian, however, has a "sincere feeling that there should be another library school for the training of Negroes, particularly for service in the South."

Brooklyn's Negro population, which comes chiefly from the West Indies, is scattered and does not use the library much. The regular training facilities are open to all, but there has never been a Negro applicant.

Buffalo has disliked the idea of a Negro branch, and at present employs one assistant in the main building. However, "We have not found that mixed staffs work out well for either the staff or the service."

Negro readers use the entire library system of Cleveland quite heavily, and two colored assistants are on the staff at present. Both the apprentice course and the Library School at Western Reserve are open to Negroes, and although the latter has never had a Negro student, one member of the first faculty was a Negro. The Librarian further states that "We are anxious to give them a fair deal here, but so far the eligible candidates for positions have not measured up to the average."

Down in the far South, El Paso, Tex., permits free use of its library facilities. But the Negro population is only 1½ per cent of the total as compared with a Mexican population of 60 per cent.

Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark, San Francisco and Seattle, among other cities, have felt no need and see no future prospects for trained Negro librarians because of the lack of segregated facilities.

It would appear that in public libraries, especially in the South, there will be a need for trained assistants to take charge of the colored branches. One city in Oklahoma needs a trained person at once; two cities in Tennessee and one in Texas will want librarians this summer. A great many of the cities have been retarded in their Negro library programs by lack of money; but with the entrance of the Julius Rosenwald Fund into Southern Library development, its insistence that service be extended equally to colored and white races and the resolution of the Southeastern Library Association "that library service to Negroes should be a part of every public library program" there is every reason to believe that the demand for trained workers in the next few years will exceed the supply furnished by present training facilities.

This is said with a full realization that the greatest danger facing the profession at present is an over enthusiasm which is likely to produce the conditions existing in teaching. There are now more library schools than the opportunities warrant; but the Negro community is still untouched. The Negro reader has received nothing like the stimulation that has gone to other groups of potential library users. There is still a vast field of Negro adult education which remains unexplored simply because there is a dearth of trained colored workers. One librarian comments, "I have about come to the conclusion that we might extend the use of the library by putting a better prepared person in charge. Such a person has never seemed available."

The new library program in the South has set equal library facilities to both white and colored races as a goal. This means more than giving the Negro a building and some books and blaming him because he does not take advantage of the opportunities offered him. It means that the Negro must be subjected to the same proselytism that has characterized the spread of library service to other non-using groups. To accomplish this, trained Negro librarians in greater numbers must be provided to carry out the fuller program.

The public library is an institution maintained to promote the general welfare and charged with responsibility to see that every citizen of the community knows about the recorded knowledge which would help him in his life and work.—JOY ELMER MORGAN.

Classifying, Cataloging, and Binding League of Nations Publications

By C. E. Walton

Chief Acquisition Dept., Washington Square Library, New York University

It is distinctly worth while, at the beginning of any consideration of the publications of the League, to point out that the question of standardization owes its origin to the American library profession. It was our urging which prompted the World Peace Foundation to undertake, years ago, its arduous campaign looking toward the resolution of those difficulties, bibliographical and historical, which seemed to us so troublesome. Although there has been little formal research, and although there is less literature, we are nevertheless only bringing finally to the front a question long accepted as difficult; and one which, therefore, induced in many quarters long hours of labor and thought.

This paper is offered as a preliminary effort to clear away some of the underbrush. For before we can safely arrive at any sort of standard plan for handling these publications, we must realize clearly just what any standard plan involves. Many of us may have felt that the responsibility rested at Geneva: that some different form of publishing procedure might have settled the whole matter. But publishing procedure, however, and especially publishing procedure in material of this kind, has rarely been synonymous with library uniformity in treatment; and it must, of necessity, have little influence upon classification and cataloging. Many of us may have felt that a different card procedure at the Library of Congress might have avoided some of our difficulties; but here, again, it is difficult to conceive of any alternative which would have dealt effectively with either classification or binding. If we are to arrive at some sensible conclusion which shall represent library efficiency in the years to come, it seems to me that we must cease to be so troubled by a small detail here and another small detail there, however exasperating such small details may prove in their cumulative effect. There are many learned societies, now happily defunct, which can be shown to have been precisely as troublesome, yet libraries have given their publications effective treatment. Not least of the reasons may have been that we were thrown back upon broad principles, having no secretariat to whom to write.

At this point I should like also to emphasize that if we are to approach this matter of a standard plan at all, we must do so cautiously. The League of Nations has very generously released for public sale a very great quantity of advance, semi-confidential material. Much of this material relates to matters still in process of debate. Advance information we now secure, sometimes as much as six or eight months before final action; all of it is valuable source material. It is quite within the bounds of the probable that the League might discontinue this practice if and when American libraries were to become too critical.

Before we can make any further intelligent or practical contribution to the problem of standardization, there are several facts about the publications themselves and the conditions under which they appear which we must recognize. Far from the center of activity, keen as we are to press for those types of library practices which shall represent the highest degree of efficiency we can conceive, we are in our own minds, perhaps, sometimes raising questions, formulating procedures which I am afraid would be received at Geneva with less sympathy than we might desire.

That the League and its subsidiary bodies have won their maturity in an atmosphere of fluctuation and change which lend their records imperfectly well to library procedure, we are now prepared to admit. We may as well face the corollary: that such fluctuation and change is a necessary characteristic without which many types of League activity would be impossible and its publications useless for the purpose for which they were meant.[1] For the whole publishing apparatus the League has followed for nearly ten years is what one might call the "memorandum" system: as though one had lifted, on a very large scale, the interdepartmental correspondence of a great library system into print to the extent of five hundred pieces or more annually. Some are comparatively informal or even confidential; some are more elaborate; and some, even, quote statistics. With this fact clearly in mind, perhaps we can sympathize more closely with that bashfulness which initially confounded us when we were first informed certain imprints were

Paper read before the Seventeenth Annual Conference of Eastern College Librarians, Columbia University, Saturday, November 30, 1929.

[1]Cf. Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary General of the League in *Annuaire de la Société des Nations*, 1920-1927 . . . (Ottlik), *Avant-propos*, p. xi.

"never on sale." Thus the publishing scheme, as it is and must be maintained, is designed to give that wide play in authorship, form, and composition which have proved the despair of the librarian. The evidence shows that the material has been most effectively handled by organizations like the member states, or like the State Department at Washington, where a tier of filing cabinets probably thirty feet long and four drawers high, if my memory serves, holds the publications of the League. Here the controlling principle is very close subject analysis; principles of authorship with their attendant bibliographical and historical features are frankly rejected as of minor importance, precisely as they are in our office files. Here, in short, the procedure is least similar to that normally useful in a library.

The problem of applying normal library procedure at all to this mass of material was bound to be very difficult. Principles of authorship, of subject bibliography, were complicated by the youth of the League, by its frank avowal of fluctuation in both as a working principle in investigation, and by a consequent lack of suitable and easily accessible authority to which to refer to clear up obscurities. Essentially something of a dilemma must always remain. The memorandum type of publication has answered the League's purposes admirably, and library difficulties will always remain of secondary significance in the memorandum scheme of things. We cannot, in the last analysis, expect a remodelling for our benefit. We must finally standardize for library use a serial collection, if I may use the term, which is such only as we may interrupt the consummation of its intended function long enough to make it so.

The bibliographical difficulties have also an historical flavor. From the origin of the League to May, 1921, the material was issued strictly for private consumption, with the exception of the *Official Journal* and a few other general titles meant to keep the public informed. The memorandum feature was brought out by means of an internal code system of numbers. From May, 1921, to the end of 1925, a combined alphabetical and numerical document series notation was employed: what we now call the "Official distribution registry series." The gradual emergence of secretariat section designations during this period formed the authority for a rough subject classification by libraries. This classification followed the structural lines of demarcation within the League itself; and has been the basis for all subsequent attempts at arrangement or classification. It is at this time that duplication begins to appear, due largely to annexation of earlier documents to complete reports, and to the inclusion of select items in the *Official Journal*. During this period no distinction is made between imprints on sale and those not on sale. From 1926 to 1928 a numbered public distribution registry series was added to each section designation, forming a well-defined annual series within each section, and comprising those documents released to the public. These series, however, contained at irregular intervals reports of a serial nature begun under title by many libraries during the previous period. Duplication, meantime, had increased. Beginning with 1929, we find the annual document series better defined, with fewer single page imprints (due to their inclusion in the *Official Journal*), and with the series so designated in the lower right-hand corner. Reports still appear within the document series, however; and there is still considerable duplication.

We have at present, then, eighteen annual series of documents divided by broad subject. It does not seem to me that this situation represents a very great lack of logic. While for library purposes a simpler system would unquestionably cause less trouble, we must nevertheless realize that to urge any very radical change would be in effect to urge a substitution. There is already an entirely practical foundation upon which to build.

Since no plan is perfect, there are objections which might be urged. But it seems to me that they are mostly boiled down to three, remedial action on which would greatly improve matters. The lack of adequate bibliographies constitutes the most serious problem, a lack particularly unfortunate for the earlier periods. We are discovering, in the second place, as we put our files in order, that considerable early material is out of print. Third, the inclusion of important minutes and reports in the annual distribution numbering, when an increasing number of libraries is finding it most helpful to handle them under title, creates the necessity for much cross-referring.

With these three difficulties in mind, we may profitably ask what direct action we may expect from the League within the near future. We are fortunately aided by the recent release of Dr. Sevensma's *Short Guide to League Publications*, which may be considered the League's official position on the question of treatment. The division is by form, first into periodical and non-periodical publications. Periodical publications are divided into: first, twelve general titles as continuous and regular; second, three of the ten series within the documents of the Economic and Financial Section and the pamphlets of the Information Section as continuous and irregular; and third, the four yearbooks. Non-periodical publications are to be arranged by the public distribution registry series numbering since

1926: in chronological order for previous years: and title pages and indexes are to be supplied from 1930 onward for "each category of documents placed on sale."[2] The *Short Guide* . . . is hopeful on other lines. Next year the early out of print volumes of the *Official Journal* are to be reprinted. Furthermore, the list under continuous and irregular inspires us to hope that eventually it may be extended to include all imprints of the League which are continuous and irregular, which may then be dropped from the distribution numbering and placed upon the same footing as the periodicals proper.

Before we can face intelligently the question of a standard plan, there is another phase of the situation which demands our attention. We must realize that we owe a duty to the past as well as to the future practice of American college and university libraries. We would stand, I fear, as over-theoretical should we try to capture what Emerson called "deceptive simplicity." In order to find out what had been done, I wrote to those of the college and university libraries with whose methods I was unfamiliar. Included in the list were all such institutions subscribing to the global service as they were listed in the spring of this year. I am now informed of the practice in thirty-seven libraries out of fifty-five, a total of 67 per cent.[3] To a brief tabulation of that information I now proceed.

In seven cases libraries report files less than half complete, with deficiencies chiefly in the early period from 1920 to 1924. In thirty cases files are approximately 85 per cent complete. Those libraries with files less than half complete remain, naturally, undecided as to procedure, although, in five cases out of seven, series within the documents have been isolated by title for temporary binding in two and permanent binding in three.

In the thirty libraries having fairly complete files, two are still undecided and beyond isolating for treatment a few general titles, have done nothing. In the remaining twenty-eight cases, fifteen have disregarded the public distribution numbering, although from the fifteen, three follow a subject arrangement which duplicates it. Seven have scattered the material, while eight keep it together as a collection. In four cases from the eight, a classification special to the library concerned has been followed. In the remaining four such a special classification is still in doubt or in some stage of progress. Twelve of the fifteen bind series within the documents by title, the total number of series including general titles in the case of the University of Michigan being eighty-two. In ten cases out of fifteen the treatment is expected to be permanent. Three libraries only from the fifteen have attempted files of Assembly and Council documents by those numbers, and only in two permanently.

Thirteen out of twenty-eight having fairly complete files have followed the public distribution numbering. In five cases the treatment is expected to be permanent, and some attempt is being made to bring the earlier material into harmony with the later, usually by assigning section numbers. In all thirteen cases, the material is kept together as a collection. Six have bound series within the documents by title, the total of such series in the case of New York University being sixty-four.

From the thirty-seven libraries reporting, sixteen, or 43 per cent, have adopted permanent methods of treatment, either by subject primarily, as in ten, or by form primarily, as in six. Twenty-one libraries from the 37 or 56 per cent have series within the documents bound by title.

The statistical study, as a whole, has proved difficult of interpretation from a comparative standpoint, because no two libraries happened to be at the same stage in working out their problems. In general, a well-defined tendency is shown to maintain the material as a collection, twenty-one libraries, or 56 per cent, reporting such procedure. Subject classification, founded on the structure of the League, is characteristic of those libraries which came to an early decision as to treatment. There is also a tendency on the part of those libraries to scatter the material throughout the classification, possibly in order to avoid the duty of compiling an extension which would of necessity have to fall back upon arbitrary assignment very largely for the integration of the whole collection. Libraries which do not scatter have shown a decided tendency, particularly in recent years, to attempt some classification by form, following the section designations and the public distribution numbers. Subject classification, however, where the material has been kept together, is practically identical to the newer method by form. In fact, the section numbering did little save convert into series subject categories already sanctified by usage. The categories were taken over from the structure of the Secretariat, of course; and are always found in any subject classification in one

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[2]League of Nations. *Short Guide to League Publications.* [Geneva, 1929]. p. 16. (Distributed in roneo.)

[3]These libraries are the following: Stanford, Univ. of Cal., Univ. of Cal. Southern Branch, Univ. of Southern Cal., Wesleyan, Yale, Univ. of Chicago, Univ. of Ill., Indiana Univ., Johns Hopkins, Amherst, Harvard, Harvard Law, Mt. Holyoke, Univ. of Mich., Univ. of Mich. Law, Univ. of Minn., Univ. of Missouri, Dartmouth, Princeton, Rutgers, Columbia, New York Univ., Skidmore, Univ. of Rochester, Vassar, Univ. of N. Carolina, Ohio State Univ., Reed, Univ. of Oregon, Penn. State, Swarthmore, Univ. of Penn., Univ. of Pittsburgh, Brown, Univ. of Texas, and Southern Methodist Univ.

order or another. Within these subject heads some difference of arrangement occurs in the older schemes contrived before the public distribution numbering appeared. Extensive subject classifications are in use as worked out at Johns Hopkins University by Dr. Mattern at the World Peace Foundation Library, as worked out by Mr. Myers and Miss Carroll, and at Princeton University, as worked out by Mr. Gerould. A very comprehensive subject classification for the collection has also been worked out for Dewey, using 341.1, by Miss Clower of Southern Methodist University. Johns Hopkins extends the Library of Congress scheme at JX5811-5870, following International Law. Princeton extends the Richardson Classification very minutely. The World Peace Foundation extends the Brussels International.

The form treatment is, in a sense, a gradual growth from the older method, prompted, as it has been from time to time, by direct action from the League. There is no tremendous difference between the two. Most libraries adopting a subject arrangement have found the numbered series a help in collation; and most libraries using a form arrangement have found the subject similarly helpful. On the whole, the last five years has seen a steady increase in the degree of responsibility which the League was willing to bear in order to insure a series of publications effectively useful in libraries. The proposed changes for 1930 and the following years make to a great degree official the arrangement by form already in process of emergence from our own study. The most extensive study of the treatment by form, so far as I know, is that which I presented at the Washington Conference this year, now contained in the Proceedings of the Catalog Section.[4] It was a great satisfaction to find that the League had followed the same fundamental procedure when the *Short Guide* . . . appeared some months later. The method by form has since been adopted at the University of North Carolina and at the University of Illinois.

While there are, of course, minor differences here and there in the procedures of different libraries, and while, also, most have shown a commendable caution in accepting any permanent procedure, yet the central impression from a careful study of the reports is one of slow and independent movement in the same general direction.

With this brief summary of pertinent facts in the embryology of the publications themselves, and with regard to the practices of American college and university libraries thereon, it seems to me that this conference is now in a position to consider the matter of a standard plan for classifying, cataloging, and binding. As a preliminary to such consideration, there are certain aspects of the present publishing scheme which I should like to point out as worth attention. In the first place, there seems little doubt but that the material should be maintained as a collection. Fifty-six per cent of libraries handling the material so maintain it, and at least one other is in process of revising its method in order to do so. For a collection so large as this would be, a group of general serials, selective or explanatory in intent, would be desirable. This we have. If this general group were followed by a series of subject groups, presenting by distribution numbers or by title or by both important source material, I should judge this not a bad idea. This we have. Thus, as to physical arrangement, which to some degree presupposes binding policy, we already have some features which have been already largely standardized in practice.

With regard to classification, the structure of the Secretariat must certainly be set up as a skeleton on which to build. An extension of Dewey exists at Southern Methodist University, of the Richardson Classification at Princeton University, of the Brussels International at the World Peace Foundation Library, and two of the Library of Congress Classification: one at Johns Hopkins University and one at New York University. Of all these extensions, that of Richardson is least in accord with the physical structure of the League. All the others are substantially in agreement upon their general principles.

With regard to cataloging, libraries have been very reticent on the efficiency of the Library of Congress special catalog. I have long felt that their special unit, while admirable in many ways, was rather more elaborate than experience has shown to be necessary. There seems also in such a special procedure a tacit admission that our usual cataloging principles have broken down, to which some would object. I suppose the most direct criticism of the Library of Congress cards for League material lies in their frequent ambiguity on the question of real authorship; yet on this point we must remember that the truth about authorship is often very hard to discover, even in Geneva; and that, when in doubt, it has seemed best to err on the side of too much information rather than too little. Some of the difficulties on the question of authorship can be cleared up by the League cards, recently begun, but they vary widely in minor particulars, not

[4]American Library Association. Proceedings of the Catalog Section, including annexes and a directory of Catalog Section members: Washington, D. C. Conference, May 13-18, 1929. Chicago, Catalog Section, A. L. A., 1929. pp. 70-86.

only from the Library of Congress cards but also frequently from what we have come to regard as standard practice. Ottlik, in his *Annuaire* . . . presents a very complete list of all commissions and special bodies which have functioned under the League's auspices. I am inclined to think the individual library would do better to take what information and authority they find and to proceed, rather than to wait for any pronouncement from some higher source.

A possible suggestion for standardized cataloging is offered in our experiment at New York University. The four divisions of the Library of Congress catalog for League publications are: title, author, topic, and document number. We are trying to work out a plan to copy U. S. Government practice for entries in the public catalog in an endeavor to eliminate the special unit idea. A possible notable improvement, I feel, will be the principle of elision, by which we may enter directly under the League bodies several times, dependent on other bodies, reserving, however, the full entry with notes for the official catalog. We hope to be able to transfer the title and topical sections to their proper places in the dictionary catalog, adding as general subject-heads, but very judiciously, those topics at present unrepresented in the Library of Congress list. There seems no way, in the absence of a competent document index, to avoid the document number section in the public catalog; but it should properly be regarded as a temporary device to serve only until such an index appears.

In turning this question over for discussion, I should like to ask a question. By a standard plan, do we mean a uniform plan, or do we mean a simple plan? If a uniform plan, we have it now, as I have been at some pains to point out, conditional only upon the necessity for the proper study to apprehend it. We must dig some features of it out from a mass of bibliographical detail, but that this can be done, the student of European documentation knows: that it has been done, the experience of many American libraries shows. The situation here has been duplicated, in not unfamiliar fashion, in the publications of the British Historical Manuscripts Commission, and in the publications of the French Ministry of the Interior. If we mean by a standard plan a simple plan, then I see nothing to do, in view of the facts herein presented, except to go back to the beginning and to reopen negotiations with the League. If it takes as long to convince Geneva now as it did on the question of the public distribution numbers, many of us will cease to be interested by the time the question is settled. We shall, furthermore, if we are successful, have importuned a change which will throw out of whack at least 43 per cent of the collections in American college and university libraries, assuming that nothing further is done by the others in the meantime.

I am sure this will seem a very dreadful situation indeed. From some years of study in this field I am convinced, however, that if we will be very careful to inform ourselves thoroughly first and to be not too radical in what we are willing officially to petition; and, above all, if we will recognize candidly the many purposes the material must serve, we may gain much from an official and formal resolution to the League. I am inclined personally to favor action on the three difficulties of which I spoke before. Concerning the lack of bibliographies, I understand that the sections of the Secretariat have thought more than once of undertaking such lists from the beginning of their publishing periods to date. Why cannot we signify the help we should surely find them to be? Again, a reprint program is already planned for the *Official Journal* for next year. Why cannot we ask for the reprinting of certain other badly needed items such as the first sixty-one *Epidemiological Reports,* the reprinting to be distributed over whatever period of years is necessary? And, finally, why may not we ask that the list of continuous and irregular titles appearing in the *Short Guide to League Publications* be extended to include all such items appearing within the documents, and that these items be dropped from the distribution numbering and placed upon the same footing as the periodicals proper? Thus we place ourselves in the light of supporting projects either already begun or suggested by the League from within, and thus we avoid the rather dismal connotations of attempting to "bring pressure to bear."

As I have already pointed out, improvement in the past in the machinery of the League's publishing has been secured slowly, one small point at a time. This, I am personally convinced, is the only safe way to proceed under the circumstances without grave danger of upsetting the whole applecart.

[5] *Annuaire de la Société des Nations,* 1920-1927; préparé sous la direction de Georges Ottlik. Lausanne et Genève, Librairie Payot et Cie, n.d.

The better part of every man's education is that which he gives himself, and it is for this that a good library should furnish the opportunity and the means.—James Russell Lowell.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

February 15, 1930

Editorial Forum

A DECIDED advance is being made in our own time in the ethical standards of professions and industries, reviving in the latter case the spirit of the ancient trade guilds. A code of ethics for the library profession has long been discussed and has at last been reported by the committee of which Miss Josephine Rathbone is chairman, and it should be carefully studied by every member of the library profession, not excluding library trustees or the apprentice beginning lifework in the library field. Indeed, it would be well if the code of ethics, in relation to the staff, should be read at staff meetings as often as every three months, and to considerable extent made the text for discussion at staff meetings. The advice given is throughout sound and wholesome and should help to raise the dignity of library service into that of a profession of the highest rank.

MUCH INTEREST has been awakened in library circles by the introduction in Congress of a bill sponsored by Representative Ross A. Collins of Mississippi to purchase from Doctor Vollbehr the 3000 incunabula which he brought to this country originally for exhibition in Chicago and which were later exhibited at the National Arts Club. The purchase price named in the bill was $1,500,000, which is said to be not more than half the value of the collection as estimated by experts in Fifteenth Century productions. The Librarian of Congress, however, has expressed his feeling that the government should not be asked to appropriate such a sum for this purpose, as lesser sums such as Congress has liberally appropriated for the administration and collections of the library can be made more directly of use in service for Congress and the people than even the most valuable collection in this field, much as it is to be desired that the Library of Congress, which is not strong in such books, should have a better representation of them. It cannot be hoped, of course, that the Library of Congress could rival the older historic libraries in the possession of books which they have accumulated for centuries, but a representative collection is certainly to be desired. Especially desirable would be the vellum copy of the Gutenberg *Bible,* of which the other two vellum copies are in the possession respectively of the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale, so that this third copy would find its proper place in our national library. This *Bible,* also in possession of Doctor Vollbehr but not numbered among the 3000, was purchased, it is said, at a cost somewhat above $300,000 and could be had for that price, but again the Librarian of Congress does not feel that a purchase of this sort should be made out of the people's money by act of Congress. It is greatly to be desired that some multi-millionaire, whose sufficing generosity matches his wealth, would present such a gift to the nation, and this would indeed be the most distinguished gift possible and one of the best personal memorials.

WE WERE not guilty of the virtue of understatement in speaking of the hoped-for million-dollar endowment for the A. L. A. from the Carnegie Corporation conditioned upon the raising of another million from private sources as a promise of the Corporation. While it is understood that such a generous grant would probably be forthcoming, the trustees of the fund have not acted in the matter, and there has been no actual pledge or promise, but only an intimation of the likelihood of a grant under the given circumstances. In seeking private endowments, the Indianapolis Public Library some time since prepared a brief list of generosities to libraries in this wise as an effective means of stimulating such donations. It has been suggested that libraries, generally quite willing to receive endowments, would be helped by reason of an adequate list which could be compiled if each library having endowments would send a list of the date, amount, special purpose and name of donor of the several funds which the library has thus acquired. We should be glad to compile and give space to such a list in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, and this might have a further usefulness in convincing municipal authorities which support libraries that, if they make liberal appropriations for maintenance and, if they keep "hands off" the administration by trustees and librarians, they would better induce private endowments and thus benefit their libraries and the public, who are the owners of the libraries.

LAST YEAR at the annual luncheon of the National Association of Book Publishers Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick stressed the point that public libraries daily advise readers to buy books, tell-

ing them what they ought to buy and where to buy it. That public libraries are acting as agents of the book trade was emphasized throughout the address. It is interesting to note that Joseph L. Lippincott, retiring president of the Association and president of the J. B. Lippincott Publishing Company, in his presidential address at the business meeting this year brought out the same point. He stated that more and more the best in literature seems to find its way to the public through the channel of public libraries, and that librarians are in many communities veritable guide posts to reading. "In fact," states Mr. Lippincott, "the libraries are greatly instrumental in keeping alive the standard books in all lines of reading. Many might otherwise go out of print." The National Association in its promotion report indicates the widespread and growing cooperation of public libraries, school libraries and others in the development of book reading and book purchasing and our own reports from the library field indicate an alert interest in the business of helping people select books. Both publishers and librarians should welcome this spirit of active bookstore cooperation with public libraries, for there is no doubt that libraries are good outlets not only for current books but for older books of enduring value.

It is a wise act of the American Federation of Labor to prepare a compilation on unemployment, admirable for library use, which represents the views and practices of the trade unions in providing against this misfortune of workingmen. The volume is introduced by President William Green, one of the ablest of Labor leaders, who succeeded Samuel Gompers and has brought to the post a responsible sense and fair-sided view of his mission as the highest Labor executive. Every library, whether urban or rural, and whether or not this problem exists in its territory, should not fail to place this book on its shelves.

The effort of Miss Mary Elizabeth Wood to obtain a permanent endowment for the Boone Library School, founded by her and now an integral part of the Central China University of Wuchang, capital of the inland Province of Hupeh, deserves the interest not only of all librarians but of all who are interested in seeing China assimilate as much of our Western culture as is good for her. China has always been the land of the scholar, and the printed book was familiar there for centuries before we had it in the West. We have made some progress in systematizing its storage and in making it available to readers, and the efforts of our enthusiastic Chinese pupils to make use of our methods should have our assistance and encouragement in every respect in which we are able to give it. A. E. B.

Library Chat

Thorvald Solberg, who has been Register of Copyrights ever since the creation of that office in 1897 and whose bibliographical and library relations make him an eminent member of the library profession, absents himself from the Copyright Office for a ten weeks' vacation after spending 361 days at work in it during the past year, every day except one Sunday, Thanksgiving Day and two days at Christmas. This is a remarkable record for a man in his seventy-eighth year, continued for two-year periods ever since the usual retiring age of seventy because of his combination of the experience of age with the vigor of youth. Despite personal stresses which the year brought to him, Mr. Solberg also added to his office work the rounding up of his remarkable bibliography of the Balearic Islands, which forms the latest contribution of the Bibliographical Society of America to its series of publications, an achievement of very notable character.

That librarians are not the only questionnaire sufferers is proven by the current number of *The Research Bulletin of the National Education Association,* devoted entirely to the problem. The case against the Questionnaire and the case for it are well presented, illustrations of two types of administrators (the one who answers questionnaires and the one who does not bother with them) are given, and though the criminals at the court of justice are school superintendents and teachers, librarians will sense a kindred spirit as they read the following questions on the cover:

The Questionnaire

Have you dispatched a carefully prepared questionnaire, asking for significant data?

Has this questionnaire gone to a group of persons who ordinarily treat you with courtesy and respect?

Has your questionnaire been thrown into the waste basket with the others—good, bad and indifferent—which roam the country unrestrained?

Or

Have you neglected pressing duties, and burned midnight oil while you answered questionnaires?

Have you anathematized questionnaire-makers and all their works?

Have you purchased a large waste basket and resolved to answer no more questionnaires, question blanks, check lists, inquiries, or data sheets?

If you have done any or all of these things—this ***"Bulletin" is for you.***

Librarian Authors

WILHELMINA HARPER was born in Farmington, Me., the daughter of the assistant principal of the State Normal School. During her school years a literary profession was not her "chosen profession"; her aim then was to become a teacher of physical education. She was always more fond of athletics than anything else, and was captain of the champion girls' basket ball team of the Flushing, N. Y., High School. Finally she chose a library career and took two special courses in story telling at Teachers College (Columbia University), special courses in literature at New York University, and special courses in children's work in the New York State Library at Albany. Her first appointment was as children's librarian in one of the branches of the Queens Borough Library system of Greater New York at the time when the library was under the administration of Jessie Fremont Hume. For ten years she was with the Queens Borough Public Library as a children's librarian, helping to develop children's work in the fast-growing branches, conducting story hours, giving talks in public schools, instructing classes in the use of the library, organizing clubs for boys and girls, and as a branch librarian. She resigned to enter war work and was first assistant at the Pelham Bay, N. Y., Naval Training Station until she went overseas to Brest, France, as library organizer for the Y. M. C. A., and later as assistant to Edward C. Carter, director of Y. M. C. A. overseas service.

Upon her return to the United States she went to California and was the first county children's librarian to be appointed in the State. For six years she was supervisor and organizer of children's work in Kern County Free Library at Bakersfield, Cal., but resigned to become consulting children's librarian in an independent capacity, with headquarters at Palo Alto. She has been instructor in children's literature at the University of California Library School, at the Riverside Library School, and at the San Jose Teachers College.

Her literary career started some years ago in the Queens Borough Public Library. With a weekly story hour of some two hundred children, it was necessary for her to have quite a story list always at hand, so she compiled her favorites for her own use. The head of the Branch in which she was conducting stories thought this compilation good enough to send to a publisher, so she risked it, and the collection was published by the Century Company under the title of *Story Hour Favorites.* The next venture was during war times, when she compiled some favorites of sailors. This book, *Off Duty: A Dozen Yarns for Soldiers and Sailors,* was also published by Century. Since going to California she has compiled the following children's stories: *Fillmore Folk Tales* (Harcourt Brace); *Stowaway and Other Stories for Boys* (Little, Brown); *The Girl of Tiptop and Other Stories* (Little, Brown); and *Pleasant Pathways, Winding Roads, Far Away Hills, Heights and Highways,* a series of four school readers published by Macmillan. She now has in the process of publication *A Little Book of Necessary Ballads* (Harper).

Her work at the present time is that of consulting children's librarian. She assists libraries who have no children's librarian in the further development of children's work, chiefly in an advisory capacity regarding suitable children's books.

THE DRAGON'S STRENGTH

From "Fillmore Folk Tales," a selection of stories from "The Mighty Mikado" and "The Laughing Prince," published by Harcourt, Brace

The Story of the Youngest Prince Who Killed the Sparrow

Through the Looking Glass

A Monthly Review of Children's Books and Reading

By Helen Martin

Library Work With Children, Western Reserve University School of Library Science.

Interesting Personalities

"Praise we therefore famous men,"
And, let who'd succeed them,
Know they'll, too, be famous when
A little child shall read them.
—*Wolfe—Cursory Rhymes.*

Biography during the last few years has suddenly captivated the adult public, but the child from time immemorial has been a hero worshipper. This year for his pleasure four biographies have appeared, which, taken together, epitomize the American "stream of history."

The colonists had just been galvanized into action by the famous words of Patrick Henry, when there stepped forth a young surveyor, George Rogers Clark, who added vast regions to the country but whose patriotic service was unrecognized by the mistress of his dreams—the nation. Lowell Thomas, in *The Hero of Vincennes,* has produced a tale as absorbing as fiction, which will stimulate greatly on the part of the twelve-year-old further browsing in the biographical field. Against a background of forest trails, moccasined Indians, brilliant red British uniforms and dark robes of the French fathers stands the figure of Clark, leading by sheer force of will his men, ragged and hungry, in that military coup d'état—the capture of Vincennes. The author has increased the reality of the narrative by a judicious selection of extracts from journals, letters and documents and with a fair-minded chapter on the vanishing race, the Indian.

From Clark's uncharted wilderness, later known as Kentucky and Tennessee, came the seventh President of the United States. With her usual excellent grasp of things historical, Helen Nicolay has added another fine portrait in *Andrew Jackson, the Fighting President.* Many difficulties, both personal and political, arise when presenting such a stormy character as "Old Hickory's" for children, but these have been handled adroitly without distortion of facts and without sensationalism. The description of his tragic childhood and youth explains with artistic subtlety the reasons for Jackson's impetuous actions. To his ability the author pays this tribute: "He had a great heart, great energy, great power of wrath and scorn, all of which he gave unstintingly to the service of the country he loved."

Twenty years after the death of Jackson, in the midst of the harrowing days of the Civil War, Henry Ford, whose mechanical ability was to change the color of the American scene, was born. Simonds, in the book *Henry Ford, Motor Genius,* has accomplished a difficult thing, the portrayal of an interesting character, around whom is woven the evolution of the automobile industry. Like a tale of romance reads the rise of Ford, who in spite of almost insurmountable difficulties fulfilled his boyhood dream by proving the practicability of "horseless carriages." The biography, written in a popular style, simple enough for the mechanically minded fifth-grader, concludes with a description of a trip through the Ford factory and an exposition of the famous engine. The many halftones are supplemented by a large number of photographs of the factory and famous trade school. Even if at times the text seems somewhat overloaded with figures and dollar signs, still these help materially in visualizing the immensity of the schemes of this industrial wizard.

The new land of democracy in the twentieth century and the old land of tradition are skillfully fused by Mirza in his autobiography, *Myself When Young,* written with a simplicity and charm reminiscent of the Oriental epics. The book might be classed as travel, for there is much of the magic country of Persia, the customs, people and neighbors, the Kurds. In reality, however, these serve merely as a background for the story of an alert, sensitive village lad, who finally leaves the home of his fathers and travels to the land of opportunity, the New World. Sketched with him are his family, the patriarchal grandfather, the gentle mother, the understanding father; and finally, the friends of the strange, adopted country. Like designs in rare old Persian rugs are the simple illustrations of the artist, Nadejen.

Cuts, at top of page, of the "White Knight sliding down the poker" are taken by permission from the Tenniel edition of *Through the Looking Glass* published by Macmillan Co.

For Bibliography of books reviewed see p. 176.

Suggested Code of Library Ethics

THE LIBRARY as an institution exists for the benefit of a given constituency. This may be the nation, a state, a county, a municipality, a school or college, a special field of research, industry or commerce, or some more limited group.

Libraries differ so widely in size, type of constituents, support and character of work that a code of ethics would have to be excessively detailed to apply to all situations, but certain fundamental principles may be laid down that are generally applicable.

The library's obligations relate to such collection, organization and administration of printed material or other records as will give the best possible service to its constituents. The human factors in this service are: The trustees or other governing body or agency; the librarian; the staff; the people whom the library serves.

A. GOVERNING BODIES.

These may be the Board of Trustees or city officials (on whom the responsibility rests) of public or semi-public libraries; the library board or committee of college or university trustees or faculty; Board of Education or a committee thereof for school libraries or for public libraries organized under school law; officer or committee or department of a business corporation.

1. *Functions:*

The functions of a governing body are usually prescribed by law but generally include:

The representation of the constituency for which the library exists.

The determination of the policies of the library in its service and relation to its constituency.

The exercise or delegation of the appointing and removing power.

The administration (sometimes the raising) of the funds for the support of the library.

Responsibility for the economic, social and physical well-being of the staff, including a retirement system which is needed for the good of the service as well as of the individual.

Trustees of tax-supported public libraries, remembering that they are representatives of the whole community, should be careful not to ask special privileges for themselves or their families. The Board of Trustees should recognize that the librarian, as its executive, should attend the meetings of the board in order to be fully informed as to its desires and purposes and to aid in the formulation of its policies.

2. *Appointments:*

The appointing power in any institution should be definitely vested in some one board, committee or person. The appointee should not consider an appointment as final unless made by the agency or person in whom that authority is lodged.

Appointments should be made for fitness only; no merely personal consideration should enter into the selection of the personnel of any library; conversely, no librarian should accept an appointment however attractive unless he believes that he has the ability, the training and the experience needed for ultimate success in that position, and no one should continue to hold a position unless he finds himself qualified to meet all its requirements.

3. *Tenure:*

Having accepted a position in a library, the appointee incurs certain definite obligations—

To remain long enough to repay the library for the expenditure of time and money incident to the period of adjustment. This length of time differs in different positions, but is seldom less than a year.

To remain long enough to accomplish definite results in work undertaken.

Unless a larger opportunity offers, it is best to remain in a position as long as one is able to do creative or effective work, or to get satisfaction from the work; otherwise it is probable that one's usefulness in that position is at an end.

4. *Resignations:*

Resignations should be made in writing to the authority from which the appointment came with due notification to the immediate supervisor. Adequate time should be given before the resignation takes effect for the work to be put into shape; for the appointment and, when practicable, the initiation of a successor.

5. *Recommendations:*

Trustees and librarians are sometimes dependent for information about candidates on recommendation from trustees, librarians, library schools, and other employment agencies. Recommendations should present a fair statement of the strong and weak points of the candidate.

Presented at the first council session at A. L. A. Midwinter meeting by Josephine A. Rathbone, chairman of committee which prepared the code.

B. Librarian (or chief administrative officer).

The librarian is the excutive officer for the governing body of the library. The position of librarian involves a threefold relation:

1. To the trustees or governing body.
2. To the constituents of the library.
3. To the staff.

1. *In Relation to the Board of Trustees, the Librarian:*

Should make a loyal effort to carry out its policies.

Should make regular and systematic reports upon the work accomplished.

Should initiate plans for improvement of the service of the library.

Should act as liaison officer between the trustees and staff, interpreting each to the other and establishing, where possible, friendly relations between them.

2. *Librarian and Constituency:*

The librarian represents the library—book power and book service—and should so represent it as to win recognition for the institution rather than credit for the individual.

The librarian has a further obligation to the community or constituency which the library serves and should, as representative of the library (with due respect to other duties), take part in the life and activities of the community or constituency.

As representative of the library, the librarian and the staff should feel an obligation to maintain in personal conduct the dignity of the position and take care not to offend against the standards of decorum that prevail in that community or constituency.

The librarian, representing the governing body, should see that the library serves impartially all individuals, groups and elements that make up its constituency. In the case of the public library as a non-partisan institution, the books purchased should represent all phases of opinion and interest rather than the personal tastes of librarian or board members. In an official capacity, the librarian and members of the staff should not express personal opinions on controversial questions, as political, religious, or economic issues, especially those of a local nature.

3. *Librarian and Staff:*

The relations of the librarian to the staff within the library should be impersonal and absolutely impartial. The librarian owes to the members of the staff:

Stimulus to growth, to the exercise of the creative impulse, to the development of initiative and of a professional spirit.

Constructive criticism.

Freedom to achieve results and credit for such achievement.

Respect for the authority delegated to the staff.

Friendliness of attitude.

Justice in decision.

Opportunity for professional and economic advancement within that institution or some other.

An interpretation of the policy and aims of the institution and of their relation, responsibility and loyalty to it.

Encouragement of reasonable suggestions and criticisms for the improvement of the service.

C. The Staff.

1. *Loyalty:*

Loyalty to the institution is the primary duty of all members of the staff.

Loyalty involves, in part, submergence of the individual to the institution. Such manifestations of egoism as criticism of the library or librarian outside, or the claiming of individual credit for work done as a staff member when credit should belong to the institution, are examples of disloyalty. Constructive criticism offered to the proper authority should not be considered disloyalty and should be encouraged.

Good health is a prerequisite of good service and involves the right use of free time, so that a proper balance is maintained between work, recreation and rest.

The atmosphere of the library is disturbed unless the workers preserve harmony and a spirit of cooperation among themselves; hence the staff relations, while impersonal within the building, should be friendly. Envy, jealousy, or gossip should have no place in a library staff. The staff should refrain from discussion of personal affairs in the library or from attention to personal business in library time.

2. *Relations to the Public:*

The members of the staff are the interpreters of the library to the public, and its service may be materially helped or harmed by their individual contacts.

The staff owes impartial, courteous service to all persons using the library. Among the patrons entitled to use the library, no distinctions of race, color, creed or condition should influence the attitude of the staff, and no favoritism should be tolerated. On the other hand, a cold officialism is to be avoided and a cordial attitude which welcomes approach should be manifested by those in direct contact with the public.

3. *Department Heads:*

Heads of departments should consider their departments in relation to the institution as a whole and never magnify unduly

the importance of their own part.

Understanding and cooperation between departments is essential to the efficiency of the library's service to the community.

The heads of departments bear much the same relation to those under them that the librarian does to the library staff as a whole, and have on a smaller scale the same duties and responsibilities.

4. *Assistants:*

Assistants are an integral part of the institution as a whole, and their suggestions for the improvement of the service should be encouraged. These suggestions should be made to the immediate superior. If differences of opinion concerning the work arise between assistants in a department, the matter in question should be taken to the head of the department for adjustment. If an assistant is critical of the policy of the department, or feels that she has been unfairly dealt with, she should first discuss the matter with the head. If unable to obtain satisfaction, she may then appeal to the next higher authority. Constructive criticism or correction by responsible heads is necessary to the efficiency of any service and should be accepted by assistants without personal resentment.

The advancement of assistants should come as the result of the recommendation of heads of departments or of the librarian. Assistants should never use outside relationships to obtain a position or promotion.

The relation of staff members to the nonprofessional group of workers, as janitors and pages, should be strictly impersonal. Personal favors should never be asked. Their work should be directed by those assigned to the duty, and never interfered with by other staff members.

D. LIBRARY PROFESSION.

All libraries and all librarians have a duty not only to their constituents but to the profession as a whole, or to some division of it, because cooperation between libraries and librarians makes for better service to the constituents of every library. This duty involves membership and activity in one or more professional organizations, subscription to and the reading of professional literature, interchange of ideas and, as far as possible, of material.

While these principles may not cover every case that may arise, we believe that if applied intelligently they would make for harmony in staff relations and for the general good of the service.

Report of New Jersey Library Commission

THE REPORT of the New Jersey Public Library Commission shows that New Jersey now has ten county libraries: Burlington, Morris, Camden, Monmouth, Cape May, Ocean, Atlantic, Hunterdon, Mercer and Somerset counties. These county libraries circulated through their stations last year an aggregate of 2,500,000 books. It is the policy of the New Jersey Public Library Commission to establish one county library a year, as the State has only twenty-one counties, and Hudson County is entirely urban and therefore does not need a county library. This will enable them to finish this work in ten years and to give each county State aid, which makes good service possible. In addition to establishing a new county library in Somerset County this past year, new municipal libraries were established in Haworth, Roselle Park, Metuchen and Piscataway Township. Association libraries have been established in sixteen communities. These association libraries will in time become municipal libraries. High school library work has progressed to the extent that 156 high schools now have libraries with librarians giving at least the minimum time required in Certain's specifications. Of these librarians, 78 have a minimum of 210 hours of library training in addition to a college degree and 52 are full-time librarians. The Commission itself has sent out 234,320 books. During the last ten years the amount appropriated for libraries in the State of New Jersey has tripled and the circulation of books has increased by over 5,000,000. The graded summer school, for which certificate is given, has been accredited by the American Library Association, and thereby placed upon a permanent footing. Since the beginning of Summer School courses in New Jersey there has been an attendance of 1098 pupils, and four-fifths of the small libraries in the State have librarians trained in this school.

Bain Memorial Tablet

THERE WILL BE a memorial tablet in the Reference Building of the Toronto Public Library to the memory of Dr. James Bain, who was the first Chief Librarian of Toronto, 1883-1908, and whose special interest was the Reference Division.

List of New Books

As An Aid To Book Selection In Hospital Libraries

Compiled by The Library Section, Medical Service, U. S. Veterans' Bureau
May-November, 1929

Aldrich, Darragh. *Peter Good for Nothing.* Macmillan. $2.

A story of the Minnesota logging camps with enough complications and healthy, outdoor atmosphere to offset the insipidity of its romance.

Andrews, R. C. *Ends of the Earth.* Putnam. $4.50.

The hazards of hunting whales and heading expeditions to little-known lands told informally with all the joy and enthusiasm experienced by the author in carrying out assignments of the American Museum of Natural History.

Babson, R. W. *Storing up Triple Reserves.* Macmillan. $2.

The three sections of the book deal with problems that all men must face—how to store up reserves of money, health, and spiritual power. (Book Review Digest.)

Bartlett, Lanier and V. S. *Adios.* Morrow. $2.50.

The scion of an old Spanish family in California attempts to avenge the wrongs perpetrated by "gringos" after the Mexican War. Good love story and stirring adventure.

Biggers, E. D. *Black Camel.* Bobbs. $2.

A mystery story of Honolulu and the motion-picture world. The numerous baffling clues are adroitly handled by Charlie Chan, the bland Chinese detective.

Brown, R. W. *Lonely Americans.* Coward-McCann. $3.50.

Studies of eight uniquely distinguished Americans, necessarily isolated by their rare quality: Whistler, C. W. Eliot, Edward MacDowell, George Bellows, C. E. Norton, Raphael Pumpelly, Emily Dickinson, Abraham Lincoln. Hospital readers of a more thoughtful turn may find a comforting parallel to their own enforced isolation in these notable lives.

Burnham, J. B. *Rim of Mystery.* Putnam. $3.50.

An engaging travel narrative of strange places, people, and conditions encountered on a search for mountain sheep in Siberian Asia. The author sums up the lure of such adventure with the words: "You who love new country will understand; life is too short to explain to the others." Although approved for all hospitals, it is advisable for librarians to read the book before circulating it, particularly to neuropsychiatric patients.

Cantor, Eddie. *My Life Is in Your Hands.* Harper. $3.

A popular comedian's autobiography, written with artless unreserve and light-hearted humor. Its glimpses behind the theatrical scenes and of stage and other celebrities of the day will entertain.

Chase, Stuart. *Men and Machines.* Macmillan. $2.50.

A unique study of machines and their influence on human life in the past, present and future. Written in the entertaining non-technical manner which made "Your Money's Worth," by this author, a popular seller, the book will appeal to men with business experience.

Christie, Agatha. *Seven Dials Mystery.* Dodd. $2.

A highly mystifying detective story whose fatalities are dispatched with a lack of somberness adapted to sick readers.

Cuppy, W. J. *How to Be a Hermit; or, A Bachelor Keeps House.* Liveright. $2.50.

From his retreat on Jones's Island, off the South Shore (Long Island), the genial book reviewer uses himself for copy and affords the reader a good laugh over the tribulations of hermit life.

De La Roche, Mazo. *Whiteoaks of Jalna.* Little. $2.50.

To the world the Whiteoaks presented a forceful, united front, but within the walls of Jalna one finds ever-shifting groups in conflict, with the excessive individuality which characterizes the family, clearly revealed. An absorbing book; a worthy sequel to "Jalna."

Eddy, Clyde. *Down the World's Most Dangerous River.* Stokes. $2.50.

All men with a thirst for adventure will get vicarious thrills by following this party of twelve men, a bear and a dog, in running the three hundred dangerous rapids of the Colorado.

Fogg, Walter. *One Thousand Sayings of History.* Beacon Press. $5.

Ampler than the usual quotation books in that it gives the setting of time and circumstance for each saying. Well indexed and of interest to the general reader as well as for reference.

Fuller, R. T. *Walk, Look, and Listen! Signposts on a Naturalist's Highways.* Day. $2.50.

Brief chapters giving useful and interesting data on outdoor life.

Gould, Bruce. *Sky Larking.* Liveright. $2.50.

Envisages the exhilaration and ecstasy of flight as well as giving considerable technical and historical information on aviation. Good bibliography of popular books on flying.

Gregory, Jackson. *Mystery at Spanish Hacienda.* Dodd. $2.

A mysterious stranger who travels in a house on wheels, falls in love with the daughter of a haughty Spanish don. A murder, and a man hunt, combine to make a thrilling tale sure to appeal to western story fans.

Grey, Zane. *Fighting Caravans.* Harper. $2.
A novel of settlers trekking into the Old Southwest. Kit Carson lives again and Indian skirmishes are vividly pictured.

Hopper, J. M. *Medals of Honor.* Day. $3.
Quoting from the book-jacket "True stories of eleven men who won the congressional medal of honor in the World War, and of the fighting moments in which they made glory." The entire list of those who were honored in this way, ninety in all, is given in the foreword, together with their birthplace, organization, and present place of residence.

King, Basil. *Seven Torches of Character.* Doubleday, Doran. $2.
Energizing discussion of the fundamentals of effective living. Recommended for all types of hospitals.

Lardner, R. W. *Round-up.* Scribner. $2.50.
More than 30 of the author's short stories, many of them new. An excellent collection, pithy, with elements of pathos as well as of humor, and the stories not too long to hold the interest of the most nervous patient. (Veterans' Hospital, Northport, L. I. Library report, March, 1929.)

Lincoln, J. C. and Freeman. *Blair's Attic.* Coward-McCann. $2.
Father and son have collaborated in this mystery story, set against the Cape Cod background Joseph Lincoln's readers have learned to love. A good hospital book.

Lovelace, M. H. *Early Candlelight.* Day. $2.50.
Frontier life in Minnesota and the early days of Ft. Snelling.

Lowell, Joan. *Cradle of the Deep.* Simon & Schuster. $2.75.
That these are the actual experiences of a girl whose first 17 years were spent aboard her father's copra-trading schooner in the South Seas has been disputed, but the book is diverting as fiction if incredible as fact.

Lynde, Francis. *Young Blood.* Scribner. $2.
Railroad adventure in the West in which youthful confidence and integrity, combined with the motivating power of love, overcome apparently insurmountable "big business" obstacles.

MacArthur, Charles. *War Bugs.* Doubleday, Doran. $2.
A war story of such authentic doughboy humor that it will start reminiscent chuckles among veterans. Author was a private in the Rainbow Division.

Matthews, E. C. *How to Draw Funny Pictures.* Drake. $3.
A progressive course in cartooning for the untrained art aspirant, touching on mediums, branches of cartooning, marketing of work, etc. Of possible hospital use in offering a hobby and in arousing dormant abilities.

Morison, S. E. *Hour of American History.* Lippincott. $1.
A bird's-eye view of our history from "Columbus to Coolidge." Some other subjects covered by this "one hour" series, which holds out inducements to readers who would be taxed by longer works, are: American poetry, American motion pictures and American music.

Morris, W. F. *"G. B."* Dodd. $2.50.
A British officer collapses, and upon regaining consciousness believes himself to be a high-ranking German officer reported missing, a man whom he resembles and had known intimately before the war. The complications and dangers that result from this case of dual personality form a most thrilling and original war story.

Mowery, W. B. *Silver Hawk.* Doubleday, Doran. $2.
A member of the Royal Canadian Air Force assists an attractive girl to elude her pursuers. Good adventure, with occasional melodramatic features. Action takes place in the Canadian Rockies.

Norris, Kathleen. *Red Silence.* Doubleday, Doran. $2.
A wounded veteran is one of the principal characters in this light romance, which will interest women patients more than men.

Oemler, M. C. *Johnny Reb.* Century. $2.50
Everyday doings in a small Carolina town in the nineties, with a Confederate veteran as the chief character. The local dialect is excellent and humorous. Women patients will like the story, but men may consider it somewhat lacking in action.

Oppenheim, E. P. *Glenlitten Murder.* Little. $2.
Mystery concerning the murder of a guest in Lady Glenlitten's bedroom, involving the theft of a famous diamond necklace, Russian refugees, and blackmail. Good plot, not too complicated.

Perkins, Kenneth. *Gold.* Stokes. $2.
First-class adventure aboard a whaler in the days of '49. The mutinous crew, dazzled by the lure of gold, imprison the captain and his daughter, and head for San Francisco, where the excitement continues unabated.

Pertwee, Roland. *Hell's Loose.* Houghton. $2.
A formula found on a dead aviator, providing a substitute for gasoline, starts activities not inaptly described by the title. Rapid plot and romance kept within bounds.

Phillips, J. C. *Sportsman's Scrapbook.* Houghton. $5.
Huntsmen and lovers of the outdoors will enjoy this record of exploits, ranging from the east to the west coast. Good print and splendid illustrations. (Adapted from library report, Veterans' Hospital, Rutland Heights, Mass., March, 1929.)

Propper, Milton. *Strange Disappearance of Mary Young.* Harper. $2.
An American mystery that fulfills some major canons of detective fiction; unhackneyed and unlagging plot, convincing, plays fair with the reader and does not stress the gruesome.

Queen, Ellery, pseud. *Roman Hat Mystery.* Stokes. $2.
Who took the hat belonging to the man murdered in the Roman Theatre, and how and why did it disappear? The solution will surprise even ardent mystery fans, and is reached by means of clever deduction on the part of two detectives, father and son. Above the average.

Ripley, Clements. *Dust and Sun.* Payson & Clarke. $2.

Two young Americans and a girl unwittingly get drawn into the thick of a revolution in a republic south of the Rio Grande. Plenty of action, danger galore, and a good dash of romance combine to make this an excellent book of adventure.

Rogers, Will. *Ether and Me, or Just Relax.* Putnam. $1.

In similar vein to Irvin Cobb's "Speaking of Operations." A diverting addition to the small book collection.

Rosman, A. G. *Visitors to Hugo.* Minton. $2.

A refreshing story of the contacts achieved by a young man, bedridden and guarded by a devoted family from the shocks of normal existence. Holds an indirect plea for an improved attitude toward invalids. Readers sensitive to atmosphere will enjoy.

Sabatini, Rafael *Romantic Prince* Houghton. $2.50.

Charles the Bold and Louis XI are the prominent figures in this romance of the future Duke of Guelders and the beautiful daughter of a Flemish merchant.

Smith, A. D. H. *Drums of the North.* Macaulay. 75c.

Tale of the North with some good descriptions of the region and of Indian customs. Plenty of excitement. Good print. Will be liked by men. (Veterans' Hospital, Legion, Tex. Library report, April, 1929.)

Venable, Clarke. *All the Brave Rifles.* Reilly & Lee. $2.

The beginnings of Texas and its achievement of independence from Mexico, wover into an engaging historical romance.

Train, Arthur. *Illusion.* Scribner. $2.50.

A picturesque novel in which society, vaudeville, and the circus glitter before the reader and leave to his decision which is the more real or illusory.

Vestal, Stanley. *'Dobe Walls; a Story of Kit Carson's Southwest.* Houghton. $2.50.

Lively account of stirring times in pioneer days at Bent's Old Fort on the Santa Fe trail. To quote the review in "Books": "Upstanding pioneers, Pawnees, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, sweethearts and soldiers mingle here in a tale that's vastly more exciting than an armful of most open-space yarns."

Wallace, Edgar. *Northing Tramp.* Doubleday, Doran. $2.

A light and humorous story with many improbable situations. The adventures begin right after a girl has married a hobo and the husband is dogged by sleuths.

Williams, J. L. *They Still Fall in Love.* Scribner. $2.50.

Proving of the younger generation the thesis of the title, in a story of farcical situation and witty dialogue.

Willoughby, Barrett. *Trail Eater.* Putnam. $2.

Story of winter adventure in Nome, Alaska, the plot centering around a closely contested dog race for the annual sweepstakes. Realistic setting, canine sport feature and a not too obtrusive romance should commend to men readers. Offers refrigerated reading for hot weather, too.

Wodehouse, P. G. *Fish Preferred.* Doubleday, Doran. $2.

The favor of the head of the family, upon whom depends the bliss of two young couples, is sought through the theft and recovery of his prize pig. Published serially under the title, "Summer Lightning."

Censorship Again!

The Massachusetts State Library Commission has recently written the following letter to their senators and representatives regarding the censorship section of the tariff bill:

The Board of Free Public Library Commissioners for Massachusetts agrees with the American Library Association in firmly opposing the language of Section 305 of the H. R. 2667 for the reason that it will take from the courts the right to decide whether books are seditious or obscene and place it in the hands of customs officials who are not appointed for such a delicate and important purpose, but primarily to levy customs duties on imported articles. We do not know whether this act violates the constitutional jurisdiction of the courts, but we do know that it is placing the authority for decisions of far-reaching import in the hands of officials who are appointed for an entirely different purpose. The board hopes that you will use your influence to oppose this section as printed.

Respectfully yours,
Charles F. D. Belden,
Chairman, Board of Free Public Library Commissioners.

Demand for Catalogers Discussed

The winter meeting of the Chicago Regional Group of Catalogers and Classifiers was held Jan. 20, 1930, at the Cordon Club. Forty members and guests were present for the dinner and program. After the preliminary business of the group was concluded, Miss Hazel Timmerman, assistant, Board of Education for Librarianship, A. L. A., spoke on "Why Be a Cataloger?" She told of the importance of the cataloger to the library, the growing demand for competent catalogers, and the necessity of a knowledge of at least three foreign languages, the cataloger's minimum educational requirements. In conclusion, she spoke of the possible development of the future of catalogers trained along special lines, such as the cataloger of children's books and the school cataloger. Her talk was followed by an hour's informal discussion of cataloging methods and problems.

School Library News

Schools and Libraries Cooperate

IT HAS been demonstrated in Massachusetts that when public libraries and schools work together in cultivating good reading habits among children better results are obtained than is possible without cooperation. The *Rural News-Letter* for January, distributed by the U. S. Department of the Interior, reports that a recent survey in Massachusetts shows that children living in towns in which schools and libraries cooperate read better books and fewer pernicious magazines than children living in other towns. The purpose of the survey, which was made by the Advisory Council on Crime Prevention, was to show ways in which 14,000 children living in 40 cities and towns spend their leisure time. The results relative to the questions on reading are given in one of the late autumn reports of the division of public libraries of the State Department of Education.

Child Health Booklist

THE SCHOOL Department of the Public Library of Newark, N. J., has recently compiled for the Child Hygiene Bureau of the State Board of Health a 20-page book list entitled "Child Health Care and Guidance." The list, which is annotated, falls in two sections. The first appeals to the reader whose interest is general, and the books are listed under such subjects as Care and Feeding, Mental Health, and Sex Education; the second is addressed to definite groups, such as parents, teachers, nurses, social workers and children themselves. Application for the pamphlet should be made direct to the State Board at Trenton. Copies will be sent on request as long as the limited supply allows.

Radio in Education

THE PAYNE FUND has published a booklet, "Radio in Education," to provide information for those who wish to use radio in education and who feel the need of facts on which to base investigation and activity. Copies of the Report will be sent on request to educators, libraries, Parent-Teacher Associations and others participating in educational work. Requests should be addressed to the Payne Fund, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, and should be accompanied by 15c. in stamps to cover postage.

A Reorganized Course in Library Usage

A COURSE in Library Usage is given by the librarian of the California State Teachers' College, Chico, as one unit of a four-unit course in required Freshman English. The course includes exercises in use of the library tools; guidance in periodical reading; lectures on bibliography, language and shibboleths of criticism, correlation of the arts, contemporary literature, county library service to schools and special topics of assistance to the teacher-custodian. Scripture and Greer's *Find It Yourself!* published by H. W. Wilson Co., is used for the individual exercises in the course.

School Bulletin

THE second number of the *Bulletin,* official publication of the California School Library Association, Northern Section, was issued in December. It is prepared by the Publicity Committee of the Association, and endeavors to give news and service to those actively engaged in school library work, as well as information to others who are interested in this rapidly growing profession.

Library Day in Berkeley

THE SEVENTH annual Library Day was observed in the Garfield Junior High School, Berkeley, Cal., on Oct. 18, 1929. Following the custom of many years, pupils and teachers of the school impersonated, for the day, book characters from history or fiction. A parade was led by the school band with more than 1000 characters in line. Among the most attractive representations were Ten Girls from Dickens, Three Musketeers, American Holidays, Peter Pan, Arabian Nights, Guinevere, Treasure Island, Jacqueline of the Carrier Pigeons, and the Trumpeter of Krakow. Programs in keeping with the day were held in the auditorium and class rooms, a puppet show written and conducted by a show seventh class being one of the features.

Free

A SIXTEEN-PAGE brochure on "The Life and Works of William James" will be supplied to libraries and individuals free of charge, upon request by the Publicity Department, Longmans, Green & Co., publishers, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Book Reviews

THE HIGH SCHOOL SCIENCE LIBRARY, 1928-1929; a reprint from the *Peabody Journal of Education.* Reviewed by Gilbert O. Ward, Technical Librarian Cleveland Public Library.

In "The High School Science Library for 1928-1929" by Hanor A. Webb, we have a reprint from the *Peabody Journal of Education* for July, 1929. Here is a classified, priced, and annotated list of about 275 titles, with recommendations for budgets ranging from $10 to over $250. The editor assures us that the books have been carefully examined, that they are now in daily use by high school pupils, and that they are heartily recommended to inquiring high school librarians.

With this assurance, it is pleasant to glance through the list and recognize such excellent works as Andrade's *Engines,* Barton and Barton's *Guide to the Constellations,* Anthony's *Field Book of North American Mammals* and Hornaday's *Wild Animal Interviews.* One welcomes Tuttle's *Book of Rural Life* even if its connection with science is not quite clear.

It is less pleasant to note the inclusion of many merely average or definitely mediocre juvenile works of which the scientific usefulness is problematic or non-existent, notably in the sections on Exploration and Travel, and Animal Life. One regrets Chelsea Fraser's *Story of Engineering in America,* devastatingly criticized for its many errors by the *Engineering News-Record.*

A certain number of textbooks is probably justified, but the list gives the impression of being overweighted with them.

One thing which makes it hard either to prepare or to criticize a high school list is the fact that high school pupils inspired by an enthusiastic teacher will often attack successfully books which are advanced or rather highly specialized. Yet one may question the inclusion of the bi-centenary volume on Sir Isaac Newton, and Hoffman and Scipio's *Elements of Machine Design,* which latter, the note informs us, "boys who like machinery will like—except some of the mathematics." Other titles which seem out of place in the high school library are *Apollonius, or the Present and Future of Psychical Research* in the Today and Tomorrow series, and Watson's *Ways of Behaviorism.* Wildon Carr's *Unique Status of Man* is philosophy rather than science and stiff reading at that for most people.

It is difficult to catch every title which should go in a list like this and unfair to criticize a few omissions too severely. Yet one notices the absence of several desirable books, such as Burns' *Radio* and Chant's *Our Wonderful Universe.* If books on engineering are to be included, Starrett's *Sky-scrapers and the Men Who Build Them* ought to be mentioned.

The editor's classification of his titles seems odd in places. For instance, Romigk's *Automobile Cleaning and Repairing* is put under Exploration and Travel. Arthur's *Estimating Building Costs* is classed under Home and Community.

The two books just mentioned together with others like Hutton's *Joint Wiping and Lead Work* and Stoddard's *Steel Square Pocket Book* seem more appropriate to a list for a vocational or trade school. They illustrate again the editor's propensity for straying off his reservation.

The choice of books for smaller budgets will be questioned by experienced high school librarians. For a library with a budget of ten dollars for all purchases are recommended (with a few other titles), three American Library Association Reading Lists in cloth editions at fifty cents; *Popular Mechanics Shop Notes for* 1929; *The Young Collector* by McMillan; McGowan's *Soap Bubbles;* the *Boy Scout Handbook* and Johnson's *Star People.* Allowing for legitimate variations in personal judgment and in the necessities of different schools, it is hard to believe that these recommendations could not be much improved.

The notes too frequently fail to give the full and precise information which a high school librarian or teacher-librarian needs to know in order to purchase intelligently. Occasionally a note is entirely misleading. Thus, Wright's *Inventions and Patents* is not "stories of fortune makers," and though the note implies it, is not written for youngsters. Titles which are decidedly juvenile—perhaps too juvenile for high school—are not so indicated. For instance, there is nothing to show that Johnson's *Star People* is for the third and fourth grades.

It is no pleasure to dwell on what the reviewer feels to be fundamental flaws in a piece of work which is really needed and which has been undertaken with such excellent motives. Yet it is only fair to the high school with a ten-dollar or twenty-five dollar or larger book budget, as well as to the editor, to point out that the titles are extremely uneven in quality, frequently inappropriate in subject or treatment, sometimes ill-classified, and very, very inadequately annotated. The chief, perhaps the only value of the list is for suggesting titles to be looked up and checked in more critical sources of information.

Current Library Literature

Intended to index with brief annotation, or excerpts when desirable, articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those in Cannons' "Bibliography of Library Economy," to which this department makes a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this department.

ALPHABETIC ARRANGEMENT

Sustrac, Charles. Observations sur le classement des cartes d'auteurs et d'anonymes. *Revue des Bibliothèques.* 39:155-162. 1929.

Alphabeting of homonyms, anonyms, and works by the same author.

BOOK SELECTION

Ormerod, James. Book selection. *Lib. World.* 32:155-157. 1930.

Succesful book selection implies scholarship and acquaintance with the best bibliographical tools. Fiction should be limited to one-third of the stock.

Tobitt, Edith. Book selection for public libraries. *S. D. Lib. Bull.* 15:65-71. 1929.

Includes list of inexpensive aids for use in book selection.

See also SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS.

BOOK SHELVES. *See* SHELVING.

BOOK WAGON DELIVERY

Campbell, D. K. The roadside library. map. LIB. JOUR. 55:106-108. 1930.

Brief prepared for Haverhill, Mass., Library Board regarding subject of suburban book service.

Fangmeyer, Elizabeth. Book wagons on country roads. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:99-102. 1930.

Interesting experiences of the librarian in charge of the book truck of the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio.

Holden, Edna. The cost of book truck service—is it worth while? illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:102-105. 1930.

Portland, Ore.; Greenville, S. C.; Hibbing, Minn.; the Iowa State Library Association and several Indiana libraries agree that it is.

Rice, P. N. The Dayton (Ohio) Public Library book wagon. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:95-98. 1930.

Service started Oct. 1923. Present Book Truck is a ton and a half Reo truck costing $1,904, capable of carrying 1200 books. Circulation in 1929 was 105,544 volumes.

BOOKS AND READING

Guppy, Henry. The art of reading. *More Books.* 4:409-420. 1929.

"The best literature for everybody is that which they can best assimilate. No intellectual stomach will digest everything. It is better to read twenty books twice than to have read the so-called hundred best books once." This address is reprinted from the *Bulletin* of the John Rylands Library, v. 13, no. 1, Jan. 1929.

BUSINESS LIBRARIES. *See* HARTFORD (CONN.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. BUSINESS BRANCH; NEWARK (N. J.) PUBLIC LIBRARY; SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

CATALOGING

Toward union cataloging. 1. Social Sciences, by B. M. Headicar, librarian, London School of Economics and Political Science. 2. In Science, (i) The Information Service of the Science Library, by Dr. S. C. Bradford, Deputy Keeper; (ii) The World List of Scientific Periodicals, by W. A. Smith, of the British Museum, ed. of the List. 3. In London and in the University Libraries, by Luxmoore Newcombe, librarian, the Central Library for Students. 4. In Wales, by John Ballinger, librarian, the National Library of Wales. 5. In Cornwall, by Miss W. M. Grayton, County Librarian. *Lib. Assn. Record.* Supplement. n.s. 7:20-50. 1929.

1. The Library of the London School has in preparation a four-volume catalog to be published in the middle of this year. 2. (i) The Science Library has a union catalog of 1,300,000 cards covering all branches of pure and applied science. (ii) This article has what is considered a complete conspectus of union lists published to that time. 3. Under a grant of £3,600 from the Carnegie Trustees a union catalog with entries for some half-million books will be made and installed at the Central Library. 4. A Union catalog for the million volumes in Wales and Monmouthshire is in preparation, to be housed at the National Library at Aberystwyth, which has about half the volumes to be listed. 5. The County Library is cooperating with the seven borough libraries. A simple card index to the books in all of these is kept at the County Library.

See also VATICAN LIBRARY.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Beust, Nora, *comp.* Recent children's books. *N. C. Lib. Bull.* 7:222-224. 1929.

An annotated list.

See also LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN.

CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES

Richardson, E. C. *Princeton University Library Classification System,* 1900-1920. Printed as manuscript, uncorrected proof edition. Yardley, Pa., F. S. Cook & Son, Inc., 1929. xiii. 229p. (Montogue publications).

COUNTY LIBRARIES

Felton, R. A., and Marjorie Beal. *The Library of the Open Road.* Ithaca, N. Y.: New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, 1929. pap. illus. 50p. (Bull. 188, November, 1929.)

County library campaigns; situation in New York State; book truck; county librarian; State aid; State law; county library and rural schools, traveling libraries, etc. Numerous illustrations and maps.

Huff, A. L. The Tompkins County Library. illus. map. LIB. JOUR. 55:110-111. 1930.

The book truck was purchased partially through contributions of school children, and visits schools in this New York county.

Long, H. C. County libraries. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 25:338-341. 1929.

Only 263 counties of a possible 3065 in the United States spend public funds for public library service. In Wisconsin 21 of 71 counties have some form of county library service.

Mitchell, J. M. The small town in relation to the county library system. *Lib. Assn. Record.* Supplement. n.s. 7:1-7. 1929.

Colonel Mitchell is secretary of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, but this address was made from the standpoint of a vice-president of the Association. Libraries in towns with populations of 20,000 and below should either cooperate with a larger unit or preferably sur-

render their powers and become a branch of the County Library, to insure the best library service.

Other papers in the Supplement include "Impressions of the County Library Movement as it Presents Itself to an Ex-County Librarian," by H. W. Acomb, and "County Library Work in a Residential County," by H. Wilson.

Number 5 of *Library Extension News,* published occasionally by the A. L. A. Committee on Library Extension, has a one-page bibliography of recent articles on county libraries. (4 mim. p., December, 1929.)

See also Book Wagon Delivery.

Crawford Library

Balneil, David Lindsay, Lord. A private library. *Lib. Assn. Record.* n.s. 221-239. 1929.

The collection began to be systematically formed in the latter half of the 16th century. Theology is the keystone of the library. It is notable for its de Brys, books on languages and literature of the East (6000 manuscripts of which are in the John Rylands Library), the history and progress of typography, classical Greek writers, and early illustrated books. The catalog, probably the most extensive and ambitious catalog of a private collection ever produced in Great Britain, was issued in 1910 and extends to nearly 10,000 folio columns.

Education, Adult

Willard, J. D. *A Preliminary Inquiry Into Rural Adult Education.* 60 East 42nd St., New York: American Assn. for Adult Education. pap. 27p. ("Bulletin.")

By the Field Representative of the Association. Commends library service of California and New Jersey.

Göttingen University Library

Göttingen. Universität. Bibliothek. *Göttinger Handkatalog; Leseaalbibliothek, bibliographischer Apparat und Handmagazin der Universitätsbibliothek.* Göttingen, 1929. xvi. 636p.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library

Thomas, L. E. An Athens of today. Even the day laborers are cultured in Grand Rapids, where art, music and literature flourish. illus. East Lansing, Mich. *The Magazine of Michigan.* 2:10-11, 27-28. illus. 1930.

The Public Library, p. 11. Photograph of library and portrait of Samuel H. Ranck, librarian, p. 10.

Hartford (Conn.) Public Library. Business Branch

Potter, M. B. *Valuable Resources of Business Library.* illus. *Hartford.* Hartford (Conn.) Chamber of Commerce. 15:10. 1929. 20c.

High School Libraries. *See* Salaries.

Indexing

Canavan, Ruth. Preparing the index to scientific publications. *Special Libs.* 20:298-299. 1929.

"In the type of index which takes its origin from chapter headings and side headings, *beware.*"

Miss Canavan limits her headings to feature, subject, place and person.

Instruction in Use of Library

Denver (Colo.) Public Schools. *Library Instruction: Elementary School, Grades One, Two, Three, Four, Five, and Six.* 1929. pap. 126p. ("Course of Study Monograph," No. 27.)

Part I, The Place of the Library in the School; Part II, Grade Outlines. This course of study has been in use in the classrooms in the Denver elementary schools since Sept. 1928. 4p. bibl. and index.

Insurance Libraries

Special Libraries for October, 1929, has articles by Laura A. Woodward on the Library of the Maryland Casualty Co., Baltimore; by Reatha Heeden, on the Library of the Retail Credit Co., Atlanta; and by Emily C. Coates, on the Library of the Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford.

Kingston, Pa. Hoyt Library. *See* Library Reports.

Librarianship

Bogle, S. C. N. The librarian's opportunity. Minn. Dept. of Ed. *Lib. Notes and News.* 9:155-156. 1929.

Extracts from an address. "A high professional spirit calls for sound training, clear ethical standards, and sustained enthusiasm for the fellowship of librarians."

Libraries

Cónsole, Alfredo. *El Bibliotecario y la Biblioteca; Fundación y Organización de Bibliotecas Populares.* 2. ed. corr. y aum. Buenos Aires: A. Garcia Santos, 1929. cl. 200p. illus.

Contents.—*pte.* 1. El bibliotecario.—*pte.* 2. Fundación de bibliotecas.—*pte.* 3. Diversas especies de bibliotecas—*pte.* 4. Organización de bibliotecas.—Apendice:Terminos usados en biblioteconomia. Bibliografia (p. [199]-200).

Baroda

Lelièvre, Pierre. Les bibliothèques dans l'Etat de Baroda. illus. *Revue des Bibliothèques.* 39:194-206. 1929.

Derived from Newton M. Dutt's *Baroda and Its Library.* Baroda: Central Library, 1928.

South Africa

Karsakoff, H. L'organisation nationale des bibliothèques Sud-Africaines. *Revue des Bibliothèques.* 39:185-193. 1929.

An account of the South African Library Conference held at Bloemfontein Nov. 15-17, 1928.

Library Architecture

Turner, P. J. *Library Buildings: Their Planning and Equipment.* Reprinted from the *Journal,* Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, May-September, 1929. Montreal: McGill Univ., 1929. pap. 43p. illus. plans. (Pubs., series XIII [Art and Architecture], No. 24.)

Principles and fundamentals (including Carnegie Corporation plans); college and university libraries (departmental libraries, style, reading room, carrels, stack, special collections); public libraries. Over thirty illus. and as many plans.

See also North Carolina, University of, Library.

Library Conferences

International Congress of Librarians and Bibliophiles. Prague, 1926. *Procès-Verbaux et Mémoires Publiés par le Comité Exécutif du Congrès . . . avec le Concours du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique de la République Tchécoslovaque.* Prague, Imprimerie d'État, 1928-29. 2v.

Contents.—*t. I.* Procès-verbaux [rédigé par Jaromír Maly].—*t. II.* Communications et mémoires, rédigé par Bohuslav Koutnik.

Library Finance

Leland, S. E. The financing of library construction through bond issues. Lib. Jour. 55:49-55. 1930.

"There is little excuse for resorting to bond issue if a library building can be constructed from current revenues or from the proceeds of tax levies." With table of 70 cities which have public library bond issues. The most common period of issue appears to be from ten to twenty years.

Library Publicity

Hayner, C. I. Publicity in a high school library. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 21:3-6. 1930.

Making the library known to the teachers, with suggestions for more informal publicity among students.

Morrill, M. H. Publicity. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 21:6-7. 1930.

"Any organization hidden away behind a wall of silence and darkness may become distorted and unhealthy, neither representing nor serving its community. A library needs the sanitation of publicity."

LIBRARY REPORTS

Rosser, E. M. A readable library report. *A. L. A. Bull.* 24:8-9. 1930.

The Hoyt Library of Kingston, Pa., made its annual report in the form of a book mark at a cost of $8.50 for 3,000.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS

Henriot, Gabriel. La formation professionnelle des bibliothécaires. *Revue des Bibliothèques.* 39:121-154. 1929.

Suggestions for various types of library schools, with reports on existing schools from several countries to which a questionnaire was addressed.

Williamson, C. C. Selection of library students. *Wilson Bull.* 4:203-206. 1930.

Adapted from the Report of the Director of the School of Library Service, Columbia University. "Inability to read modern languages is the most serious and most common defect at the present time, and this should be called to the attention of deans and vocational advisers of colleges throughout the country. . . An applicant who has made only a naverage record in college and in some subjects has fallen below the average is not likely to do well in the library school or make a marked success in his professional work. . . There is some reason to fear that the vocational advisers in certain institutions of high rank quite unconsciously pursue a policy of directing graduates of mediocre ability and attainments into library service. . . The library school in one short academic year has all it can do to impart the minimum essentials of library training without attempting to form or reform the student's reading habits and interests, which would involve in most cases a thorough diagnosis and treatment for defects in his general education."

LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

Stacy, Emeroi. History teaching and children's books. *Normal Instructor and Primary Plans.* 39:48, 87-88. 1930.

By the Library Teacher, Halladay Demonstration School, Portland, Ore. Lists of books of fairy tales, myths and legends, hero romances, middle ages, Indians, discovery and exploration, etc.

MASONIC LIBRARIES

Informal Conference of Masonic Librarians and Educators. *Proceedings* of the third conference, Milwaukee, May 2, 3 and 4, 1929. Wisconsin Grand Lodge Committee on Masonic Research, 1929. 125p. (Pamphlet No. 41, Sept. 1, 1929.)

NEBRASKA STATE NORMAL COLLEGE LIBRARY

Bright, A. B. Nebraska Normal College Library. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:61. 1930.

This library at Chadron, Neb., has a capacity of 60,000 volumes.

NEWARK (N. J.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. BUSINESS BRANCH

Manley, M. C. How business can profit from the library. *Forbes.* 24:26, 28, 32. 1929.

The primary basis for the selection of material is first that it be definitely related to the commercial and not technical aspect of an industry. Trade directories and the investment collection receive particularly intensive use at Newark.

NORTH CAROLINA, UNIVERSITY OF. LIBRARY

Coney, Donald. The new library building, University of North Carolina. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:55-58. 1930.

Cost, $625,000; seating capacity, 1000 readers; present stack capacity, 300,000 volumes; with unfinished floors completed, 450,000 volumes.

PERIODICALS

Clermont, Jean. Fiches pour la réception des périodiques et meubles de classement des périodiques en cours. illus. *Revue des Bibliothèques.* 39:343-352. 1929.

Suggestions for checking and housing current periodicals.

PICTURE COLLECTIONS

Dana, J. C. *The Picture Collection.* 4th ed. Revised by Marcelle Frebault. Wilson, 1929. pap. 78p. illus. plans. 90c. ("Modern American Library Economy as Illustrated by the Newark, N. J., Free Public Library.")

The collection now includes 600,000 pictures, of which 100,000 are mounted. "List of Subject Headings Under Which Pictures are Filed," p. 28-70. "Addresses of Publishers of Pictures," p. 73-76.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Sherman, C. E. A branch building program in Providence. illus. plans. LIB. JOUR. 55:58-60. 1930.

Description of the Wanskuck Branch. "Providence, in its development of branch library buildings, has been one of the most retarded cities of its size in the country. It did not share in the distribution of the grants of the Carnegie Corporation, and as the library is not municipally operated, financial support from the city government has been not so readily obtained as in most other American cities."

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

WISCONSIN

Hazeltine, M. E. Some comments on the present condition of Wisconsin libraries. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 25: 335-338. 1929.

Miss Hazeltine has found an encouraging improvement in appearance of library property, selection of book stock, and training of staffs.

Lester, C. B., *comp.* Some comparative statistics for Wisconsin libraries, 1928 and 1929. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 25:345-353. 1929.

Sixty of 231 public libraries failed to report. Number of volumes increased from 1,000,664 in 1928 to 1,490,337 in 1929; circulation from 3,869,369 to 6,847,893.

PUBLICITY. *See* LIBRARY PUBLICITY

RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE

Randolph-Macon Woman's College. *The Dedication of the New Library.* Lynchburg, Va., 1929. pap. 32p. illus. (*Bulletin,* vol. xv, no. 4; vol. xvi, no. 1.)

REFERENCE BOOKS

Minto, John. *Reference Books; a Classified and Annotated Guide to the Principal Works of Reference.* London: The Library Association, 1929. cl. vii. 356p.

The classification is that of the Institut International de Bibliographie, Brussels, with Library of Congress class marks added.—Preface.

REPORTS. *See* LIBRARY REPORTS

RESEARCH, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

Insh, G. P. *Golden Journeys.* Glasgow: Library Review, 1929. pap. 19p.

Reprinted from the *Lib. Review.* Contents: The Romance of Libraries: The Student and the Library. The first is a record of pleasant historical research in the City Record Office, the Library of the Royal Society in Burlington House, etc.; the second the author's methods in training his students at Jordanhill College in the use of reference books, and in regarding local history as a living subject rather than as a matter of mere antiquarianism.

SALARIES

Perry, Leta, *comp.* Salary statistics; junior and senior high school libraries. *A. L. A. Bull.* 24:29-31. 1930.

Sixth annual report. Includes 47 systems. Average minimum salary for complete table $1,605; maximum, $2,451.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Wheeler, J. L. Educational books of 1929. *School and Society.* 30:857-873. 1929.

An unannotated list. "School Libraries," section 15, p. 867.

See also HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Shelving

Leyh, Georg. *Das Büchermagazin in seiner Entwicklung.* Berlin: Elsnerdruck, 1929. 15p. illus.

Storey, W. R. *Planning Attractive Bookshelves.* 347 Fifth Ave., New York: Natl. Assn. of Book Publishers, c1930. pap. 12p. illus. plans.
Suggestions for bookshelves in the home.

Special Libraries

Partridge, Robert. "Routing" technical information. *Lib. Assistant.* 23:8-10. 1930.
Recommends that librarian attend to this himself rather than to rely upon heads of departments to pass it on.

Subscription Books

A. L. A. Committee on Suscription Books. *Subscription Books Bulletin.* A. L. A., vol. 1, no. 1, January, 1930. Quarterly. $1 a year.
Meets the need for a central advisory service on encyclopedias, subscription sets and various allied compends. This first number describes and evaluates fifteen sets. It is emphasized that a listing in the *Bulletin* does not constitute a recommendation by the A. L. A.

Training, Professional

Howland, A. W. *Recommended Courses for Prospective Librarians.* Philadelphia: Drexel Institute, 1929. pap. 5p. ("Bull.," vol. 6. no. 6.)
The work of the public librarian, the college librarian, the school librarian, the special librarian requires a foundation in undergraduate work looking to its special field. But specialization should not be emphasized too early. And a young librarian does not always know what field of work he will eventually choose. Of three Drexel graduates who specialized in children's work only one has remained in that work.

Ledbetter, E. E. Training for librarianship. *Christian Science Monitor.* Jan. 8, 1930.
One of a series on training for a career. A librarian's career is a happy one for a person who cares for books and people.

See also Library Schools.

Union Cataloging. *See* Cataloging

University Libraries. *See* Göttingen University; North Carolina, University of

Vatican Library

Giordani, Gino. Les nouveaux catalogues de la Bibliothèque vaticane. Paris: Institut International de Coopération Intellectuelle. *La Coopération Intellectuelle.* 1:681-682. 1929.
Progress on the catalogs of books and manuscripts, and the principles on which they are being made.

West Hartford (Vt.) Public Library

Handy, D. K. What the flood did for the West Hartford Library. illus. Lib. Jour. 55:47-48. 1930.
Awarded second prize by the *Woman's Home Companion* in a recent competition. The library has replaced the building swept away by the flood of 1927 with a small but modern building costing about $3,800 and with a capacity of 5000 volumes.

Welcome Wagon

The Welcome Wagon. illus. Lib. Jour. 55:105. 1930.
The Akron (Ohio) Public Library cooperates with this organization in welcoming new property owners or renters to the city.

BOOKS BY AND ABOUT LIBRARIANS

Greene, Charles S. *From the Sierra to the Sea; or, Songs from the Scalean Gate.* Berkeley, Cal.: Sather Gate Book Shop, c1930. cl. 108p.
Sonnets and other verse-forms by the Librarian-Emeritus of Oakland (Calif.) Free Library.

In Memoriam; Thomas Lynch Montgomery. Reprinted from the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography,* January, 1930. pap. 4p.
Dr. Montgomery was State Librarian of Pennsylvania from 1903 to 1921, when he was elected Librarian of the Historical Society.

Latimer, Louise P., *comp. Illustrators; a Finding List.* Boston: F. W. Faxon Co. 1929. cl. 47p. $1.
Revised edition of a list published in 1927, with an author index added. Confined chiefly to children's books.

Special Offer!

Extra *copies of* The Library Journal *for August,* 1929—*Special County Number—may be had for* 10 *cents per copy as long as supply lasts.*

Tarkington's Works Available

Through the kindness of a friend, the New York Public Library has had put at its disposal a number of sets of The Seawood Edition of Booth Tarkington's Works, 21 volumes, boards, cloth backs, paper labels, the limited edition published at $6 a volume, the first volume containing Tarkington's portrait and his autograph signature. This set, recognized as the best edition of Tarkington's writing, is printed in large type and illustrated. These will be sent, while available, to any public libraries applying for them, and agreeing to pay the cost of transportation from New York on a parcel weighing 49 pounds. Applications addressed to the New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, will be answered in order of their receipt.

Apply at once!

New Jersey Holds State Publicity Committee Meeting

The first meeting of the New Jersey Library Association Committee on 1930 Publicity was held in the Newark Public Library on Jan. 14 with all seven members present. It was decided to send to every library in the State a check list of the simple fundamental publicity undertakings for any library; to ask each library to prepare a brief history of its own institution for a possible weekly column of library news to be syndicated in New Jersey; to sponsor in the spring a series of five or six discussions on publicity held at the Newark Public Library with no charge to the librarians attending; and to conduct a publicity "clinic" at the Atlantic City meeting in April to which librarians may bring their own publicity material and have it criticized constructively.

Book Selection on Foreign Countries

What Other Nations Regard as the Best Books In English About Their Countries. A Continuation of The World Peace Foundation Lists

Norway

Adults

Amundsen, Roald E. G. *My Life As An Explorer.* Doubleday, 1927. $3.50.
Bojer, Johan. *Last of the Vikings.* Century, 1923. $2.
Gathorne-Hardy, G. M. *Norway.* Scribner, 1925. $3.
Gjerset, Knut. *History of the Norwegian People.* Macmillan, 1927. $5.
Hammer, Simon C. *Norway.* Macmillan, 1928. $2.50.
——. *Things Seen in Norway.* Dutton, 1926. $1.50.
Hamsun, Knut. *Growth of the Soil.* Knopf, 1921. $2.50.
Undset, Sigrid. *Kristin Lavransdatter.* Knopf, 1929. $3.

Children

Aanrud, Hans. *Lisbeth Longfrock.* Ginn, 1907. 64c.
Asbjørnsen, Peter C. and Moe, Jørgen E. *Norwegian Fairy Tales.* American Scandinavian Foundation, 1924. $2.
Ring, Barbra. *Into the Dark.* Knopf, 1923. $2.
——. *Tomboy Cousin.* Stokes, 1927. $1.50.
Schram, fru Constance W. *Olaf, Lofoten Fisherman.* Longmans, 1929. $2.
Scott, Gabriel. *Golden Gospel.* Vanguard Press, 1928. $2.50.
Zwilgmeyer, Dikken. *Four Cousins.* Lothrop, 1923. $1.75.

Courtesy of the Norwegian Legation and the American Scandinavian Foundation, to which the Legation referred.

Denmark

Adults

Jacobsen, Jeno P. *Marie Grubbe.* Knopf, 1925. $2.50.
——. *Niels Lyhne.* American Scandinavian Foundation, 1919. $2.
Laurin, Carl, Hannover, Emil, and Thiis, Jens. *Scandinavian Art.* American Scandinavian Foundation, 1922. $8.
Rung, Otto. *Shadows That Pass.* Appleton, 1924. $1.75.

Children

Andersen, Hans Christian. *Fairy Tales.* Macmillan, 1924. $1.75.
Michaëlis, Mrs. Karin. *Bibi, a Little Danish Girl.* Doubleday, 1927. $2.50.

Courtesy of the Royal Danish Legation and the American Scandinavian Foundation, to which the Legation referred.

Sweden

Adults

Asbrink, G. E. *Book About Sweden.* Swedish Travel Bureau, 1927. 75c.
Bojer, Johan. *Last of the Vikings.* Century, 1923. $2.
Hallendorff, Carl, and Schuck, Adolf. *History of Sweden.* Obtainable from Cassell & Co., London.
Heathcote, Dudley. *Sweden.* Macmillan, 1927 $2.50.
——. *Sweden Yearbook,* 1928. Obtainable from Fritzes Hovbokhandel, Stockholm.
——. *Sweden's Best Stories.* American-Scandinavian Foundation. $2.50.
Whyte, Frederic. *Wayfarer in Sweden.* Houghton, 1927. $3.

Children from 6 to 12

Coburn, C. M. *Our Little Swedish Cousin.* Page, 1906. $1.

Children from 12 to 16

Fitinghoff Fry, Laura M. B. *Children of the Moor.* Houghton, 1927. $2.50.
Lagerlöf, Selma O. L. *Wonderful Adventures of Nils.* Doubleday, Doran, 1925. $1.
——. *Further Adventures of Nils.* Doubleday, Doran, 1920. $2.50.
Laughlin, Clara E. *Where It All Comes True in Scandinavia.* Houghton, 1929. $2.50.

Courtesy of the Legation of Sweden and the Swedish State Railways, to which the Legation referred.

Bibliography

(*Continued from "Through the Looking Glass" on page* 163)

Mirza, Youel B.
Myself When Young; a Boy in Persia. Ill. by Theodore Nadejen. Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.
Nicolay, Helen.
Andrew Jackson, the Fighting President. Ill. Century. $2.
Simonds, William A.
Henry Ford, Motor Genius. Ill. Doubleday, Doran $2.
Thomas, Lowell J.
Hero of Vincennes; the Story of George Rogers Clark. Col. ill. by Frederick C. Yohn. Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

Library Organizations

New York Regional Catalog Group

The New York Regional Catalog Group held its first meeting of the 1929-30 season in the Grill Room of Schrafft's, East Forty-second Street, Nov. 29, with seventy-five present.

Miss Mary N. Shaver, of the School of Library Service, Columbia University, told of her experiences at the International Bibliographical Congress, held at Rome, June, 1929, and gave an entertaining view of the whole Congress.

The second part of the program consisted of brief explanations of methods of cataloging and classifying of the League of Nations documents by representatives of six libraries. Miss Margaret Roys, of the Columbia University Library, read the paper prepared by Miss Elsie Bassett. Miss Helen Sinclair, of Colgate University Library, reported that, though their work was just begun, they had decided to classify the documents in 341.1 with a special scheme for subdividing. Miss Constance Beal, of the Russell Sage Foundation Library, said that they treated these publications like others and classed them where they would be most useful. Miss Carolina Righter, of the New York Public Library, gave a full explanation of how they handle these documents. Miss Dorothy Garland read a short paper prepared by Miss Reba Cawley, of Princeton University Library, reporting that the documents are classed by them as a set in a special scheme in their International Law Section. Mrs. Dorothy Livingston, of the Yale University Library, brought a number of questions to the meeting. As to their own set of publications, they have bound the serial publications as sets; the others they plan to bind individually. They use the topical arrangement in filing cards. A short discussion followed on the advisability of using Library of Congress cards.

Conference on Bibliography

An Inter-American Conference on Bibliography will be held at Havana on Feb. 24, 1930, under the auspices of the Pan-American Union, the result of a resolution adopted at the Sixth International Conference of American States. An extensive agenda for the conference has been prepared by the Permanent Committee on Bibliography of the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union with the collaboration of the Advisory Committee on Bibliography. On the latter committee were the following librarians: H. H. B. Meyer, C. K. Jones and E. C. Richardson of the Library of Congress, and Charles E. Babcock of the Pan-American Union Library.

Meeting of Inter-Racial Interest

The Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries, the Massachusetts Library Club's Committee on Work with the Foreign-born, the Berkshire Library Club, and the Adams Free Library, in cooperation with similar organizations for teachers of the foreign-born and clubs interested in inter-racial matters, arranged a meeting held recently at the Adams Free Library on "The Poles and Their Background."

Prof. Eric P. Kelly, who teaches American literature and a course in Slavic backgrounds of literature at Dartmouth College, spoke on his experiences in Poland. His book, *The Trumpeter of Krakow,* was awarded the 1929 Newbery Medal.

Brief reviews of books having Polish interest were an important part of the program. Miss Marjorie Martin, librarian of the Dalton Public Library and vice-president of the Massachusetts Library Club, discussed *The Nigger of the Narcissus,* by Joseph Conrad, beloved both by Poles and Americans. Harold Millet, principal of the Liberty Street School, Adams, reviewed several new books, such as Brunner, *Immigrant Farmers and Their Children,* and Thomas and Znaniecki, *The Polish Peasant in Europe and America.*

Miss Edna Phillips, supervisor of library work with foreigners Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries, and chairman of the executive committee representing the participating organizations, presided at the meeting. Miss Irene M. Poirier, acting librarian of the Adams Free Library, arranged a book exhibit illustrative of the day's program.

Joint Meeting of N.Y.L.C. and S.L.A.

A joint meeting of the New York Library Club with the Special Libraries Association of New York was held at the Auditorium of the Roerich Museum on Jan. 30. The main address of the evening, "Not Everyone Reads Best Sellers," was by Mr. Terence Holliday of the Holliday Bookshop, New York City, who told how one bookseller built a steady trade among the pure readers who have literary tastes of their own and do not ride the tide of best seller blurbs. Mr. Angus Fletcher, Director of the British Library of Information, explained an interesting scheme for encouraging staff reading—a "two-foot book shelf" established in his library for staff reading. Mr. Roger Howson, Librarian of the Columbia University Library, by a twist of the imagination turned "obscure books" into "obscene books" and dwelt upon them at length to the delight of all.

In the Library World

Chicago Public Library Suffers With City

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY has been obliged to reduce its budget for 1930 by $400,000, or about 20 per cent, because of a delay in the collection of taxes due to the cancellation of the 1929 levy and a complete reassessment of taxable property in Chicago, which was ordered by the State Tax Commission in response to many protests of unfairness made against the previous valuation. It is now reported that the 1929 taxes will not be levied until June 1, 1930, and that the new assessment will decrease the total valuation by five hundred million dollars! Meanwhile, the Public Library, in common with all the other Municipal "taxing bodies," has operated on borrowed money and has practically reached the legal limit of its borrowing power—and may have exceeded it, if the rumors of reduced valuation prove true.

The budget cut was made by eliminating 229 persons, comprising practically the whole untrained or junior grade, suspending automatic salary increases, reducing the book fund from $265,000 to $100,000, besides some minor economies such as changing the *Book Bulletin* from a monthly to a quarterly. Service hours in the branches were reduced from twelve to eight hours daily. Staff reductions were also made in the closed departments where work is decreased by the curtailment of book purchases.

The funds of the Public Library are entirely derived from a half-mill library tax, with an additional one-tenth mill for building, normally yielding a little under $2,000,000 and $400,000 respectively.

Retired After Forty Years Service

WILLIAM STETSON MERRILL, who completed forty years of continuous service in the Newberry Library last June, has been retired on half pay for the remainder of his life. Mr. Merrill graduated from Harvard in 1888, and after spending a year in the Harvard College library, joined the Newberry Library staff in 1889 at the invitation of Dr. William F. Poole, then librarian. For many years he was head classifier, and for ten years served as head of the Reference Department. This recognition of his long and faithful service comes while he is still hale and vigorous and will give him the anticipated opportunity to study and write and engage in other pleasant avocations.

Subscription Books Bulletin

IN THE first issue of the long-awaited *Subscription Books Bulletin,* issued quarterly by the A. L. A. and edited by the A. L. A. Committee on Subscription Books, fifteen encyclopedias, source books and compends of various sorts are described and evaluated. It is emphasized at the outset and on every page that a listing in the *Bulletin* does not constitute a recommendation. The first title, *America: Great Crises in Our History, Told by Its Makers,* carries this conclusion: "By no means indispensable but worth while if purchased at second hand." Other sets are *American Educator* (not recommended); *Book of Popular Science* (recommended only where supplementary material is needed); *Book of Rural Life* (recommended where it can be afforded at the price); *Book Trails for Baby Feet* (review on the whole favorable, but the set is not recommended for library purchase); *Circle of Knowledge* (not recommended); *Classroom Teacher* (desirable in a school or large public library); *Encyclopædia Britannica,* 14th edition (recommended); *Lincoln Library of Essential Information* (recommended); *Lives of Game Animals* (recommended to any library that can afford it, and a worthwhile extravagance for the library that cannot quite afford it); *Mythology of All Races* (recommended to large libraries); *New Century Book of Facts* (not recommended); *Standard Dictionary of Facts* (not recommended); *Volume Library* (not recommended); and *World Book Encyclopædia* (recommended). Other features of this first issue, dated January, 1930, are a list of cooperative measures which publishers might take to eliminate those things which educators and the general public might properly criticize or complain of, a report of the trade practice conference of Subscription Book Publishers, held in Washington in 1924, and a partial index to sources where reviews of widely known subscription works may be found. Subscription to the *Bulletin* is $1 a year.

American Federation of Labor

BECAUSE of the widespread interest in unemployment at present, public libraries will be interested in the latest publication of the American Federation of Labor, a paper bound book entitled *Unions Provide Against Unemployment.* This book is the result of a careful survey of trade-union unemployment benefit plans and other union methods for relief and prevention of unemployment.

New Buildings

The University of Oklahoma, at Norman, Okla., will dedicate their new library building on Feb. 21 and 22.

The Catherine Ingalls Memorial Library at West Boxford, Mass., was opened and dedicated on Jan. 12.

The new building of the Green Public Library, Coventry, R. I., was dedicated Dec. 28, 1929.

Provision of $2,500,000 for a new central library building for the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md., was recently included in the Municipal program.

A new library building will be erected at Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, through the generous gift of $200,000 by Col. Robert W. Stewart.

A new library building will be erected at Lake Forest, Ill., as a memorial to the late Kersey C. Reed. The gift of $250,000 was offered in behalf of Mrs. Reed and her sister.

Northwestern University has received $1,000,000 for a new general library building to be placed on the Evanston campus. The gift was given by the family of the late Charles Deering of Evanston.

Hattiesburg Public Library, Hattiesburg, Miss., has been granted $100,000 by the town for a new building and equipment.

South Providence Branch of the Providence, R. I., Public Library was dedicated Jan. 20.

Monterey, Mass., at annual town meeting, Feb. 3, voted to spend $7,000 for a new library.

A New Branch Like an English Shop

The new Central Lending Library of the Toronto Public Library system will be opened on Easter Monday. A new branch built like an English shop—confessedly a shop, but the best-looking shop in the shopping centre—was opened in November and another in the French Château mode in a thickly populated neighborhood of homes will be opened in May. An article about this interesting type of library building will be forthcoming.

Hirshberg to Be Director of Libraries

The trustees of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, announce the creation of the new office in the faculty of Director of Libraries by a resolution passed by the executive and prudential committees of the board, stating that it applies to all libraries of all departments of Western Reserve University, Adelbert College, Cleveland College, and the Cleveland School of Architecture—separate corporations. At the same meeting the board selected for Director of Libraries Dean Herbert S. Hirshberg, who resigned as city librarian of Akron last June to succeed Miss Alice S. Tyler as Dean of the School of Library Science. He will retain his deanship along with his new duties. This appointment is considered of great significance, as it is the first step toward the organization of the great library the university hopes to build within a few years, and is the first portent of coordination of Case Reference Library, moved to the university campus two years ago, with the library of Adelberg College and other University libraries.

How Do You Handle This Problem?

The following form is sent to borrowers of the Washington Public Library who recommend books, which the Library is unable to buy:

> You recently requested that the Public Library purchase the book . . . You are informed that it has been found impracticable to comply at present because it falls in the class marked (*) below. Readers are invited to recommend books for purchase; the library always strives to furnish any book requested, as far as its very inadequate book fund will permit, and so far as it comes within the scope deemed proper for this library. Certain limitations recognized in our purchases of books are noted below.
>
> If the book is purchased at a later date, you will be notified of that fact by mail. Very respectfully,
>
> George F. Bowerman,
> *Librarian.*

1. Expensive books; they may sometimes be secured at reduced prices by waiting.
2. Books too highly specialized and therefore of too limited demand.
3. Town and county histories and genealogies. (The Library of Congress procures these expensive books.)
4. Rare and early printed books. (More appropriate to the Library of Congress.)
5. Reported out of print.
6. Title not identified; please give fuller details including, if possible, the name and address of publisher.
7. Meagerness of funds compels a restricted selection from current books.
8. Sufficient affirmative critical opinion of the book has not been found in general or specialized reviewing journals.
9. The library has other books on the subject, some of which are

Book Review Club of Greater Boston

THE BOOK REVIEW CLUB of Greater Boston is an informal assembly of the librarians of Greater Boston whose principal purpose is to help its members in selecting fiction for their own libraries. The group meets once weekly during the active publishing seasons and listens to reviews of the newest fiction which are presented on forms given below.

Author..... Date.....

Title .....

(Underline descriptive words in each group)

A. Kind—Adventure, Business, Character, College, Historical, Humorous, Love, Mystery, Nature, Politics, Problem, Sea, Short, Society, Western.
B. Effect—Cheerful, Clean and wholesome, Depressing, Dull, Immoral, Moralizing, Sordid, Stimulating, Trashy, Trivial, Entertaining.
C. Estimate—Literary Value: 1. Excellent. 2. Good. 3. Fair. 4. Poor. 5. Bad. Appeal: 1. Very popular. 2. Popular. 3. Average appeal. 4. Limited appeal. 5. Displeasing. For Whom: 1. All Readers. 2. Adults. 3. Men. 4. Women. 5. Children.
D. Recommended. Not Recommended.

(Other side of card)

Review

Objectionable matter, page.....

.....Reviewer

Copies of the reviews are filed with the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries where they are available to any visiting librarians. The lists are prepared at irregular intervals whenever there seem to be enough really worthwhile books to make a good list. They are multigraphed by the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries and are sent by the Division to members of the group and to all small libraries throughout the State. Large libraries, throughout the State and elsewhere throughout the country, who care to have the list pay 50 cents a year for it, the subscription being sent to Galen W. Hill, Quincy Public Library.

Virtually every new novel published in America is reviewed at the meetings. One librarian reports on every novel by an author whose name begins with A, another on every novel by an author whose name begins with B, and so on. At every meeting one or several novels that stand out above the rest are noted, and when, after several weeks or months, a sufficient number of outstanding novels to make up a list have been noted a list is made up and the brief annotations are written by the chairman of the group. The chairman at the present time is Harold A. Wooster, librarian of the Brockton Public Library.

List XXII, December, 1929

Recent Fiction

I. Novels of literary value or included because of author's prominence

Davis, William S.—*The Whirlwind.* The French Revolution provides the subject for an able historical novelist.

LaFarge, Oliver—*Laughing Boy.* A beautiful, tragic romance of Laughing Boy and Slim Girl, Navajo Indians.

Lee, Mary—*It's a Great War.* Prize war novel presenting a vivid picture of war as seen by a non-combatant near the front line. A remarkable book with the characteristic form and subject matter of the modern war novel.

McFee, William—*Sailors of Fortune.* Short stories of sailor adventures in different parts of the world, typical of the author.

Wharton, Edith—*Hudson River Bracketed.* A young man's struggle to attain a place in the literary world of New York with the complications of ambition and love. Well written, but does not reach the author's highest standard.

II. Stories of more popular appeal

Connor, Ralph—*The Runner.* Historical romance of exciting days and pioneer life on the Canadian border in the War of 1812.

Dawson, Coningsby—*When Father Christmas Was Late.* Satisfactory short stories of Christmas.

Farnol, Jeffrey—*Another Day.* A light, popular romance of love and adventure.

Gibbs, George—*Isle of Illusion.* Adventure, love and a mystery in Louisiana, a Mississippi flood complicates the situation.

Locke, William J.—*Ancestor Jorico.* An unusual treasure hunt.

Mowerie, William B.—*Girl from God's Mercie.* A good type of rugged northern adventure.

Oman, Carola—*Crouchback.* Historical novel of 15th century, England, Anne of Warwick and King Richard III. Accurate, colorful background.

Payne, Elizabeth S.—*Hedges.* A light, wholesome romance of a very popular type.

Powel, H. W. H.—*Married Money.* A Boston girl inherits one million dollars on her marriage, which brings many interesting complications. Written with humor and satire.

Skinner, Constance L.—*Red Willows.* Pioneer life in British Columbia ably described.

Weston, George—*Around the World.* An amusing story of a world tour.

III. Detective stories

Casey, Robert J.—*Secret of 37 Hardy Street.*
Farjeon, J. Jefferson—*The* 518 *Mystery.*
McIntyre, John T.—*The Museum Murder.*
Orr, Clifford—*The Dartmouth Murders.*

Among Librarians

Edward C. Williams

The death of Edward C. Williams at Washington on Dec. 24, 1929, means the loss of one whose contributions to librarianship, although quietly made, were far-reaching and vital.

Mr. Williams was born at Cleveland in 1871 and graduated at Western Reserve University in 1892. He attended the New York State Library School in 1899-1900, receiving an honor first-year certificate there in 1900. This formal professional study had been anticipated by his appointment as librarian of Adelbert College of Western Reserve University in 1894, which post he held until 1909. Beginning in 1900, his duties as librarian included the giving of instruction in bibliography and reference work to undergraduates, and after the establishment of the School of Library Science at the University in 1904, he taught bibliography, reference work and allied subjects at the School of Library Science. In 1909 he resigned his Cleveland positions to become principal of the M Street High School in Washington, and after seven years of work in the school field was designated librarian of Howard University in 1916. The last-named post, which came to carry with it a heavy program of instruction in modern languages, he held at the time of his death. Mr. Williams served as secretary of the Ohio Library Association in 1901 and as second vice-president of the New York State Library School Association in 1903-04. In 1929 he was awarded by the Julius Rosenwald Fund a fellowship for advanced study, pursuant to which he enrolled in September in the School of Library Service at Columbia University. Illness through the fall compelled his return to Washington early in December, followed by the discovery of conditions more serious than had been realized.

Sympathy, versatility, and brilliance were characteristic of Mr. Williams' mind, and these qualities and his capacity for hard work made him a force in every circle that he touched. As a librarian he was broad-visioned and efficient, and as a teacher highly successful and stimulating. In recent years he has been particularly a source of advice and inspiration to all who are concerned with the growth of library work and library service among Negroes. Mr. Williams leaves a wife, who is a daughter of Charles W. Chesnutt, the author of "The House Behind the Cedars" and other stories; and a married son, who is practicing law in Washington.

Public Libraries

Beryl D. Anderson, Columbia '28, reference assistant in the Warder Public Library, Springfield, Ohio, resigned to join the staff of the Free Public Library, Newark, N. J., in October.

Jane L. Baker, Columbia '28, resigned her position in the Children's Department of the Queens Borough Public Library to become reference assistant in the Danbury Library, Conn.

A Knighthood was conferred upon John Ballinger, librarian of the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth, on January 1.

Verne Bowles, N. Y. S. '14, resigned as head cataloguer, Public Library, Tulsa, Okla., to accept a similar position in the Public Library at Paterson, N. J.

Leila M. Brown, Drexel '29, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library, East Moline, Ill.

Miriam Curry, Drexel '27, has been appointed assistant, Library Extension Division, State Library, Springfield, Ohio.

Dorothy W. Curtiss, N. Y. S. '23, is engaged in recataloging at the Public Library, Westerly, R. I.

John J. Macfarlane, for nearly thirty years librarian and statistician of the Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, died at his home in Philadelphia from bronchial pneumonia on January 7, 1930. He was in his eighty-fourth year.

Edward F. Rowse, N. Y. S. '26, resigned as associate professor of library science, Syracuse University School of Library Science, last summer, to take charge of the reference service of the Brooklyn Public Library.

George T. Settle, librarian of the Louisville Free Public Library, Kentucky, completed his twenty-five years in the service of that institution on January 1.

Eda Tanke, Wisconsin '20, has accepted the position of reference librarian on the staff of the Public Library, Anderson, Ind.

Cecilia Troy, Wisconsin '15, has been invested with the religious habit of the Sisters of Providence and is now known as Sister Camilla. Sister Camilla is librarian at Saint Mary of the Woods.

Althea Warren, Wisconsin '11, is now assistant librarian, Public Library, Los Angeles.

Mrs. Grace Lane Young, Wisconsin '09, began her work as librarian of the Public Library, Sedalia, Mo., on October 1.

Special Libraries

ETHELDRED ABBOT, N. Y. S. '97, has succeeded Sarah Louise Mitchell as librarian of the Ryerson Art Library of the Art Institute of Chicago.

EILEEN M. DUGGAN, Wisconsin '15, has a temporary appointment on the staff of the *Booklist,* A. L. A. Headquarters.

MRS. ANNE C. HAXBY, Wisconsin '21, has deserted the ranks of librarians for the business world. She has opened a gift shop in Fargo, N. D., her old home.

CAROLINE S. JENKINS, Columbia '27, with the Children's Department of the New York Public Library since her graduation, resigned in September to become librarian of the Ethical Culture School, New York City.

SARAH LOUISE MITCHELL, N. Y. S. '04, librarian of the Ryerson Library of the Art Institute of Chicago since June, 1914, resigned September 1.

MRS. GUDRUN (MOE) SCHOELLER, N. Y. S. '21, librarian of the Bankers Trust Company, New York City, since 1923, has resigned and will be succeeded by her first assistant, Dorothy Watson, N. Y. P. '17.

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THE SPONSORS of the publication of the Sacco-Vanzetti Record have a few sets which they will be glad to send gratis to libraries that have not received the Record. Applications will be filled in the order received as long as sets are available. Address Bernard Flexner, 40 Exchange Place, New York City.

To Exchange

U. S. National Museum. *Proceedings,* v. 22-54, 56 (2 copies of v. 47 and 56).

Smithsonian Institution. *Annual Reports,* 1895-98, 1915-19.

Smithsonian Institution. *U. S. National Museum,* 1897 (Part 2), 1899-1904.

Apply Antioch College Library, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

The Calendar

March 27—Western Massachusetts Library Club, annual meeting at City Library, Springfield.

April 4-5—Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association, annual meeting at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.

May 1-2—Louisiana Library Association, annual meeting at Monroe, La.

June 13-18—Northeastern Library Convention will be held at Swampscott, Mass.

June 23-28—American Library Association, annual meeting at Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

June 30-July 18—A rural library extension institute at the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

Opportunities

This column is open to librarians

Wanted—By the Montclair, N. J., Library, a cataloger experienced in use of L. C. cards and capable of introducing L. C. cards into a system which adds 15,000 volumes a year. College and Library School required. Salary $2,000.

Wanted—Children's librarian, training and experience, in medium sized library. Chisholm Public Library, Chisholm, Minn.

Wanted—A cataloger by the Carnegie Public Lirary, Boise, Idaho. College and library school training required.

Trained librarian with college degree and several years of library experience will be free for position Feb. 1. Assistant in reference department or a combination of cataloging and reference work preferred. B-11.

Young woman, college and library school graduate, with two years' experience as college librarian and several years' teaching experience, wishes a temporary library position for the summer. B-10.

College and library school graduate would like a position in a college or university library, beginning in June, in the Middle West or West. Cataloging preferred. Two years' experience. Present salary, $1,800. B-12.

Position wanted, as assistant in library, by lady with many years experience in work with children and some library school training. B-13.

Young woman, college and library school training, with teaching experience and three years' experience as librarian of public library, desires change. Either high school or public library position considered. B-14.

Librarian with college and library school training and over ten years' experience in the West and Middle West desires executive position in or near New York. B-15.

Woman with college and library school training and several years' experience desires change of position. Desires organizing, administration or college reference work. Southwest preferred. Available now. B-16.

Experienced head cataloger in a college library desires change Aug. 15 or Sept. 1. B-17.

Cataloger, university and library school graduate, with fifteen years' experience in large libraries, desires position of responsibility in college or reference library, or in large public library. Available July 1. B-18.

Trained librarian with eleven years' experience in college administrative work desires position in the East. Special interests, Education and Art. B-19.

For Sale

THE OHIO Library Association offers for sale the following pamphlet: "A Tentative List of Club Study Programs," compiled for the committee on Women's Clubs of the O. L. A., by Bessie H. Shepard and Jessie M. Parsons. Price $0.25, plus $0.02 postage. Send orders to the secretary. ELSIE F. PACK,
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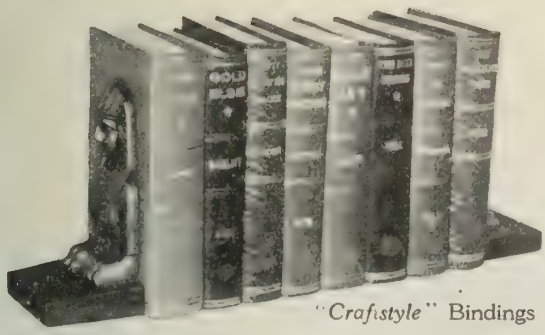

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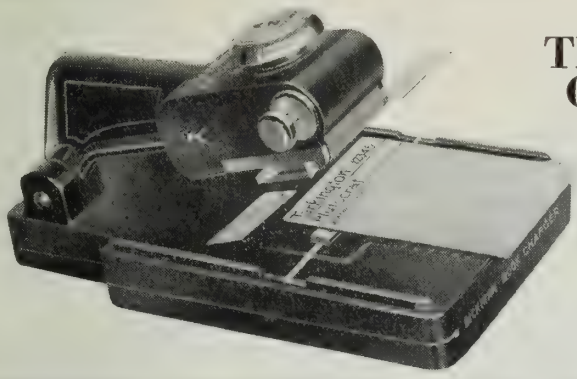

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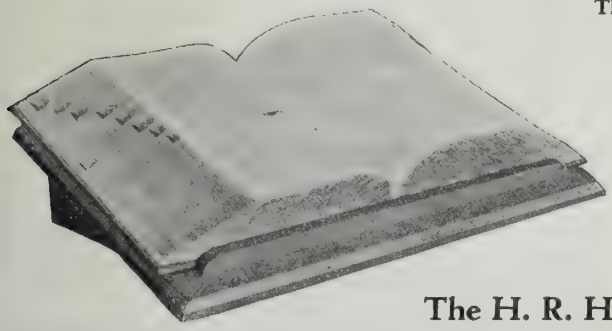

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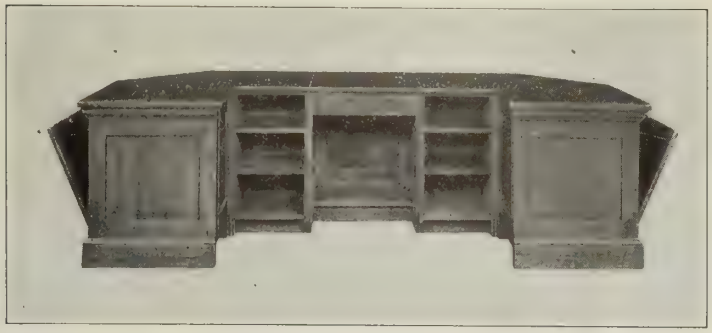

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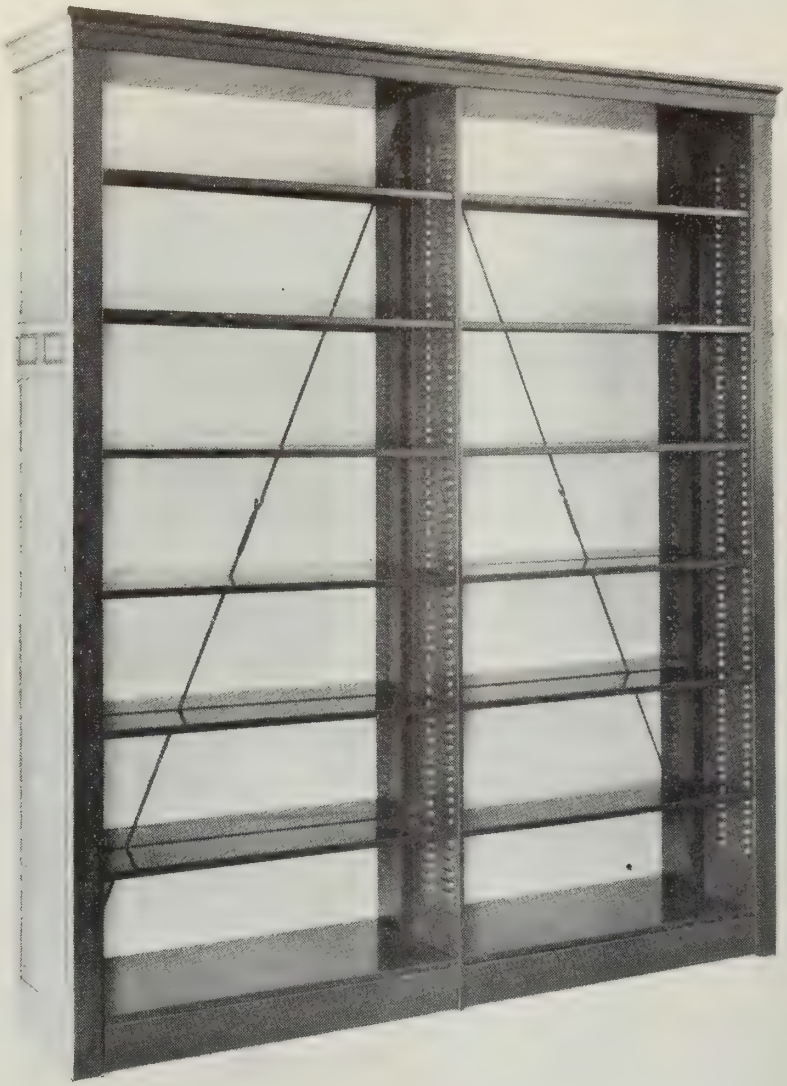

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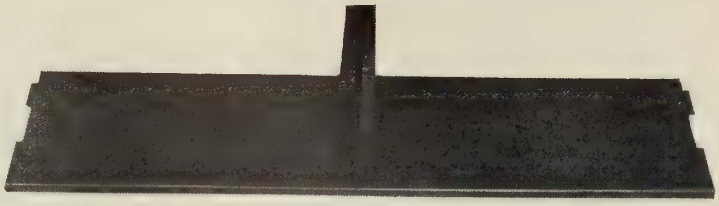

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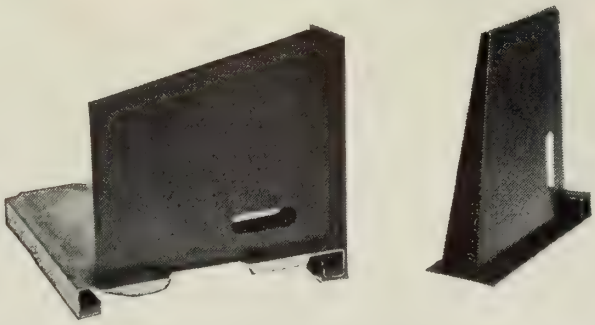

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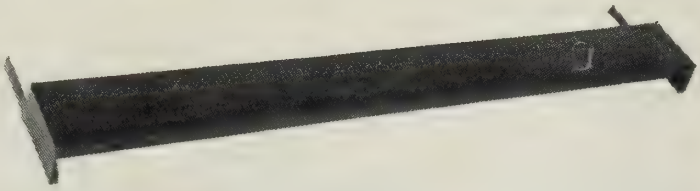

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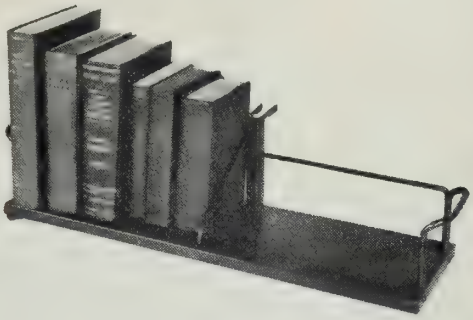

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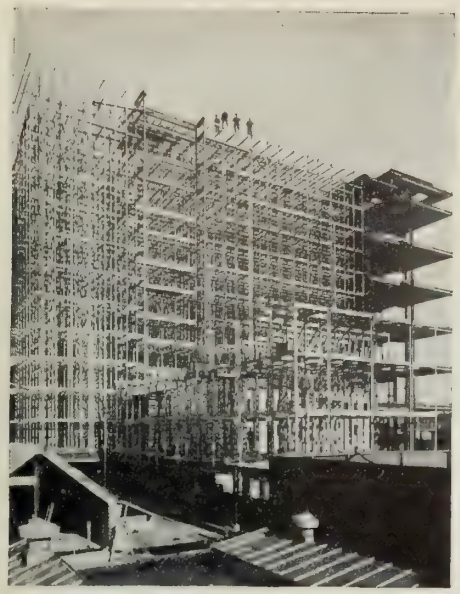

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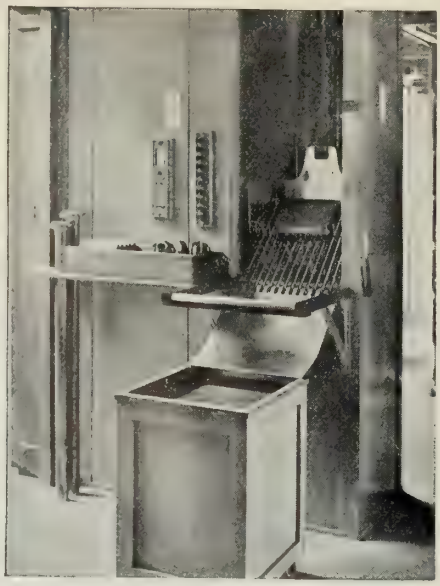

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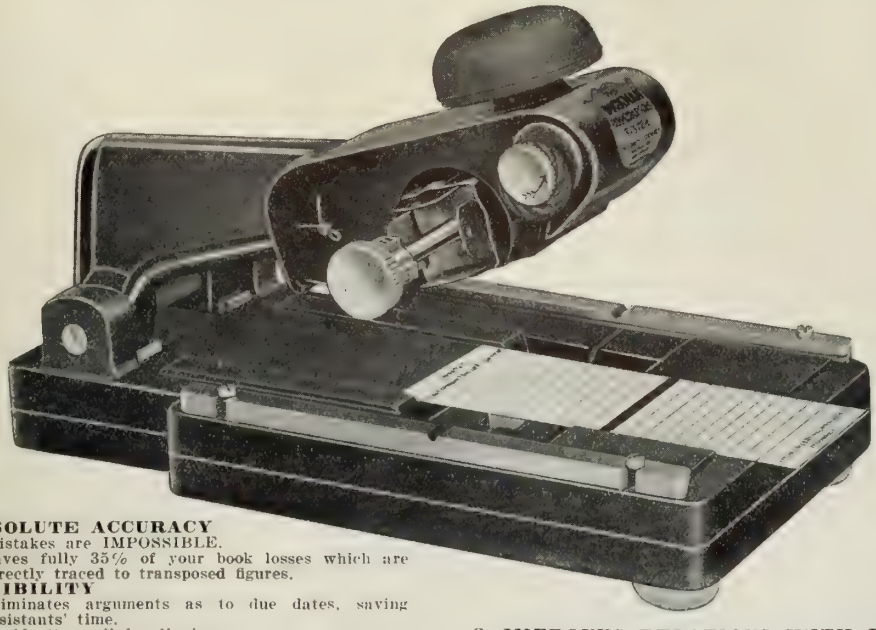

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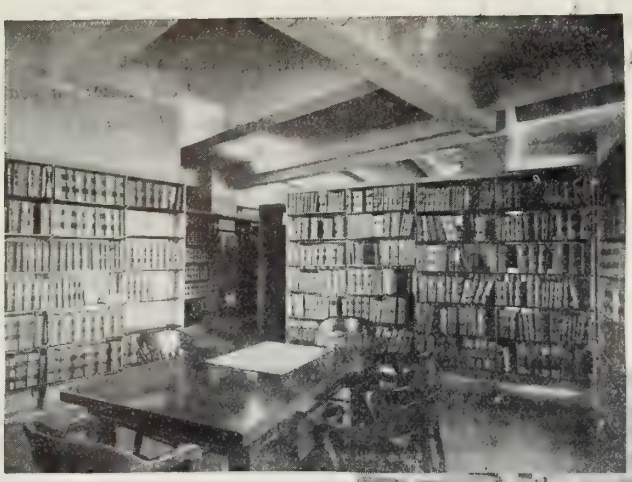
Forthcoming Issues of
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Our Special Equipment Number is not as complete as we wished for, owing to the lack of cooperation on the part of several manufacturers of library supplies. We are grateful for the assistance given us by those included and we hope the material, in both the editorial and advertising departments, will be of great help to our readers. Unfortunately, we were unable to include an excellent article on school library equipment written by Edward Tilton, but we will run it in the March 15th issue.

April first will cover various problems of Small Libraries in Vermont, California, Ohio and New Jersey. This number has been planned for a long time and has been requested by several of our readers. Any news notes from small or medium-sized libraries will be specially acceptable for this issue.

April fifteen will be a special number on Vacation Reading but we shall also look forward to an article on Jewish Book Week written by Miss Fanny Goldstein of the Boston Public Library, in this issue. Jewish Book Week comes in May and Miss Goldstein will tell of an exhibit of Jewish books planned in Boston last year and again this year.

B. E. W.



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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

MARCH 1, 1930

Delivery Desks

By William Webb

Librarian, Flint Public Library, Michigan

DELIVERY DESKS seem to fall into three natural divisions:

1. The desk for the large library, which is a special case, as the work is split up, and for which special arrangements must be made to meet the layout of the work in the building.
2. The desk for small public libraries and small branches and high schools with a circulation up to 100,000, where a standard desk such as put out by the library supply houses meets the situation.
3. The desk for the agency having a circulation from 100,000 up. This would include the smaller public libraries and the branches. There must be a central desk here, at which all types of work can be done and from which, at the same time, the assistants can give supervision. It is in these cases, where many of the desks are built from special plans, that there is the greatest chance and opportunity for careful planning.

In larger institutions the old-fashioned type of delivery desk is becoming obsolete, for a heavy volume of business is forcing the splitting up and isolating of the five main functions of (a) charging, (b) discharging, (c) slipping, (d) registrations, (e) reserves. This change is being brought about by the following causes:

A. A desire to separate the five functions and avoid congestion, so that crowding of one of these will not hold up the work of another type.
B. A desire to take our "kitchen work" away from the most valuable space in the building and devote this space as far as possible to the reader.
C. Simplification of charging and discharging of the books.
D. A desire to have slipping and such routine carried on away from the public, so that untrained help may be used instead of trained.
E. A desire to place the assistants so that they can turn immediately to whatever needs to be done.

It is in general to the third class of delivery desk that the following remarks are directed:

1. The general criticism to be made of delivery desks is that they have been placed, for the most part, so that they are not near the exit and the interior arrangements tend to make the patrons crowd at the front.
2. They are so constructed as to have too many blind or unused corners. Most often these can be used in providing space for books that are to be slipped or that have been slipped and are to be returned to the shelves.
3. A discharged book should be put where it would not need to be carried to the slip tray, and, after slipping, the book should go on a shelf or truck so that it can go as direct as possible to its place. The saving of handling of books should be noted among the most desirable features of a desk, and one so planned saves time, as well as wear on the books. Space, on one side of the slip tray, should be fixed so that by the lifting out of one or two pieces of shelving, the truck can be run right in. The truck will then be out of the work space inside the desk and will be immediately available to the assistant who is slipping. Too often assistants who are slipping books have to turn around almost 180 degrees in order to reach the place where the books are to be placed.
4. The slip tray has too often occupied the central portion of the desk and the place where the public would naturally come. Slip trays should be put in places where the public cannot reach and, if necessary, dropped below the top level of the desk, so as to attract the least attention. This will allow

a less qualified assistant to do slipping and not have her bothered by the public who cannot distinguish between the least and best trained assistants. Dropping the slip trays below the top of the desk allows notes to be put up on the front of the well. The front of the well should be covered with cork board. Assistants seated at low slip cases can more easily reach the lower shelves of the desk or truck.

If two people are to work at a slip tray at the same time, it is much better to have a bench than to try to have them work from two chairs. Knee holes under slip trays should be made wide enough for two people. Enough slip trays should be provided. If space for these is limited, a book card two inches wide will allow more trays than a three-inch card. Some libraries prefer to use a sloping slip case rather than a flat bed one. In the knee hole under the slipping trays a shelf half the depth of the knee hole can be placed about ten inches down from the bottom of the slip trays. This shelf will not interfere with the knees and it will give a place where snags and bindery books can be placed when they turn up in slipping.

5. Sorting trays for book cards with at least twenty divisions can be set into the top of the desk, so that cards can be sorted as they are charged. These trays should be movable with adjustable divisions and label holders on the divisions. The label holders should be set at an angle and the trays should be deep enough to have the top of the book card below the top of the divisions, and should be at least half an inch wider than the book card.

   Trays should be set in the desk so that they can be covered by a panel in order that the top will be flush if needed. Two sets of sorting trays can be used if desired.

6. Care should be taken in the construction of the building, that there be an electrical floor plug under the delivery desk. This will provide illumination, when needed at the desk only, by using small lights and so avoid burning large fixtures in the ceiling. These desk fixtures should have adjustable shades so that the eyes of the assistants of various heights can be shaded.

7. Librarians have been keeping too many records on the 5 x 12.5 or 7.5 x 12.5 cm. cards, with a resulting loss of space. For example, registration records could be kept on a 7.5 x 5.8 cm. card. These cards give twice the number of records in the same space. Library furniture houses make trays to hold two rows of these small size cards, and they fit in the same openings as the standard trays for 7.5 x 12.5 cm. cards. In their straight office height charging desks, furniture manufacturers might well have drawers equipped for either sized card. Place for registration and other card files should be planned, so that standard sized combinations of card catalog trays are used.

8. Drop down desks are often used in delivery desks. In general, they should be equipped with a panel that can be fitted in to make them flush across the top. Almost invariably, it will be found that in rush periods this space can be used if it is flush with the top of the rest of the desk. It is doubtful, however, whether drop down desks are not a waste of space on account of the small amount of time that they are used. A sliding shelf or a hinged one with supports might do this work as well and save a lot of room.

9. Drawers for the staff are very useful. These can be assigned to the various assistants, and into them each assistant can put her own work which is unfinished when she is called to handle a rush, and know that she will be able to go back and find this just as she left it. Often these can be worked into blind corners. To provide for a large staff, these drawers can be divided by a partition down the middle.

10. Long sections of the desk top for which no particular use is planned, as, for example, on account of its being in the rear of the desk, can be used for troughs. Place here books that are slipped and not yet shelved, so that they will be available for the public. The books will draw people away from the front of the desk. Under the book trough there would be a good chance to get a considerable amount of shelving to house special collections, restricted books, reserves, etc.

11. Fine computers can be set in the top of the desk with a glass over them. A hole through the top should be cut below the fine computer so that it can be pushed up from the bottom, as if the glass fits tightly it is hard to get out. The computer should be so placed, as should any sorting trays, stamp pads, and lights, so that at least two people can use it. This can easily be done if spaces are marked out in advance as to where each assistant will be when she is doing a certain type of work, and provision is made for places for enough people to take care of rushes.

12. Set the stamp pads into the top of the desk

so that they will be a little bit below the top when the covers are off. Also have them set in some material which is easily cleaned and which will not stain from ink. It would be advisable to put pads behind a lamp standard or something of that sort. This will prevent patrons putting books on to them.

13. On the inside of the desk there should be an overhang, so that there will be a toe space for the person standing close to the desk.
14. Movable waste paper baskets should be eliminated as far as possible. When needed, they should be placed under the counter or even under the foot rest under the knee hole. Foot rests are generally about a foot above the floor in the knee hole, and a box that would slide under the foot rest can take the place of the ordinary waste paper basket that clutters up working space if left out.
15. Space for pigeonholes can often be found if looked for in drawing up the plans of desks. Pigeonhole space has a tendency to be very wasteful, because the extreme depth that it can have is about six inches, while the tops of delivery desks are rarely less than eighteen inches wide.
16. If the telephone is desired in the desk, the conduit should be brought up underneath and a place planned for the instrument.
17. The library furniture houses have been building standard desks with poster cabinets, but have been rather discouraged, and in some cases have eliminated them because they were not used a great deal, and they made an additional cost in the manufacturing of the desk. These can be installed in front of knee hole or in front of catalog cabinets, provided the desk is wide enough.
18. Linoleum and wood are the best and the most common types of covering for the top of the desk. Plate glass is also used, but this gives light refraction and also scratches and must be replaced within a short while.

Photograph by courtesy of Library Bureau

Discharging and slipping desk for fiction, Los Angeles Public Library, located back of receiving desk. Non-fiction is slipped at another desk identical in size. Phones shown are of three kinds, the outside phone, house phone (interdepartmental), and the "grab" phone (hanging), connected with receiving desk. See also pages 187, 196

The first point raised is with regard to location. Most desks are placed back from the front door. It is my belief that better results can be obtained if the desk is as near the entrance as possible, and that the best way to get this is to have a vestibule. The vestibule should have doors opening on the sides instead of directly opposite the door from the street. The desk would face either the rear or the sides of the room and join the solid wall of the vestibule between the doors. This type offers several advantages over the first type, viz., (a) it is more economical of space, located as it is abutting on the vestibule, for, by moving the desk forward in this way, space is released which can be devoted to regular library purposes; (b) it allows for a close checking of books entering or leaving the building, as this type of desk presupposes that low shelving will be built parallel to it, forming guide rails on both sides so that patrons cannot go directly to the vestibule without passing an assistant; (c) traffic from one side of the building to the other will be in the rear of the desk and not, as is so often the case when the desk is set back from the entrance, in front of it, which results in people coming in being constantly crossed by people going from one side to the other; (d) the vestibule wall can be solid up to the top of the desk and then glassed so that there is immediate and full supervision of the

vestibule; (e) assistants are not in a draft in winter, while in summer, by taking out glass panels in the vestibule wall, a breeze can reach them; (f) slip trays can be placed inside the desk at the end that joins the vestibule, allowing for a large bin to hold returned books on one side and a large bin or truck on the other side, at the same time the trays can be lowered and so placed that the public cannot reach the person working at them; (g) registration is done at the end of the desk opposite the vestibule and slip trays; here it may be advisable to have the desk made regulation office desk height instead of approximately 39 inches, which has been the height assumed as standard in all this discussion; if office desk height is used, have the front open or at least recessed; (h) a desk of this design provides for the return of the books on one side, the charging on the opposite side, the slip case at one end and the registration at the other, while reserves will be handled on the side that does the charging. In this way at rush times the patrons are automatically sorted into three groups, each group striking the desk at a different place, while slipping can go on undisturbed. When a single assistant is working at the desk she can take in books on one side and turn around and charge at the other, having to walk only in going from the slip tray to the registration files, or the reverse.

To get the best benefit of this location, the vestibule and entrance must be planned with the desk in mind. This is the *first* and *most important* step, for without this planning it will be impossible in most cases to get the desk near the front door. This means that the work starts with the architect of the building if it is desired to get the best results with the furniture to be installed.

Might it be possible for the American Library Association to have a person or perhaps a small committee which might be paid to check all plans—that is, some central place where librarians could send plans of buildings and get really professional recommendations? This would mean for the whole building, and if a responsible or professional committee were available to which a librarian or library board could turn for advice and pay a fee for the securing of this advice, I believe that it would be used after its worth became known.

The Building of Fine Library Furniture

Cabinet Work In Connection with Library Furniture by One Who Has Spent His Life in the Woodworking Industry

By Arthur J. Horrocks
Gaylord Bros., Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.

OUR PUBLIC, university, and school libraries are visited by thousands of people, and have buildings designed by architects employed to give the best in the art of such buildings, the interior being designed both for convenience to librarian and for beauty and skill of craftsmanship. The librarian choosing the furnishings is often at a loss as to just what kind of furniture should go into such buildings, as the library is constantly under critical eyes. The furnishings providing convenience and equipment should be of the best possible type of construction.

This article is intended to acquaint prospective buyers of furniture with some of the essentials and a brief explanation of the manufacture of high-grade standard library furniture. The writer has spent his life in the woodworking industry and has through a period of years of contact acquainted himself with certain requirements of library furniture, its construction, its design and practicability. This article is not intended to go into every detail of the manufacture of furniture, but to aid the librarian in observing certain definite points in choosing furniture.

Selection of Lumber

Of course, to build good furniture, we must have good wood; the best only will do. The standard for our American libraries is quartered white oak, which must be thoroughly dry, of even texture, free from streaks or spots, and of even figure. Quartered oak derives the name from the way it is cut from the log into boards. When the tree is cut down the log is quarter sawed lengthwise and the boards are taken from the center out. The cutting is through the medullary rays and leaves a beautiful flake grain on both sides of the board; this makes our library furniture so beautiful when evenly matched. The boards are then placed in a kiln and thoroughly dried, all moisture or greenness being taken out in preparation for construction of furniture. White oak is used for its consistent texture, and is free from spots and mineral streaks so often found in cheap furniture.

Other woods sometimes used are mahogany, walnut, and birch. Mahogany and walnut are very beautiful woods, but for library purposes are in some places very impractical. When finished they show every little scratch and mark, and before long, under severe public use, become unsightly. Birch is used to imitate mahogany. It gives a beautiful mahogany finish and enables the purchaser to buy a mahogany finish at a lower price than would be required for genuine mahogany. All of these woods are of the hardwood class and require very careful and experienced workmanship. Chestnut, white wood (or poplar), and bass wood are used on the unseen parts of the furniture. Being of the soft wood variety, they are much easier to work and, of course, much lighter in weight. They also afford good construction, as glue adheres to soft wood much better than to hard wood. Beech and birch of the hardwood class are used for drawer sides and bottoms and for slides on small cabinets, of the 3 x 5 inch size, or where metal runners are not necessary. Being of the hardwood class, these woods give the assurance of long, hard wear for the constantly sliding drawers in wall and small cabinets. Hardwood running on hardwood also slides much more easily than hard and soft woods together.

Veneers

Much can be said of veneers. Often the layman speaks with pride of possession of a solid piece of furniture, built of solid wood. To the practical man or craftsman, a veneered piece of furniture, such as found in a table top or table leg, counter tops, desk tops, ends of magazine racks, or panels, is much better. Paneled doors are better and more satisfactory than the solid type. In fact, furniture of solid wood is not built today. Veneered work or pieces will hold their shape, will not warp or twist, and when made under good conditions will not crack or split. Then, too, more beautiful effects can be obtained in the graining of the wood. All new creations and duplications of old furniture are made chiefly of veneers.

Speaking in trade terms, veneers are of three-ply, five-ply, or seven-ply; that is to say, a top is made up of three, five or seven thicknesses of wood. Take, for example, a table top 1½ inches thick, 30 inches wide, 60 inches long. First, the core or center of the board is made by taking a number of soft pieces of wood 1 inch thick and 60 inches long, and gluing them together to make a width of 30 inches. After these are made one by the process of gluing, a piece of rotary cut veneer 3/16 of an inch thick, 60 inches wide and 30 inches long is glued on each side of the core at right angles. The oak veneer is then glued on top of these pieces at right angles with the grain of the wood, thus forming a five-ply top—never to warp or twist, and lending itself to rare beauty. The panels in doors or in shelf ends, 3/8 or 3/4 of an inch thick, are made up in this same manner of three, five or seven-ply, so that they will not bulge or crack. From an economic standpoint, veneering is helping to spread the supply of rare and beautiful woods over a longer period of time to counteract the fast diminishing of the wood supply in the forests.

The Building Process

While a great deal of furniture is made under production methods, the library demands and requires the old-time craftsman. In this day machines have an important part in the building of quality furniture, and the manufacturers must be equipped with the best modern facilities and with machines which are of the high speed type and require experienced and carefully trained men. Every precaution known to the trade is taken in the building of furniture, in using dry wood, in having well-heated work rooms with plenty of light and air. Careful consideration is given to every need and requirement of libraries, such as sitting heights of desks, standing heights, proper heights for adults and juniors, reach, vision, strength and durability.

The first workman handling the lumber on its journey to the finished product is a trained man, able to choose the right stock from rough wood, able to match the color and grain to make them appear as one. He then sends the lumber on its way to the fine machine department. Here workmen straighten the stock and prepare the stock for assembly of articles by accurate machine work, planing, mortising, tenoning, molding, and shaping; all of this is done to make a precise fit in all joints, thus assuring firm, rigid construction. All wood before assembly is put through a large sanding machine, to make it absolutely even, perfect and smooth. It is then sanded with a fine paper to prepare it for the finishing room.

All boards are glued together with an automatic glue machine, assuring an even spread of glue, and a strong and neat joint which can be detected only by the difference in the grain of the wood. Glue is one of the most important parts of good construction. Each workman is supplied with fresh, clean, well-cooked glue each day. Old glue loses strength and is not good after several heatings. Great

care must be taken in the style of joints used in construction. For doors and end panels, mortise and tenon should be used. This joint is recognized by the trade as the strongest one possible to obtain. Panels are grooved in, and where a mold is used, it should be of the graceful sweeping type in order to eliminate the possibility of dust collecting. All drawers should have the front piece dovetailed to two sides. This also is the strongest possible joint known to the trade for drawer building. The back is fastened to sides with the lock joint, also a recognized joint. Some manufacturers offer other joints in an attempt to cheapen the article. Charging trays are made with this lock joint, bottoms are grooved into sides, a feature which makes them both neat and strong. Paneled ends for shelving are built of solid stock for framework, true and straight. The panel insert is of ¾-inch five-ply wood; the center partition is made up of two or three pieces to make up desired width. These are glued together to insure their remaining straight and true, a feature very necessary in the building of shelving. The shelves are built of three or more pieces glued together edgewise, always remaining straight and without twist. This also makes the shelf much stronger than a solid board would be. In fact, all solid boards 6 inches or over should be built up of many boards glued together edgewise. After all work is assembled, it is hand sandpapered. This requires a workman of rare ability; he must have the work spotless, scrape off all glue, sandpaper evenly and equally to insure perfect conditions in the finish and varnish room. If this is not done, the color and finish will appear blotchy, as the unsanded part, being more open, will allow a greater amount of stain to penetrate into the wood.

The finishing of library furniture requires the labor and art of highly skilled workmen. The first process is the color. On oak we have that rich standard library light oak and the darker shade called golden oak. These two are standard and can be matched at any time and will usually blend in with any library finish on walls, doors, or window casings which have been finished by local builders or painters. The color desired is obtained by either stain or filler shaded to obtain the exact color. This filler is of a paste nature, and is applied to fill in the pores of wood, rubbed crosswise and then lengthwise. To even the surface after drying twenty-four hours, a thin coat of shellac is applied with a modern spray equipment, which assures an even spread. After this has dried, the surface is rubbed again with very fine sandpaper, after which it is varnish-sprayed and allowed to dry under special drying processes. Then it is again sandpapered, treated with another coat of varnish, and allowed to dry and temper; after this the surface is hand rubbed with pumice stone and oil, producing that wonderful velvet-like polish so often found and admired by the possessors of quality furniture.

Modern College and University Library Equipment

By Grace E. Lockart

AMERICA today is a reading nation. Books have become as essential a part of our well-being as electric lights, telephones and radios. Education is ours almost for the asking, and libraries have become a vital factor not only in our cultural but in our practical life as well.

A couple of generations ago the library was a place of retreat for scholars, for the "learned." Each volume was fastened to its case by a heavy iron chain, and in many libraries abroad even today readers are required to put in a request for a research book one day and return for it the next. Bruce Barton describes how, in his mid-western boyhood home, men gathered every Sunday from far and near to listen to a sermon by the one man of their community who had *time to read*. But life today is rich and full of varied interests and pleasures. And books play an important part in every man's life. To make them readily available, to minimize the effort and time in handling so that librarians may spend that effort and time more profitably, are major problems in the educational scheme of things.

The tempo of the times requires that what we do be done with energy, with efficiency and speed. To this end university authorities, architects, designers and engineers have cooperated to adapt our libraries to the age we live in and to key library facilities to modern high-pressure demands. Three fundamental principles have been kept in mind. First, books and their preservation; second, comfort of students and research workers; third, equipment as simple, durable and inexpensive to operate as possible.

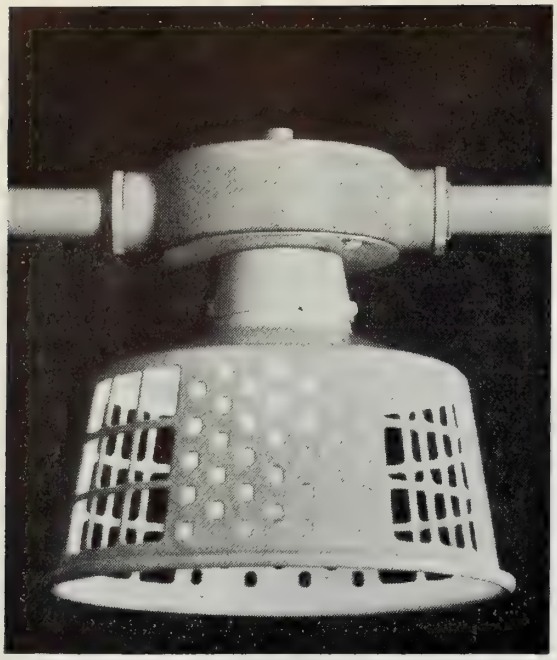
A brief survey of our modern college and

university libraries shows how American mechanical skill and inventive genius is solving these problems with the same energy and efficiency which has been applied to the problems of industry. One of the most interesting modern efficiency devices is the new automatic book distributor recently perfected by Snead & Company, century-old firm of bookstack engineers and designers. The invention, which represents the result of three years' study and for which patents are pending, will shortly be installed in four libraries under construction in the United States and Canada, according to Mr. Angus S. MacDonald, president of Snead & Company. It has been installed in the University of North Carolina and the Toronto Public Library, and is being installed in Rochester University, the University of Cincinnati and the Sterling Memorial Library at Yale University.

Snead Book Distributor, University of North Carolina. Continuously carries books from any stack tier and automatically unloads them at central station; at the same time returns books to their proper tier. See page 214 for other types of distributors

Features of the new book distributor of lively interest to librarians, Mr. MacDonald says, are that it operates in two directions: conveys books horizontally, vertically and around corners; has distant control; is made to discharge books automatically at any given point; contains a number of ingenious safety devices, and is constructed so simply that it does not get out of order.

Mechanically speaking, the device consists of an endless chain running continuously down the stacks, beside the main delivery desk, and back up the stacks. Carriers eight feet apart convey the books to their destination, where, with what seems human intelligence, a comb arrangement takes off, at each tier, the books in cars directed to the particular floor where they are desired, and slides them neatly into a cushioned compartment. From library shelf to reader with speed plus accuracy! The compartment into which the mechanical carrier drops its books contains a spring bottom which sinks with the weight of the books, and if they continue to pile up unremoved, the sinking bottom rings a bell announcing to attendants that the receiving capacity has been reached. Books may be loaded on carriers going up or down. They are removed by the automatic comb, however, only on down cars. If a wrong button is pushed, it can be automatically corrected by pushing the proper button. All carriers can be sent to one floor, if desired, without directing each car individually, simply by pushing a repeat button. Each carrier will hold several books 12 inches by 16 inches in size, lying flat, or it will take a large folio 16 inches by 24 inches standing on a slant. The cost of operating the device is very small. At the University of North Carolina the entire system will run by a three-quarter horsepower motor at a cost of from two to three cents an hour. At the Rochester University Library, which will have a bookstack tower twenty stack stories high, the operating cost will be less than ten cents an hour.



Snead Light Reflector. Designed for Sterling Memorial Library of Yale University. Made of steel and finished with white vitreous enamel. Eliminates glare

Here's the way it works: The librarian at the main desk, let us say, has a call for *The Theory of Relativity* which is filed in a third-floor stack. The request slip is sent via pneumatic tube to the third floor, where the book is loaded on the carrier by an attendant and delivered to the reader before he has time to turn around. An hour later it is returned to the main desk. The librarian places it on a passing carrier and pushes button number three, which releases a small red metal flag on the car. Attendants on other floors seeing the flag, numbered "three," know that car number three is en route to floor three. Arriving at the third floor, *The Theory of Relativity* is politely removed by an aluminum fingered comb and dropped into a cushioned compartment. The comb then returns to its horizontal position, the flag drops, and the carrier is again free for other books going to other floors, or for *The Sex Life of the Polyp* en route to the main desk. Where time is an element, which it certainly is in this busy, hurrying world, it is interesting to note that the longest time required for delivery of a book to the main desk from the most distant point in the tallest stack is less than four minutes. The carrying capacity can be increased, of course, by placing the carriers closer together. Nor are the advantages of the new distributor confined to *new* libraries. In old libraries, where reading rooms and storage spaces are crowded to overflowing, it is possible, using this mechanical system of distribution, to build bookstacks at distances from the main library without any loss of time in the delivery of books to readers. The importance of expansion flexibility is reflected in a recent statistical study of college libraries made by Snead & Company, which shows that the number of volumes is doubled in from twelve to twenty years. Old library buildings, therefore, not constructed to take care of expansion, must find some outlet for their constantly growing collection.

Not as spectacular as the distributor, though just as interesting, are the new study cubicles which have proved so successful at Dartmouth, the University of Michigan and the Widener Memorial Library at Harvard. In certain sections of stacks adjacent to the cubicles all books pertaining to one subject are grouped together near individual reading desks. Thus the student is able to isolate himself from his fellow student and, in the midst of the books he requires, complete the problem in hand with the least possible delay or confusion. Furthermore, he can leave off his labors, and return later to find the same books in the same place. Library experts have estimated the space allot-

Individual study cubicles at Widener Memorial Library, Harvard University. Provides quiet seclusion with necessary reference books at hand for the serious student

ment per student in the ordinary reading room to be about thirty square feet, so that in the general reading room, with ceilings from fifteen to thirty feet in height, each reader occupies from 450 to 900 cubic feet of space. In the study cubicle the student occupies only about twenty square feet in a stack tier seven and a half feet high, or about one hundred and fifty cubic feet.

One of the all-important things for library comfort is proper light. Stack tiers are low compared to the ordinary ceiling and with low ceilings and narrow aisles. High power incandescent bulbs are extremely hard on the eyes. The problem of distributing proper light with uniformity over the face of the books is a serious one, books close to the light getting eighty to one hundred times the intensity of light of those on lower shelves. This problem has been solved by Snead & Company by the use of stack aisle reflectors which protect the eye from direct glare and distribute the light evenly over the face of the books by a pierced shade which decreases the amount of light on the nearest books and reflects the light downward on books on the lower shelves. Made of steel for durability, the reflector is finished inside for reflection purposes with white enamel.

Chairs

Chairs for library use must be strong and comfortable. They should not be too large, in order that unnecessary floor space shall not be wasted, and, in the case of public libraries, should not be upholstered.

Chairs with a solid saddle seat have the lowest maintenance cost and, when properly designed, are as comfortable as the ordinary upholstered chair. To prevent noise, a rubber composition or felt tip should shoe the leg, and in the case of swivel desk chairs, some provision should be made to lock the swivel at a predetermined height in order that the chair may not become higher or lower when it is revolved in use.

Simmons chairs used in the Philadelphia Public Library. Entire construction is of steel of walnut color, hand-grained to stimulate finish of natural wood

Ordinarily, chairs may be divided into two groups:

A. Metal.
   1. Steel.
   2. Aluminum.

B. Wood.

Metal—Metal chairs have a decided advantage in that they do not loosen up with changes in temperature and that they cannot be wracked by balancing on the two back legs. The maintenance cost is nil except for touching up, if and when the finish is worn off the arms.

Metal-Steel—Probably the earliest metal chairs were those of cast iron, designed to use in cemeteries. These chairs usually consisted of straight legs, back and arms with a perfectly straight grill or perforated seat, and their comfort left much to be desired.

The earliest hollow steel chair of which any trace could be found was manufactured by The Van Dorn Iron Works Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, which manufactured them for use in the rest rooms used by car and traction employees where strength was the first consideration. The first chair weighed approximately 70 pounds. After careful study this weight was finally reduced to 24 pounds, and it is understood that chairs of this type are still manufactured and sold by The Van Dorn Iron Works Company. The seat is a solid sheet of steel, perforated to represent cane, and is quite comfortable.

The Simmons Company, prior to 1927, was manufacturing two or three so-called bedroom chairs which were entirely unsuited for library use or use in public buildings. This firm, at the suggestion of Mr. John Ashhurst, librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia, undertook to develop a Windsor chair, in steel, from samples and sketches submitted by the Free Library. This chair was designed and built for the Free Library of Philadelphia, which has more than 1300 in use in its building, and during the two and a half years that the library has been open, has not spent one cent for their maintenance. They weigh approximately four pounds more than a wood chair of similar design, and were purposely made heavy in order to gain strength, and because the chair was designed to be pushed on the floor rather than lifted. They are shod with a felt plug similar to the tip of a billiard cue, and it is estimated

Sykes Company, Philadelphia, specially designed library chairs. One of the largest manufacturers of wood chairs, including swivel chairs of special design and movable chairs for lecture hall use

that, in constant use, these tips will last from three to five years, expense for replacement of tips being about five cents per chair.

There are several manufacturers making a chair similar to the Uhl steel chair, which consists of pressed metal frame, supporting a wood veneer seat. These chairs, while suitable for factory or office work, are not considered satisfactory for use in public rooms or libraries.

Metal-Aluminum—The Aluminum Company of America developed a cast aluminum

Alcraft chairs, Aluminum Co. of America, principal manufacturer of aluminum chairs suitable for library use. Light weight, easily cleaned or scoured, and metal-covered rubber insert deadens sound from contact with hard floor. Sales offices in principal cities of the country

chair, for the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, which weighs approximately 40 pounds. By the time the Free Library of Philadelphia was ready to equip its building, this company had succeeded in reducing the weight of this chair by substituting hollow welded aluminum in place of casting, and was using chairs of this type on some of the railroad dining cars throughout the country. They had not manufactured any chair, however, which did not have an upholstered seat in leather or similar material.

At the suggestion of the Free Library, the American Body Works of Buffalo, N. Y., a subsidiary of the Aluminum Company of America, undertook to develop, in aluminum, a chair of the Utica type (a straight chair without arms, which has been used in public libraries throughout the country).

This chair was unique for the reason that it had a solid metal seat and, when complete, weighed four pounds less than a wood chair of the same design. These chairs were placed

B. L. Marble No. 128 *side chair, Bedford, Ohio, one of the largest manufacturers of wood chairs. This particular design is considered above the average type of library chair, and its decorative value and sturdy strength have secured its widespread approval*

in the Department for Children, the Department for the Blind, and in the Staff Cafeteria of the Free Library, and have given very satisfactory service. They are equipped with felt plugs similar to those used on the steel Windsor chairs.

Very ornate chairs, in period designs, can be secured in cast aluminum from several firms. Chairs of this type are only suitable (owing to their high cost) for use in specially designed reading rooms, officers' or board rooms, where a limited number of chairs are desired which must match in design the architectural features of the room or rooms where they are used. Chairs of this type should be secured from the architect of the library building owing to the necessity of having them conform to the design of the room where they are to be used.

Wood—Wood chairs have been in use so long and are so well known that no detailed description will be necessary.

B. L. Marble armchair No. 130. *Offer a variety of chairs fashioned of mahogany, quartered oak, and American walnut in a wide range of finishes and color tones. Several hundred B. L. Marble Windsor chairs were supplied for the new Public Library at Cleveland*

Care should be taken, however, to specify that they be made from wood having sufficient strength to insure satisfactory service.

Types—Libraries usually require four or five types of chairs.

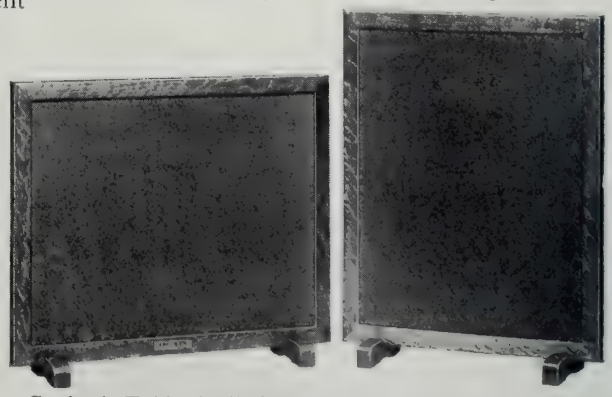
1. The Windsor or other type used at the principal reading room tables.
2. Similar chair with swivel base for use at desks and low-charging counters.
3. Straight chairs similar to the Utica type for use in children's room or where space is at a premium.
4. Folding chairs for use in lecture rooms, meeting rooms, and for supplementary seating capacity in any rooms.
5. Special types, such as high swivel chairs or stools for use at high desks or charging counters; low stools used while arranging books on lower shelves; right posture or other chairs of special design for stenographers or clerical workers, and tubular metal chairs, adjustable for height, for use of comptometer or adding machine operators.

Right—Gaylord Library Chair. Made of carefully selected white oak with an attractive light oak finish harmonizing with "Library Standard" furniture. Stands 18 *in. from floor*

All of the above chairs, except the last item, can be secured in either wood or metal.

Chairs used by most libraries in their main reading and reference rooms have the seat 18 inches from the floor. Usually a limited number of chairs of the same design, but of reduced size, are used in the children's room, with seats 16 inches from the floor, and a few, for the smaller children, with seats only 14 inches from the floor. These three sizes practically fill the need of the majorities of the libraries.

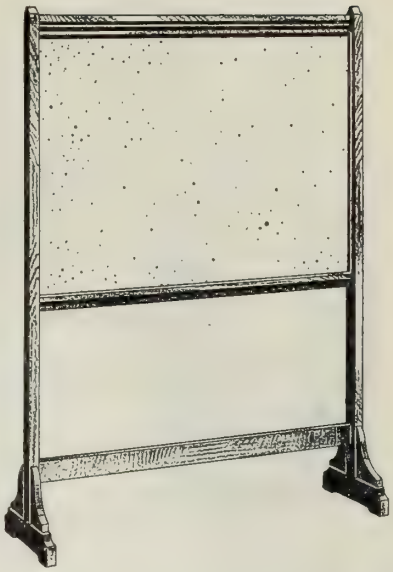
Lecture room chairs similar to those used in theaters and assembly halls are used by many libraries in their lecture rooms. Chairs of this type are manufactured and supplied by Heywood-Wakefield Company, New York City, and the National Theatre Supply Company, 624 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



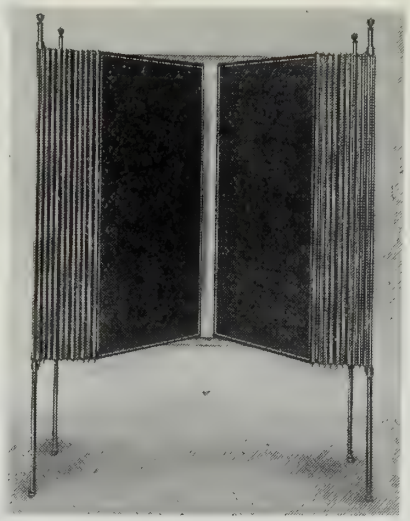
Gaylord Table Bulletin Boards. All sizes carried in light oak, dark oak, or mahogany

Bulletin Boards

Above—Universal Bulletin Board. Frame of steel, electric-welded; metal "Bulletin" plate attached to one side. One-quarter-in. thumb-tack. Filler covered with Dundee burlap

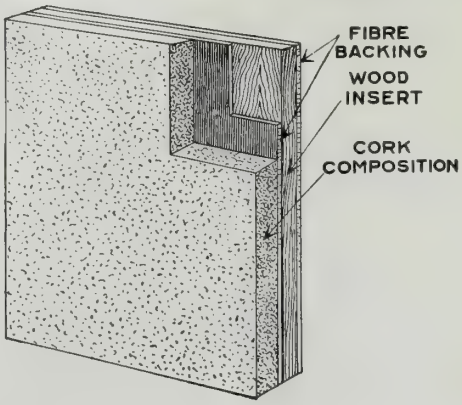


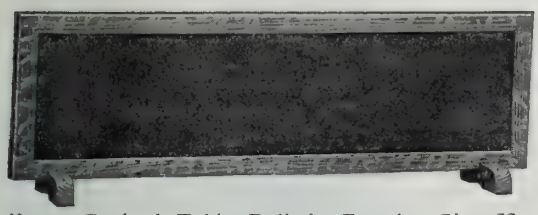
Right — Globe-Wernicke double - faced cork board, 3 ft. 8 in. x 2 ft. 10 in. Double-posting surface and can be moved around to where attention value will be the greatest



Right—Universal Square-End Displayer for twelve or twenty-five Swing-Wings. Stands independently on floor without fastening

Below—Sectional view of Armstrong's Cork Bulletin and Tack Board. Thumb-tacks can be pushed easily into the cork, hold securely and removed readily without the use of knife or tack puller

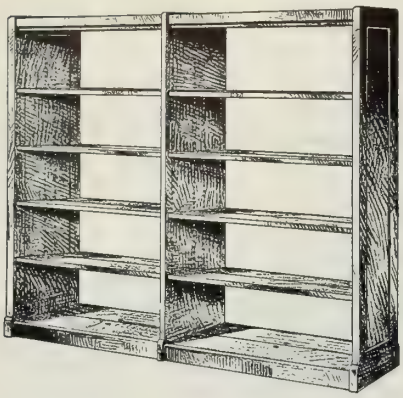




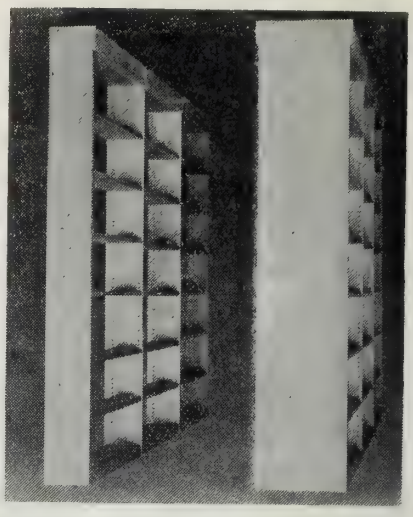
Above—Gaylord Table Bulletin Board. Size 22 x 5½ inside the frame. See also page 186

Book Shelving

Steel shelving is usually divided into three groups: *Storage Shelving* (the cheapest form of metal shelving), used to store duplicates and in shipping room, etc., shelves usually adjusted with small bolts; *Bracket Type Stacks,* slightly cheaper than the standard type of stack; *Standard Type Book Stacks,* usually furnished with shelves adjustable one inch on center, and the design varies with each of the companies manufacturing. This type stack has been developed to a point where it is very reliable and usually from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than wood construction. Four largest manufacturers of metal stacks in the United States are AllSteel, Art Metal, Snead and Van Dorn Iron Works

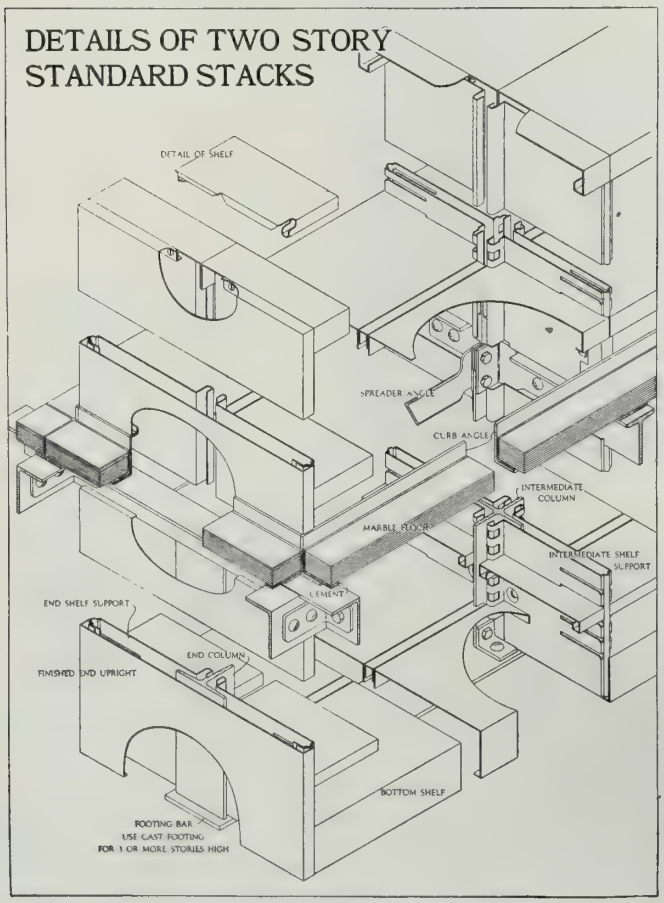


Left — Globe-Wernicke high book shelving, double faced, free standing. Capacity per unit, 350 vol.

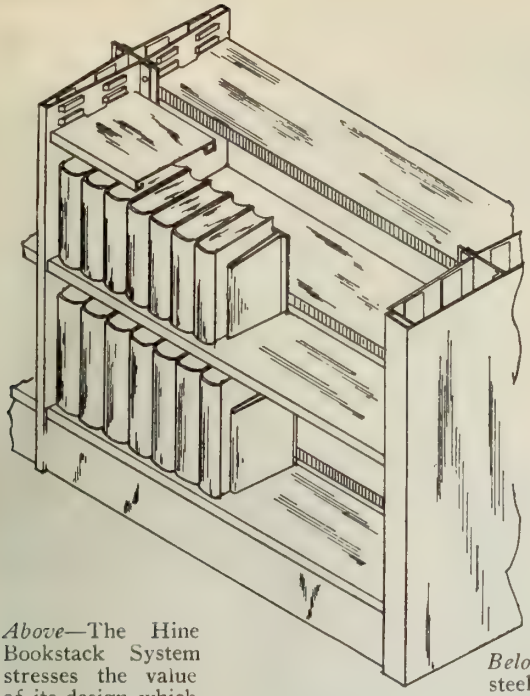


Right — Globe-Wernicke Library Stacks, which have met with every test for over twenty-five years

Below—Art Metal Standard Stack consists of two parts, the "one-piece" wrought shelf support and the "one-piece" plate shelf, both made of smooth plates of steel finished with baked-on enamel. No cast-iron parts



Below—Standard Conveyor Co., North St. Paul, Minn., control board, which makes it possible to dispatch books to any station automatically by merely indicating on the control board where book is to be delivered. See page 214

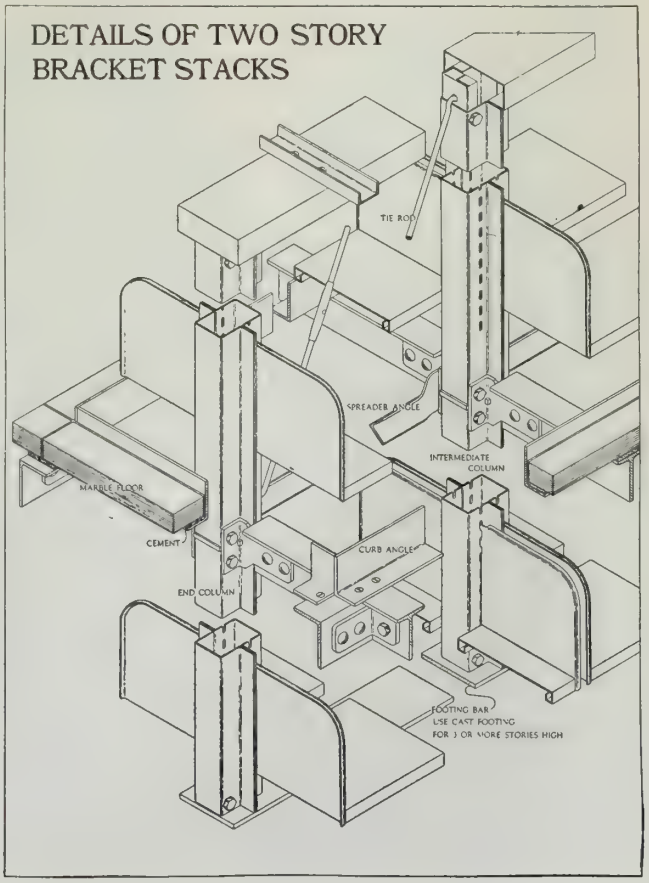


Above—The Hine Bookstack System stresses the value of its design, which is claimed to protect bookbindings. Its movable book support engages the rear of the shelf and keeps books closed. For the accommodation of over-sized books, a perfected shelf-extension may be attached to any shelf. This shelving is of steel, reasonably priced, and has been selected by many notable libraries. The Equipment & Supply Company, 51 Madison Avenue, New York City, is the sole distributor. See also page 188

Above—Chinese Collection, Snead Standard Stack, Library of Congress. See also pages 191, 198

Below—Snead Steel Bracket Stack, California State Library, Sacramento. This stack is 13 tiers high; similar stacks with interchangeable unit parts, finished with baked enamel, are furnished either to make one tier in a similar library or any number of multiple tiers

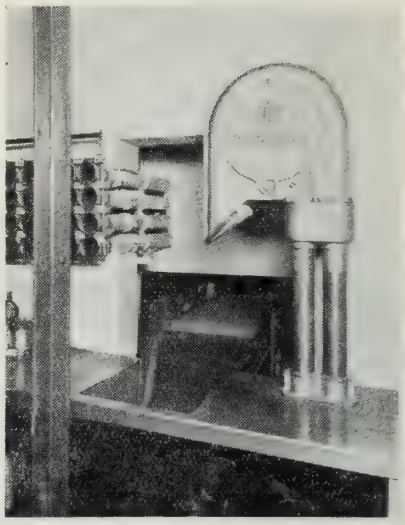
Below—Art Metal "All Wrought" Bracket Shelf is made of steel, with back and front formed to a box section which, with its smooth-steel plate brackets, makes a solid steel unit without intermediate part between itself and the standard. Light and easily handled or stored, having no cast-iron parts liable to breakage

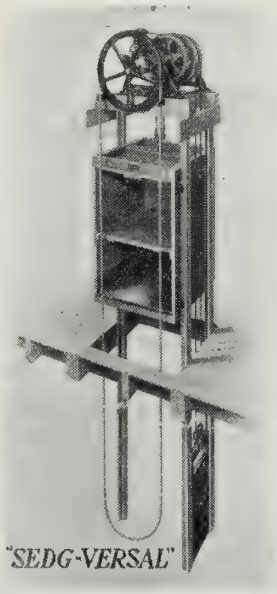


Book Deliveries

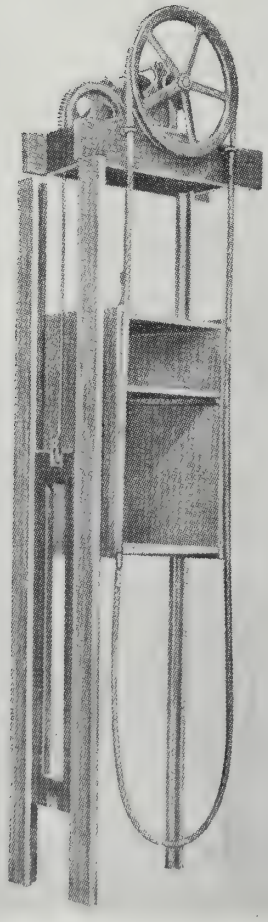
Left—Upper end of a multi-blade rod type spiral chute for handling books in containers, installed in Philadelphia Free Library by Lamson Co. Belt and gravity conveyors in the background

Right—Central station of Lamson Co. pneumatic tubes, with dispatching and receiving terminals, and belt conveyor, Free Public Library, Philadelphia

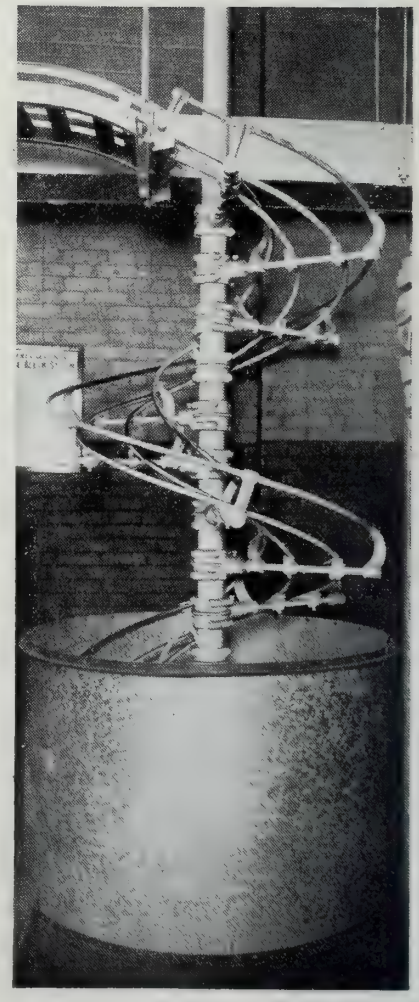




Above — Compound geared automatic brake type book lift manufactured by the Sedgwick Machine Works, N. Y. Sedgwick Book Lifts are available in many different types and sizes and are usually installed in shafts or inclosures



Left—Capital Lift & Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio, ball bearing dumb-waiter. Capacity, 25-75 pounds. Cars are wood, but steel cars or steel enclosures with hardwood shelves may be had



Right—Rod type spiral conveyor manufactured by Lamson Co., Syracuse, N. Y., installed in National Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa., and Philadelphia Free Library

Right—Greenwich Public Library, Connecticut, Open Shelf and Browsing Room

Left—B. L. Jones Public Library, Aliquippa, Pa., Junior Reading Room

Above—University of Arizona Library, Tucson, Main Reading Room

Right—Children's Room, Westerly, R. I., Public Library. Furniture in butternut

Left—Public Library, River Forest, Ill., Open Shelf Room

Cuts by courtesy of Library Bureau, makers and designers of equipment shown in pictures.

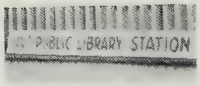
Library Equipment Specially Designed to Conform to Architecture of Buildings

Library Signs

I

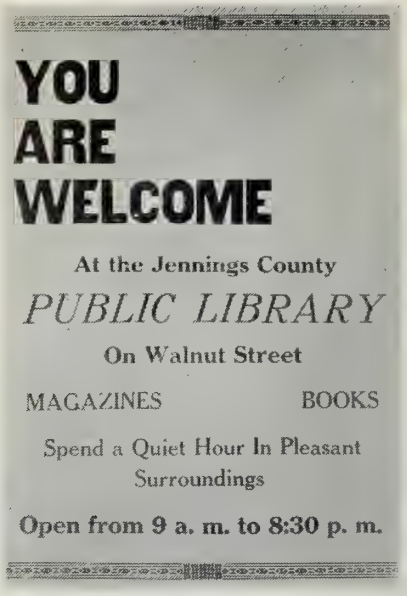
II

III



IV

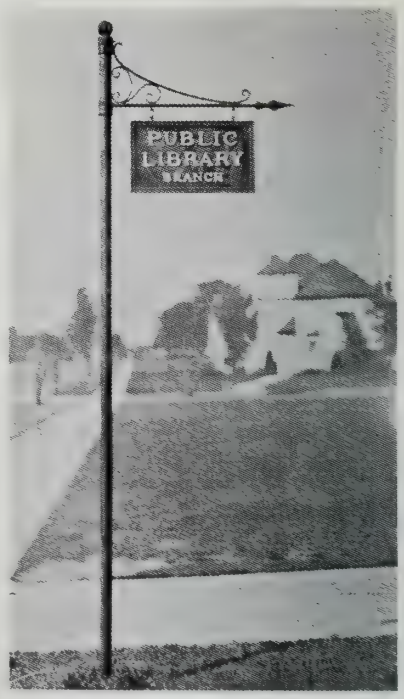
For description of signs I, II, III, IV, see page 222.



Above—Sign placed in hotels, rest rooms and railway stations. Cost $4 each per fifty. Jennings County, North Vernon, Ind.

Right—Grand Rapids, Mich., branch signs. Made locally by Haven-Busch Co. at a contract price of $1,033.02 for 27 signs (contract included setting them at various places around the city as well as designing them). Uprights are of steel; signs themselves are of cast iron. Set 30 in. in the ground in concrete and stand the weather fairly well. Necessary to paint them once in two years at a cost of about $3 each. Subject to all sorts of hazards by mutilation. Signs used formerly were of wood and the cost of up-keep was very great

Left—Allen County, Fort Wayne, Ind., branch signs. Two faced, made of wood, 8 x 24 in., cost $18 each, painted rough black with gold letters and beveled edges, hung from brackets on iron posts 10 ft. above ground embedded in cement 2 ft. below ground. Made locally. Standing up very well



Librarian Authors

Louise Payson Latimer, Director of Work with children in the Public Library of Washington, D. C., was born in Shepherdstown, W. Va. Her father served in the First Virginia Cavalry throughout the Civil War, being wounded many times. Since she lived in the Shenandoah Valley, the battle ground of the war, she knows something of the after effect of that war and the cruel Reconstruction days upon the Valley people. She was educated at Stephenson Seminary, Charles Town, W. Va.

Louise P. Latimer

After periods in the training class and central children's room of the Washington Public Library, she attended the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh. Returning to Washington, she became successively Children's Librarian, Supervisor, Work with Schools, Director, Training Class and Director, Work with Children. During 1923-24 she was vice-chairman of the Children's Librarian Section of the American Library Association, and chairman in 1926-27.

"Know books! Can a librarian be a librarian in any real sense until she does? Book knowledge should be acquired before the world is told about it, and, if acquired, the librarian need not bother with too much telling." This is Miss Latimer's basic professional philosophy, and every rookie arriving in the children's department, whether from library school or college, is reinoculated with this principle and embarked upon a program of continuous training.

Miss Latimer and her associates have built up an excellent system of cooperation with schools. In addition to successful interrelation established with public schools, service to Catholic schools has become an outstanding feature of the work.

Washington is a mecca for Americans and for foreigners traveling in America. This takes many people to its Public Library. The quality of the work in the children's department seems to be known since, in addition to these visitors, institutions and individuals from various parts of the country constantly write for assistance from the children's department in their capital city. Officials of the Army and Navy, and members of the diplomatic and consular service in foreign countries, carry out for their children programs of reading made for them in Washington.

One especially attractive vacation Miss Latimer allowed herself when, in 1913, she secured leave of absence and departed with friends for Johannesburg, South Africa, where she arrived in midsummer as the bells of the New Year were ringing out gayly. But within two weeks a great strike, fostered by deportees from other countries, raged with efforts to arouse the Kaffirs. Since in the Crown Mines, Ltd., where she was visiting, about 15,000 natives were employed and less than 1000 white men, these were stirring times. In August came the World War, and German raiders patrolled the east and west coast of Africa. After a beautiful year's vacation and six months after the outbreak of war the somewhat hazardous journey back to the States was undertaken.

Out of admiration for Washington grew Miss Latimer's desire to write about it, but this impulse, busy as she was, might not have been compelling, but helping tired Washington teachers gather material needed on the subject spurred her on. Her book, *Your Washington and Mine,* was published by Scribner in 1924. She has also written a number of professional articles which have appeared in *Libraries,* The Library Journal, *Catholic Educational Review* and other periodicals. She is the compiler of *Illustrators; A Finding List,* published by Faxon in 1929, which gives examples of the work of the listed illustrators in an Illustrator's Room. It is a revised edition of a list published in 1927, with an author index added.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

March 1, 1930

Editorial Forum

A FIRST task to which the A. L. A. set itself after its formation was the development and standardization of library equipment. Its leading agency was the Cooperation Committee, headed by Charles A. Cutter, which did fine service from the start. There was then no standard card, sizes ranging from pretty nearly the great expanse of the University of Leyden card to the tiny one used by Harvard College. The size first adopted proved inadequate, but soon the present standard card was made the general rule and it is now well-nigh universal. The immense service done by this standardization can scarcely be overestimated, as it has made the L. C. and other cards the material for union catalogs and permitted interuse of the printed card throughout our own and many foreign library systems. What a contrast between the meager equipment of those days and the variety and utility of today! In this equipment number a glance over the reading matter and advertising pages will show the present development to the utmost, and only those who half a century ago knew of the difficulties which came from inadequate equipment can appreciate the facilities which are now offered by individual devices or competitive developments. Thus progress is made.

WORK at A. L. A. Headquarters should not be so multifarious and confusing as to preclude carefulness and accuracy. Mr. Utley may well have been surprised to find himself in a recent release promoted or demoted, as he might think it, from the Newberry Library to the John Crerar librarianship, acceptably filled by Mr. Bay since Mr. Andrews' retirement. But a more serious matter is the conglomeration of errors in No. 46 of the Reading with a Purpose Series, *The Romance of Modern Exploration,* by Fitzhugh Green. More than thirty corrections were pointed out in a revised copy furnished by an authority on exploration and brought to the notice of librarians by Mr. Cannon at the recent meeting of librarians and others in New York in support of A. L. A. and the strengthening of its headquarters work. A correspondent elsewhere laments the levity with which these corrections were received, but it may be observed that they were introduced at the close of the meeting intended for another purpose, and did not receive the attention they should and would have had at another kind of meeting. The pamphlet is introduced by a eulogy of its author quite beyond the achievements of the most fulsome toastmaster, and the happy-go-lucky style seems to have been rather unlucky in its chronology and other matters of fact. This is in a way the most important series of publications the A. L. A. has ever undertaken in popular relations, and the imperfections of this example are therefore the more to be regretted. It is a question, indeed, whether the subject of this number relates to purposeful reading. It is worth considering whether the series has not now covered the full scope of educational reading, and attention should rather be centered on the revision of issued numbers from time to time by replacing titles with those of later books which may have superseded in information or quality the books already scheduled.

THE TWELVEMONTH 1929-30 seems to be the year of retirement in the library profession, as so many of the elders pass on their scepters to promising successors. William E. Foster, one of the few survivors from the conference of 1876 at which the A. L. A. was organized, to whom Providence is indebted for the development of its great public library from the very beginning, passes from the post of responsibility for administrative relationship to that of Librarian Emeritus, which happily does not mean his severance from library work after more than fifty-three years of activity in it. We cannot refrain from quoting from a private letter in which Mr. Foster gives his own view of the change: "There are several circumstances attending my appointment as Librarian Emeritus that are particularly gratifying to me. It is expected that I shall still put in my day's work at the library, instead of passing my days in idleness, the difference being that I now have no feeling of responsibility for routine work. I shall find enough, and more than enough, to do—in the line of pieces of work which, in the past, have temporarily had to be laid aside, on account of the pressure of routine work. In the second place, my successor, Mr. Sherman, is a man whose exceptional fitness for the place has been more

and more impressed on my mind during the last few years. He amply fulfills all the conditions which, in my own mind, would constitute an ideal successor. Lastly, the unprecedentedly generous action of the Board of Trustees, in providing for my future, and their repeatedly expressed appreciation of my work, have been an added pleasure. These years at the library have been very happy years. In the gradual expansion of the institution, I have seen many things accomplished that I had set my heart on; and some of the others are now in the way of being accomplished, under the efforts of my successor." The Providence Public Library is fortunate in following the precedent set in the New York Public Library by Dr. Billings, and now by Mr. Anderson, in providing for the chief librarian an associate with succession in view, and Brown University adopted the same method last year in view of Dr. Koopman's coming retirement into the post of Librarian Emeritus, Dr. Van Hoesen coming from Princeton as his associate and successor. Dr. Hill as Librarian Consultant of the Brooklyn Public Library will also continue in more or less active association after his twenty-five years of headship, in cooperation with a successor as yet unnamed. Miss Alice S. Tyler's retirement as head of the Western Reserve University School of Library Science has left to her associate, Mr. Hirshberg, the post of Dean of the library school in addition to his work as librarian of the university. All these retiring members of the profession, it may be noted, have been honored by their associates as president either of the American Library Association or of the American Library Institute.

The youngest of our forty-eight States may well be proud of its development in higher education, for the University of Oklahoma has several thousand students and within the fortnight has dedicated its new library building, while its campus has been developed from its flat site into a most picturesque bit of landscape. The State and its university may well be especially proud of its contribution to the library profession, for Milton J. Ferguson, graduating in 1901, became the university librarian 1902-07, and interested in library work during their undergraduate days Carl H. Milam, Class of 1907, and Jesse Lee Rader, Class of 1908. Mr. Ferguson has not only risen to the post of State Librarian of California but has done especial service as library scout and missionary, with the backing of the Carnegie Corporation, in the development of the library system of Louisiana and in the library survey of the South African Union. Mr. Milam's varied library career has been crowned by his exceptional work as A. L. A. secretary since 1920, and Mr. Rader has been the university librarian of his Alma Mater from 1909 until the present time. Mr. Milam, it may be added, is indebted to the University of Oklahoma not only for his education but he found his wife also in that co-ed institution. These three graduates rightfully took prominent parts in the dedicatory exercises, of which full record will be made in a later issue of The Library Journal, and doubtless later Oklahoma graduates or present students will be stimulated by the example of their success to enter the library field. Harvard, the oldest of our universities, has been notably distinguished in the library field by the men it has contributed to the profession, and Oklahoma, the junior State university, is emulating its example.

Representative Collins' speech on our national library, and the applause with which it was received, are indeed gratifying evidences of the interest which Congressmen have in their library, and Mr. Collins is heartily to be commended for his historical review of the library's development and for pointing out the possibilities of purchase which have passed, losing to other libraries collections which might well have been brought together in Washington. But $100,000 in those days seemed more than $1,000,000 seems now, nor was Congress in as appreciative a mood before Dr. Putnam began to make the library the great national institution which it is today. The Librarian of Congress has, however, indicated that much as he might wish the Vollbehr collection, he cannot rightly approve the appropriation by Congress of so large a sum for the special purpose, particularly in view of its generosity in providing for other and more urgent needs of the library. Mr. Collins pointed out the especial desirability of the vellum copy of the Gutenberg Bible, which Mr. Newton prophesies may be worth or at least bring $1,000,000 within a few years, such is the appetite of collectors, but he erred in understanding that this Bible was included in Dr. Vollbehr's offer.* For the purpose of completing the national collection, this volume in itself is almost more important than the Vollbehr proffer of the 3000 incunabula out of the 4500 which he owns or controls.

*A letter arriving from Representative Collins, as we go to press, states that Dr. Vollbehr has now offered 3000 incunabula including the Gutenberg *Bible* on vellum.

The March Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during the coming month

(*Exact date of issue is given when known*)

Biography

Ackerman, Carl W. *George Eastman.* Houghton Mifflin. $5.

Addams, Jave. *The Second Twenty Years at Hull House.* Macmillan. $4.

Angle, Paul M. *New Letters and Papers of Lincoln.* Houghton Mifflin. $5.

Anon. *Krupp.* Dial (March 15). $5.

Cecil, Lord David. *The Stricken Deer, or the Life of Cowper.* Bobbs-Merrill. $5.

Coontz, Robert E. *From the Mississippi to the Sea.* Dorrance. $4.

Couperus, Louis. *Arrogance.* Farrar and Rinehart (March 7). $3.

Dent, Richard C. *The Life Story of King George V.* Dutton. $5.

Gwynn, Dennis. *Daniel O'Connell: the Irish Liberator.* Stokes (March 6). $5.

Hosie, Lady. *Portrait of a Chinese Lady.* Morrow (March 6). $5.

Hurn, Phillip D., and Root, Waverly, L. *The Truth About Wagner.* Stokes (March 13). $3.

Martet, Jean. *The Life of Georges Clemenceau, as Told by Himself to His Secretary.* Longmans, Green (March 1). $5.

Monica, Sister. *The Cross in the Wilderness: A Biography of Pioneer Ohio.* Longmans, Green. $3.50.

Pound, Arthur. *Sir William Johnson: Irish Immigrant, Mohawk War Chief, British Baronet, and American Empire Builder.* Macmillan. $6.

Randell, Captain Jack. *I'm Alone.* Bobbs-Merrill. $3.50.

Seely, J. E. B. *Adventure.* Stokes. $3.50.

Sforza, Count Carlo. *Makers of Modern Europe.* Bobbs-Merrill. $5.

Sheppard, Captain E. *The Life of General Forrest.* Dial (March 15). $5.

Sutley, Zack T. *The Last Frontier.* Macmillan. $4.

Tracy, Henry Chester. *American Naturists.* Dutton. $5.

Wickham, Harvey. *The Unrealists.* Dial (March 15). $3.50.

Literature, History, and Travel

An American Officer. *The Great Crusade.* Dial (March 1). $2.

Ara, Ugo. *The Romance of the Borromean Islands.* Stokes (March 6). $2.50.

Butler, Dom Cuthbert. *The Vatican Council: The Story Told from Inside in Bishop Ullathorne's Letters.* 2 v. Longmans, Green (March 13). $12.

Crane, Stephen. *Collected Poems.* Knopf (March 28). $2.50.

Crockett, William D. and Sarah G. *A Satchel Guide to Europe.* Houghton Mifflin (March 1). $5.

Dunn, Waldo H. *Froude and Carlyle: A Study of the Controversy.* Longmans, Green (March 6). $5.

Escholier, Raymond. *Paris.* Dial (March 5). $4.

Goodwin, Geraint. *Conversations with George Moore.* Knopf (March 28). $3.

Guignebert, Charles. *A Short History of the French People.* 2 v. Macmillan (March 11). $15.

Hoffenstein, Samuel. *Year In, You're Out.* Liveright (March 8). $2.

Housman, Lawrence, trans. *Aucassin and Nicolette* (new printing). Dial (March 1). $2.50.

Imrey, Ferenc. *Through Blood and Ice.* Dutton. $3.75.

Jenkins, Alexander F. *My Argosy and Other Poems.* Stratford. $2.

Lamb, Harold. *The Crusades.* Doubleday-Doran (March 1). $3.

Lowell, Amy. *Poetry and Posts.* Houghton Mifflin. $2.25.

Maynard, Theodore. *De Soto and the Conquistadores.* Longmans, Green (March 5). $3.50.

Milburn, George, ed. *The Hobo's Hornbook.* Washburn. $3.

Rihani, Ameen. *Around the Coasts of Arabia.* Houghton Mifflin. $6.

Sachar, Abram L. *The History of the Jews.* Knopf (March 14). $5.

Schmerhorn, Elizabeth W. *Malta of the Knights.* Houghton Mifflin. $7.50.

Trevelyan, George Macaulay. *Clio, A Muse: and Other Essays* (new edition). Longmans, Green (March 6). $2.50.

Warner, Wellman Joel. *The Wesleyan Movement in the Industrial Revolution.* Longmans, Green (March 6). $5.

Webber, James P. and Hanson H. *Typical Plays for Young People.* (Juvenile.) Houghton Mifflin. $2.

Werner, M. R. *Orderly!* Cape and Smith (March 10). $2.50.
Waugh, Alec. *Hot Countries.* Farrar and Rinehart (March 7). $3.
Willoughby, Barrett. *Sitka: Portal to Romance.* Houghton Mifflin. $3.

Religion and Psychology

Adler, Dr. Alfred. *Problems of Neurosis.* Cosmopolitan (March 1). $3.
Hodgson, Rev. Leonard. *Essays in Christian Philosophy.* Longmans, Green (March 6). $3.50.
Jastrow, Dr. Joseph. *Piloting Your Life.* Greenberg (March 27). $3.50.
Miller, Spencer M., and Fletcher, Joseph F. *The Church and Industry.* Longmans, Green. $2.
Tittle, Ernest Fremont. *The Foolishness of Preaching.* Holt. $2.
Williams, Joseph J. *Hebrewisms of West Africa.* Dial (March 15). $7.50.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

Akeley, Delia J. *Jungle Portraits.* Macmillan. $3.50.
Bell, V. M., and Helser, M. D. *Essentials in the Selection of Meats.* Wiley (March 20).
Camp, Samuel G. *Taking Trout with the Dry Fly.* Macmillan. $2.
Carothers, Neils. *Fractional Money.* Wiley (March 25).
Daglish, Eric Fitch. *The Life Story of Birds.* Morrow (March 6). $3.
Deming, Horace G. *In the Realm of Carbon, a Story of Organic Chemistry.* Wiley (March 25).
Douglas, Paul H. *Real Wages in the United States.* Houghton Mifflin. $7.50.
Fisher, Irving. *The Theory of Interest.* Macmillan. $5.
Hall, Sir A. Daniel. *The Book of the Tulip.* Stokes (March 6). $5.
Hawes, Harry B. *My Friend the Black Bass.* Stokes (March 6). $2.
Hazen, Allen. *Flood Flows.* Wiley (March 20).
Hesses, A. W. *Principles of Coal Property.* Wiley (March 25).
Hunt, Edward Eyre. *An Audit of America.* McGraw-Hill (March 1). $2.
Kerr, Lennox. *Back Door Guest.* Bobbs-Merrill. $3.
King, Mrs. Francis. *From a New Garden.* Knopf (March 28). $3.
Kroms, Arthur Edwin. *The Talkies.* Holt. $2.
Lehmann-Russbüldt, Otto. *War for Profits* (tr. by Pierre Loving). King. $1.75.
Madigan, Thomas F. *Word Shadows of the Great: the Lure of Autograph Collecting.* Stokes (March 1). $5.
Mellor, J. W. *A Comprehensive Treatise on Inorganic and Theoretical Chemistry* (v. 10). Longmans, Green. $20.
Mencken, H. L. *Treatise of the Gods.* Knopf (March 14). $3.
Merriman, Thaddeus, ed. *Merriman's Civil Engineers' Handbook,* 5th edition. Wiley (March 10).
Muller-Lyer, F. *The Evolution of Modern Marriage.* Knopf (March 14). $4.
Reynolds, Helen W. *Dutch Houses.* Brewer and Warren (March 3). $15.
Schnackel. *The Art of Business Thinking.* Wiley (March 1-5).
Sherson, Erroll. *Two Hundred Ways of Cooking Fish.* Stokes (March 20). $1.50.
Tipton, Edna S. *Flowers for Every Occasion.* Stokes (March 6). $3.
Voison, Gaston. *French Cooking for All.* Stokes (March 20). $2.
Weissmuller, Johnny. *Swimming the American Crawl.* Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.
Whatham, Richard. *Meteorology: For Aviator and Layman.* Stokes (Feb. 20). $3.50.
Whitehead, Wilbur C. *Post Mortems: Easy Way to Contract and Auction.* Stokes. $2.50.
Woodman, Mary. *Amusements for Invalids.* Stokes (March 20). $1.50.

Fiction

Ashton-Wolfe, H. *The Forgotten Clue.* Houghton Mifflin. $3.
Atherton, Sarah. *Blow, Whistles, Blow!* Brewer and Warren (March 10). $2.50.
Bacheller, Irving. *A Candle in the Wilderness.* Bobbs-Merrill. $2.
Birmingham, George A. *Wild Justice.* Bobbs-Merrill. $2.
Bullard, Arthur. *Volcano.* Macmillan. $2.
Burns, Vincent G. *The Red Harvest: A Cry for Peace.* Macmillan. $3.75.
Cannan, Joanna. *Orphan of Mars.* Bobbs-Merrill. $2.50.
Cleugh, Sophia. *Song-Bird.* Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.
Daniels, Jonathan. *Clash of Angels.* Brewer and Warren (March 17). $2.50.
Dilnot, Frank. *The Lady Jean.* Holt (March 21). $2.50.
Dorothy, R. D. *Above and Below.* Holt (March 7). $2.50.
Driberg, J. B. *People of the Small Arrow.* Brewer and Warren (Feb. 24). $3.

Ferber, Edna. *Cimarron.* Doubleday, Doran (March 20). $2.50.
Frome, David. *In at the Death.* Longmans, Green (March 5). $2.
Harding, T. Swan. *Aren't Men Rascals?* Dial (March 1). $2.
Holt, Henry. *The Ace of Spades.* Dial (March 1). $2.
Hull, Helen. *The Asking Price.* Coward-McCann (March 28). $2.50.
Huna, Ludwig. *The Bulls of Rome.* Brewer and Warren (March 24). $2.50.
Hyde, Robert. *Winds of Gobi.* Brewer and Warren (March 17). $2.
Irwin, Margaret. *None So Pretty.* Harcourt, Brace (Feb. 27). $2.50.
Irwin, Wallace. *The Days of Her Life.* Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.
Johannsen, Ernst. *Four Infantrymen* (tr. by A. W. Wheen). King. $2.
Jordan, Elizabeth. *The Night Club Mystery.* Century (March 14). $2.
King, Rufus. *Somewhere In This House.* Crime Club (March 7). $2.
Mabie, M. L. *The Saints, the Devil and the King.* Bobbs-Merrill. $2.50.
Magill, Marcus. *Death-in-the-Box.* Lippincott. $2.
Marfield, Dwight. *Mystery of the East Wind.* Dutton. $2.
Mellett, John C. *Ink.* Bobbs-Merrill. $2.
Miln, Louise J. *Rice.* Stokes (March 13). $2.
Moorhead, Elizabeth. *Answer Before Dark.* Bobbs-Merrill. $2.
Morrough, E. R. *The Temple Servant and Other Stories.* Longmans, Green (March 7. $2.50.
Newman, Alfred. *King Haber.* King. $2.50.
Nückel, Otto. *Destiny.* Farrar and Rinehart (March 7). $3.
Parker, Norton S. *The Crimson Dawn.* Dial (March 1). $2.
Pascal, Ernest. *The Age For Love.* Harcourt, Brace (March 20). $2.50.
Poole, Ernest. *The Car of Croesus.* Macmillan. $2.
Powys, Llewelyn. *Apples Be Ripe.* Harcourt, Brace (March 27). $2.50.
Rickert, Edith. *Severn Woods.* Harcourt, Brace (March 6). $2.50.
Rinehart, Mary Roberts. *The Door.* Farrar and Rinehart (March 28). $2.
Roberts, Elizabeth Madox. *The Great Meadow.* Viking Press (March 1). $2.50.
Rutledge, Archibald. *Bolio and Other Dogs.* Stokes (March 13). $2.
Sandburg, Carl. *Potato Face.* Harcourt, Brace (Feb. 27). $2.50.
Seaver, Edwin. *The Company.* Macmillan. $2.
Shea, Theodore. *Durawald.* Stratford. $2.50.
Sherriff, R. C., and Bartlett, Vernon. *Journey's End.* Stokes (March 20). $2.50.
Stair, Grace. *A Lady of France.* Stokes (March 6). $2.50.
Toogood, Granville. *Huntsman of the Sky.* Brewer and Warren (March 3). $2.50.
Wren, Percival C. *Mammon.* Stokes (March 6). $2.

Library Signs

(*Description of signs on page* 216)

I. Allen County, Indiana, deposit signs follow the branch signs in design. They are two-faced on 16-gage galvanized iron with flange for nailing to building or post, painted rough black with gold letters. Size 10 in. x 24 in. and cost $10 each. Made locally.

II. The black and gold shield used by the Wayne County Library, Detroit, Mich., has proved satisfactory in design but not in wearing quality. First ones were made of thin galvanized metal (16 in. x 22 in.) and cost $8 when painted on one side, $11.30 when painted on both. These were found suitable for hanging on the inside of windows, but were too small for outside use, especially when near commercial signs. A similar sign (21 in. x 28 in.), costing $13, painted on both sides, proved a better size. "Experience has taught," states the County Librarian, "not to hang these signs on long chains, but to clamp them firmly close to a scroll bracket, which costs $4.35. The wind soon destroys any sign that can swing about, and the many corners of this one are soon bent. These signs have not withstood the air rifles of small boys or the inroads of the weather. They have rusted within a year or eighteen months, as have the brackets. We are now experimenting with a double sign which uses the same design painted on an oblong of galvanized metal with a wooden frame, 28 in. x 34½ in., costing $25. The background to the black and gold shield is dark green and the wooden frame is black. This sign has had three coats of paint and two of weather-proof varnish, and is to be washed and revarnished annually."

III. California County Library signs. Cost $3.91 each in lots of 100. Size 12 in. x 17 in. They are enameled and wear indefinitely unless some ill-advised person uses them for a target for rocks or guns.

IV. Jennings County Library station sign. Cost $2 each, including the material and painting.

From The Library Schools

Three California Schools for School Librarians

There are three schools in California whose courses are recognized by the State Board of Education for the special credential for school librarians. They are: The University of California, Riverside Library Service School, and San Jose State College. At San Jose the course is especially planned for the training of school and children's librarains. Several programs are offered which lead to both teaching and library credentials.

Los Angeles

The most important event of the month was the action of the California State Board of Education on Jan. 6, which places the Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library on their accredited list. This means that the graduates who have met the other State requirements, such as a stipulated number of college credits in educational courses, may receive a State credential for school library positions, when recommended by the school.

The Library School students had the privilege of visiting the W. A. Clark Library, where were displayed many treasures; among them a copy of *The Nürnberg Chronicle,* 1493, several Shakespeare folios and quartos, first editions of Browning, Tennyson, Dickens, and a large collection of first editions of Dryden and works about him.

Chicago

The University of Chicago Graduate Library School announces that its work for the summer quarter may be carried for credit toward the Master's or Doctor's degrees. Three summer quarters (twelve weeks each) should be sufficient in most instances to complete the resident requirements for the Master's degree. There is the possibility of attending summer terms of six weeks only, since this quarter is divided into two terms. The library school research opportunities are available in the summer under the same faculty members (except Mr. Hanson) that are present during the other quarters, i.e., Mr. Butler, Miss Howe, Mr. Randall and Mr. Waples. In addition, for 1930, Mr. Van Hoesen will direct investigations in bibliography for experienced librarians. The opportunities for teachers in the library field, or for prospective teachers in this field, include: (a) The prerequisite courses in the school of education chosen under the advice and direction of the library school faculty; (b) the course in teaching methods adaptable to the library situation, conducted as nearly as possible as individual research but with group discussions; (c) individual research on teaching problems; (d) and many other possibilities of selection, under the guidance of the library school faculty, from the other departments of the university according to the field of work pursued by the teacher.

Colorado

The thirteenth annual session of the Colorado Agricultural College Library Summer School, Fort Collins, will be held from June 9 to July 25. The course has been accredited by A. L. A. under Type IV of Library Science Summer Courses. It is planned for the librarian who wishes to make herself more effective in her work or to train herself to take charge of the smaller library, and for the teacher who wishes to qualify for teacher librarian in the States that require some training for such positions.

Riverside

To accommodate increased numbers and added courses, the upper story of the Riverside, Cal., library school building was remodelled during the summer and a handsome lecture room provided which can be divided by accordion doors into two excellent classrooms. During the autumn the entire lower story was renovated. Under pressure of applications the enrollment for the year course was increased from twenty-five students, hitherto thought the maximum, to thirty. The session began Dec. 30 with thirty students enrolled, drawn from seven States. The present educational requirement for entrance is two years of college work, but about three-quarters of the class exceed the requirement, half being college graduates.

St. Louis

The month between the two semesters will be devoted entirely to practice work as usual. Assignments have been made to eleven departments and thirteen branches of the St. Louis Public Library; the students specializing in children's work being sent to the children's rooms at branch libraries for contacts with children and experience in story telling. During the month, Friday mornings will be devoted to visits to two university libraries, the Washington University Medical Library, the Missouri Historical Society Library, the Mercantile Library and a printing plant.

The Open Round Table

Errors in A. L. A. Publication

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

At the meeting of local members of the A. L. A. held recently in New York it was reported that one of the recently issued Reading with a Purpose booklets contained many gross misstatements and distortions of fact. I was shocked to learn that our national library organization had puts its *imprimatur* on such a careless piece of work—but I was still more shocked at the unconcern with which this startling revelation was received by the large and representative group of librarians who heard it.

Were we disturbed to discover that our leading professional organization had issued and was recommending to the public a work so bristling with misleading statements? Did anyone inquire how it was that the editorial committee had failed to detect errors which even casual reference to *The World Almanac* or any high school encyclopedia would have disclosed? Was there any demand that this discreditable publication be at once withdrawn from sale out of fairness to the public and out of consideration for the good name of the profession?

Not a bit of it! The assembly received the report with levity and treated the whole matter as a grand joke. They laughed heartily at the statement—sponsored by the A. L. A., mind you!—that Faraday lived long before electricity was known, and that Amundsen went through the Panama Canal four years before it was actually opened. No indignation, no concern. "A good time was had by all."

KARLMANN JACOBSON.

Duplikate Clearing Hous

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Lyk Banquo's gost this wil never down til we get a praktikal solution. H W Wilson's recent artikl wil stimulate tho't. A jeneration ago I propozd such a clearing hous but as ofen was ahed of my tym. Sum milions of duplikate books exist, occupy needed room & do no erthli good. As bookmen we can't advyz the paper mil for whyl meni of them ar useles most of them wd be of servis sumwher. Most librarians lak tym, space & skil enuf to fix pryses without an amount of studi unjustifyd by eni probabl results.

Clearli thez books shd not ly ydl & shd not be destroyd. 1 solution is to sel them for the tryfling prys they wd bring to a great 2nd hand center that wd handl the whol matr simpli to make muni.

Another is to catalog them all & condense the slips in a central buro but this wil cost so much that fu libraries wil do it. Their tym wil do the publik much mor good spent on their working colektion.

My solution seems best. Let each librari ship everi book stil in a readabl condition to a central buro run by A L A or endowd by sum one for the publik good so personal muni-making wd be eliminated & librari trustees wd feel justifyd in shiping their entyr duplikate stok & leaving it to thez disinterested experts to fix fair values. Of cours everi librari shd send to paper mil books too far gone for repair. The rest of them ar our serius problem. At this central buro everi librari shd be credited at aktual cash valu as nearli as experts with wyd & growing experience cd determin. When turnd over to other libraries they shd be charjd at this same prys plainli markt on each book. The Trustees in control of the buro shd hav ful power to sel for old paper ani books they fynd ar not mor valuabl elswher, also to giv or to sel at nominal pryses to poor, strugling libraries or institutions needing mor reading matr. The salaries & other expenses of doing this wd be charjd pro rata to thoz sending books in, whyl thoz buying books wd hav them at the exakt prys markt on each.

This clearing hous shd be wher adequat space cd be had for lo rent or wher it wd be givn by sum one interested. Qyt posibli Carnegie foundation or sum wyz frend of education wd see this oportuniti for usefulnes & pay runing expenses.

Sum wil sugjest several centers to reduce transportation but the advantaj is great of having the entyr stok closeli clasifyd by DC numbers so that a visiting librarian cd look at eni subjekt he needs to strengthen by going to 1 central buro insted of to several rejional ones. It wd help 1000's of libraries & be a great relief to their librarians & trustees if the space & tym now givn to thez useles duplikates cd be saved.

Anithing that is ryt & a real servis to the publik can always be dun. It isn't the question of *if* but *when*. Sooner or later sumbodi wil fynd means for this greatli needed work.

MELVIL DEWEY.

Still Short Five Copies

FIVE *more copies of* THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for Feb. 15, 1929, are needed. Can you supply them at 25c. each?

Complete Sets Compilation

To the Editor of The Library Journal:

The staff of the Reference Department of the Queens Borough Public Library has compiled from *The Union List of Serials* a list of those titles noted as "Complete Sets Generally Found in Large Libraries."

Any library wishing to have a copy of this compilation may write to me: The Queens Borough Public Library, 153-01 Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica, N. Y.

Margaret S. Green,
Reference Librarian.

Wise to Inventory World Court Resources

World affairs have to take their turn upon the stage. At present the act is set in London, and the plot is the limitation of armaments. The World Court discussion stands impatiently in the wings.

When the United States Senate begins its debate upon the question, "Shall the United States participate in the World Court?" the newspaper headlines will echo the sounds that come from Washington, and I have no doubt that reading matter on the World Court will become more popular than ever in public libraries. As it is, we find in Syracuse that no topic is more in demand as debate material, with one exception. Capital punishment is ahead of all other subjects for debate. The World Court ranks ahead of the Eighteenth Amendment and along with Installment Buying and Trial by Jury.

Nor, I suppose, will it be for debate purposes only that demands will be made for library material on the World Court. The Root Proposal will no doubt be the subject for themes and thesis in school and college, and research workers, lawyers and preachers may be coming to us for help before snow ceases flying. When they come they will want what they want pretty promptly.

I am indebted to Field Secretary Ernest Bryan of the World Peace Foundation for a fine list of titles on this subject. This I submit to The Library Journal in the hope that space may be found for it in an early issue.

For research workers the Foundation recommends Bustamente, *The World Court,* (New York, Macmillan Co., 1925); Hudson, *The Permanent Court of International Justice,* (Harvard University Press, 1925); Series A, B, E and F of the publications issued by the Court itself. These series may be procured, in the United States, from the World Peace Foundation, Boston.

Searchers for legal and historical data will be interested in: Harriman, *The Constitution at the Cross-roads,* (George H. Doran Co., 1925); Ralston, *International Arbitration from Athens to Locarno,* Part V. *The Permanent Court of International Justice,* (Stanford University Press, 1929); together with the source material named above, which the Court itself publishes.

When only the various aspects of United States participation in the Court are needed, the inquirer may be referred to: Jessup, *The United States and the World Court,* (World Peace Foundation, Boston, 1929); Keller & Hatvany, *The United States and the International Court,* (New York, T. Seltzer, 1925); Harriman, *The Constitution at the Cross-roads,* mentioned above.

Among the general works recommended are: Hill, *The Problem of a World Court,* (Longmans, Green & Co., 1927); Hudson, *The World Court,* 1922-1929, (Boston, World Peace Foundation, 1929); Fachiri, *The Permanent Court of International Justice,* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1925), together with Bustamente: *The World Court,* and Ralston, *International Arbitration from Athens to Locarno,* Part V, which were previously listed.

In view of the importance of an informed public opinion on this great matter it would seem to me worth while for libraries to inventory the resources they have concerning the World Court and add to these resources if the present supply is inadequate.

Paul M. Paine, *Librarian,*
Syracuse, N. Y., Public Library.

Index to Stories of Hymns

Twelve books on the history and content of familiar hymns are conveniently analyzed in the *Index to Stories of Hymns* compiled by Alice M. Richardson, cataloger and in charge of the Departmental Library of Religious Education, Hartford Seminary Foundation Library (Yardley, Pa., F. S. Cook & Son, 1929. bds. 76p. 50c.). Titles only of hymns are listed. An interesting appendix suggests pictures that may be used with certain hymns—and a statue in the case of Augustus Saint Gaudens' "The Puritan," which illustrates "How Firm a Foundation." Wartburg Castle is a happy choice for Martin Luther's "Ein' Feste Burg."

In the Library World

The Vollbehr Proffer and the Gutenberg Bible

IN A speech in the House of Representatives on Feb. 7, Representative Collins from Mississippi spoke on the Vollbehr Collection of Incunabula. He stated that the greatest single accession ever made to the Library of Congress was in 1867, when the historical library collected by Peter Force of Washington was purchased by an act of Congress for $100,000. During the Spofford régime of the library the annual appropriation never exceeded $23,000, but Dr. Putnam, on taking office, immediately saw the inadequacy of the funds supplied by Congress, and within four years the appropriation had been raised to $100,000 per annum besides $3,000 for the law library and $1,500 for books for the Supreme Court. Ever since that time appropriations ranging from $90,000 to $105,000 annually have been made for the purchase of books and other material for the library. During Dr. Putnam's thirty years of incumbency the library has grown so rapidly that it numbers now approximately 4,000,000 books and pamphlets, over 1,000,000 maps, over 1,000,000 pieces of music, nearly 500,000 prints, uncounted manuscripts and transcripts estimated as well over 1,000,000 pieces, over 70,000 bound volumes of newspapers, and is surpassed in number of books and pamphlets only by the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. The annual accession of books and pamphlets is about 170,000. Congress has in no sense been small or stingy with its library. In several instances, however, mistakes have been made in not taking advantage of unusual offers of valuable collections. For example, Congress had an opportunity to buy the library of George Washington and failed to take advantage of the offer. Another example was the original manuscript of Washington's *Farewell Address*. But perhaps the greatest loss of all resulted in the failure of Congress to purchase the library of George Bancroft, consisting of 14,606 volumes of printed books, 486 volumes of manuscripts, and 4648 pamphlets, offered to the Government for $75,000. The Congress now has an opportunity to add still further to the greatness and richness of its library. The great collection of incunabula—fifteenth century printed books—belonging to Dr. Otto H. F. Vollbehr of Berlin, a collection unequaled in America and incomparable in its completeness and the beauty of its specimens, can be secured for our library for $1,500,000, about half its actual value. "Standing at the head of this rich collection of 3000 cradle books," states Mr. Collins, "is the Gutenberg or 42-line *Bible* on vellum, aptly called the Incunabulum Incunabulorum—the greatest of all the incunabula. The *Bible*, which our Christian civilization has termed the book of books, is represented in this collection by the most perfect example of fifteenth-century printing, done on vellum or parchment."

How the Gutenberg Bible has risen in value is shown by the following chronological table of recorded prices for the only remaining specimens on vellum:

Gaignat sale, 1769 A. D.	$400
MacCarthy sale, 1817 A. D.	1,192
Perkins sale, 1873 A. D.	16,190
Hoe sale, 1911 A. D.	50,000
St. Paul cloister sale, 1926 A. D.	305,000

A. Edward Newton, perhaps the greatest foremost American bibliophile, says in his *Greatest Book in the World* (1925): "If we can imagine, in the far-off future, a Gutenberg *Bible* coming up for sale, some wise rich man or richly endowed museum might gladly pay a million dollars for it."

Multi-Counter Saves Time

A VERY simple machine for making counts of all sorts, especially for the counting of circulation, is the Multi-counter, used in the Montclair, N. J., Free Public Library. It is capable of recording desired variations at a moment's notice. With a circulation of 500 cards, it saves between twenty and thirty minutes of an assistant's time. This machine is one frequently seen in cafeterias for counting the articles of food sold.

Severance Bequests

WESTERN RESERVE University has received by bequest the library of the late Prof. Allen Dudley Severance, containing about 1150 volumes. The books in this collection lie mainly in the field of Medieval History and the Protestant Reformation, extending from the times of Constantine to the French Revolution. Among the many valuable works in the collection are two incunabula, one of these being a fine copy of the first edition of the *Nuremberg Chronicle*. A fund of $5,000 is also received by bequest of Professor Severance, the income of which is to be spent for the purchase of additional books for the collection.

Three Recent Bills Before Congress

I—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Joint Committee on the Library the sum of $1,500,000 for the purchase of the collection of 3000 incunabula to be deposited in the Library of Congress and known as the Herbert Putnam collection of incunabula.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay to the Joint Committee on the Library, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,500,000 to be by them applied to the purchase of the collection of three thousand incunabula, now owned by Doctor Otto H. F. Vollbehr, of Berlin, Germany, and that said collection be deposited in the library of Congress and remain a part thereof, to be known as the Herbert Putnam collection of incunabula.

II—To provide books for the adult blind.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of providing books for the adult blind there is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually to the Library of Congress, in addition to appropriations otherwise made to said Library, the sum of $75,000, which sum shall be expended under the direction of the Librarian of Congress for the purchase and the publication of books for the blind, such books to be loaned to blind residents of the United States, including the several States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia.

Sec. 2. In order to facilitate the prompt and economical circulation of such books among the blind people of the United States, the Librarian of Congress may arrange with such local public libraries as he may judge appropriate to serve as local or regional centers for the circulation of such books, under such conditions and regulations as he may prescribe. In the lending of such books preference shall at all times be given to the needs of blind persons who have been honorably discharged from the United States military or naval service.

III—To authorize the designation of depositories for public documents, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Superintendent of Documents is authorized and directed, under regulations prescribed by the Joint Committee on Printing, to designate as a depository of public documents any college, university, society, or public library applying therefore if he should upon investigation determine that such library has a legitimate need for such documents and adequate facilities to care for them and make them useful: *Provided,* That the Librarian of Congress is authorized on request to advise with the Superintendent of Documents as to whether or not the library making application fulfills the requirements above specified: *Provided further,* That the total number of depository libraries, exclusive of those mentioned in Section 4 of this Act, shall at no time exceed one thousand.

Sec. 2. Every library applying for designation as a depository under this Act shall specify the classes of public documents it desires to receive; and the Superintendent of Documents is authorized to distribute to each such library the classes of documents desired, if he determines that such classes are consistent with the purposes of the library. He may also upon like application at any time change the classes of documents to be distributed to any depository library.

Sec. 3. Whenever the Superintendent of Documents has reason to believe that a depository library no longer conforms to the requirements for depository libraries provided in this Act, he is authorized, after thirty days' notice, to strike such library from the list of depositories of public documents: *Provided,* That no final action under this section shall be taken without the approval of the Librarian of Congress: *Provided further,* That no existing depository library shall be stricken from the list for a period of two years from the date of the passage of this Act, except as provided in Section 70 of the Act of Jan. 12, 1895.

Sec. 4. The limitations of this Act shall not apply to the following libraries:

(a) State libraries;
(b) Territorial libraries;
(c) Libraries of land-grant colleges;
(d) Libraries of executive departments in Washington, District of Columbia;
(e) The United States Military Academy and the United States Naval Academy libraries;
(f) The Alaska Historical Society and Museum Library, Juneau, Alaska;
(g) The Philippine Library and Museum; and
(h) The American Antiquarian Society Library, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Sec. 5. Upon request of the Superintendent of Documents, the Public Printer is hereby authorized and directed either to increase or diminish the number of copies of publications furnished for distribution to designated depositories, so that the number of copies delivered shall be equal to the number of libraries on the list.

Sec. 6. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to conduct any investigation authorized in this Act and to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 7. Nothing in this Act, except the limitation as to number of depository libraries, shall be construed as repealing or modifying any existing law providing for the designation of depositories other than as provided herein.

Sabbatical Leaves for Professional Workers

The Board of Trustees of the Montclair Free Public Library voted to adopt at once the Grand Rapids Public Library's plan for sabbatical leaves for its professional workers. The plan reads as follows:

"Extra leaves of absence with pay are granted to full-time senior assistants, chiefs of departments, the assistant librarian, and the librarian once in five years, to consist of three months in addition to the annual vacation, for the sole purpose either of travel outside of the United States or of full-time study in some accredited institution.

"These leaves will be granted within the discretion of the librarian at such times as the public business will permit.

"Sabbatical leave may be divided up so that assistants may use their vacations and some unused sabbatical leave to go to summer sessions of a college or university for a series of years."

Book News

Book Club Selections

(for March)

AMERICAN BUSINESS BOOK LEAGUE

Wall Street: the Power Behind the Market, by Earl Sparling. Greenberg.

Important and mysterious figures who move behind the stock market, manipulate its fluctuations and supply the drama.

BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB

The Crusades, by Harold Lamb. Doubleday, Doran.

The colour story of the Crusaders presented through the deeds of the Conquerors at the Holy Land, by the author of *Ghengis Khan.*

BOOK LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Gladiator, by Philip Wylie. Knopf.

A satire on an invincible man, who shared the isolation of geniuses and with them learned the inflexibility of man's slow evolution.

CATHOLIC BOOK CLUB

Glaucester, by James B. Connolly. Scribner.

Collected stories of the Gloucester fishing fleet.

CRIME CLUB

Somewhere In This House, by Rufus King. Crime Club.

DETECTIVE STORY CLUB

The Ticker-Tape Murder, by Milton Propper. Harper.

A stock market mystery.

FREETHOUGHT BOOK CLUB

Up From Methodism, by Herbert Asbury. Knopf.

JUNIOR LITERARY GUILD

Garran the Hunter (boys and girls 8-12), by Herbert Best. Doubleday, Doran.

Red Coats and Blue (girls 12-16), by Harriette R. Campbell. Harper.

The Life Story of Birds (boys 12-16), by Eric Fitch Daglish. Morrow.

LITERARY GUILD

The Great Meadow, by Elizabeth Madox Roberts. Viking Press.

A tale of pioneer life at the time of the Revolution.

PAPER BOOKS

My Reminiscences as a Cowboy, by Frank Harris. Paper Books.

Reveals the exciting years spent by the author as a cowpuncher on the Texas border and on the Great Trail, bringing a herd of 3500 cattle from the Southwest into Chicago.

Best Sellers

(from the Book Stores)

FICTION

Remarque. *All Quiet on the Western Front.* Little, Brown. $2.50.

Hemingway. *A Farewell to Arms.* Scribner. $2.50.

Tomlinson. *All Our Yesterdays.* Harper. $2.50.

Wharton. *Hudson River Bracketed.* Appleton. $2.50.

Brush. *Young Man of Manhattan.* Farrar & Rinehart. $2.

De La Roche. *Whiteoaks of Jalna.* Little, Brown. $2.50.

Komroff. *Coronet.* Coward-McCann. $3.

Erskine. *Sincerity.* Bobbs-Merrill. $2.50.

Walpole. *Hans Frost.* Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

Lincoln. *Blair's Attic.* Coward-McCann. $2.

NON-FICTION

Sale. *The Specialist.* Specialist Pub. Co. $1.

Bowers. *The Tragic Era.* Houghton, Mifflin. $5.

Dimnet. *The Art of Thinking.* Simon & Schuster. $2.50.

Halliburton. *New Worlds to Conquer.* Bobbs-Merrill. $5.

Fay. *Franklin, the Apostle of Modern Times.* Little, Brown. $3.

Ludwig. *July '14.* Putnam. $3.50.

Brown. *Grandmother Brown's Hundred Years.* Little, Brown. $3.

Thurber & White. *Is Sex Necessary?* Harper. $2.

Cantor. *Caught Short.* Simon & Schuster. $1.

Jeans. *The Universe Around Us.* Macmillan. $4.50.

English Book Society

F. TENNYSON JESSE'S *The Lacquer Lady,* published in February by Macmillan, was the December selection of the English Book Society—the judges of which are J. C. Squire, Clemence Dane, Hugh Walpole, Sir James Barrie, and Arnold Bennett.

A Furniture Bibliography

A BIBLIOGRAPHY of the books on "Furniture," in the Fine Arts Department of the Detroit Public Library, has recently been published. This booklet will be mailed free to libraries requesting it, and inclosing 5 cents for postage.

Book Reviews

Literary Prizes for 1928 and 1929

Nobel Prize for literature ($40,000) awarded to Sigrid Undset (1928.)
To Thomas Mann. (1929.)

Pulitzer Prizes:
History ($2,000) to Fred Albert Shannon for *The Organization and Administration of the Union Army,* 1861-1865. (1929.)
Biography ($1,000) to Burton J. Hendrick for *The Training of an American: The Earlier Life and Letters of Walter H. Page.* (1929.)
Drama ($1,000) to Elmer L. Rice for *Street Scene.* (1929.)
Poetry ($1,000) to Stephen V. Benét for *John Brown's Body.* (1929.)
Fiction ($1,000) to Julia Peterkin for *Scarlet Sister Mary.* (1929.)

The John Newbery Medal was awarded to Eric P. Kelly for *The Trumpeter of Krakow.* (1929.)

The O. Henry Memorial Prizes:
($500) to Walter Duranty's *The Parrot.*
($250) to Marjory Stoneman Douglas's *The Peculiar Treasure of Kings.*
($100) to Zona Gale's *Bridal Pond.*

The Dial Award ($2,000) for distinguished service to American letters was presented to Kenneth Burke.

Boys' Life and Little, Brown Co.'s prize of $4,000 for the best story based on the Boy Scout oath and law was awarded to Russell Gordon Carter for *Three Points of Honor.* (1929.)

Little, Brown & Co.'s prize of $2,500 for the best unpublished work on American history went to Ulrich B. Phillips for *Life and Labor in the Old South.* (1929.)

The Harper Prize Novel Contest ($2,000) was awarded to Julian Green for *The Dark Journey.* (1929.)

The Dutton-Methuen $2,500 prize mystery story contest was won by N. A. Temple-Ellis for *The Inconsistent Villains.*

The Crime Club's Scotland Yard prize contest for $2,500 was given to Mrs. Kay Cleaver Strahan for *Footprints.* (1929.)

The Atlantic Prize ($5,000) for the most interesting biography was awarded to Mrs. Herbert D. Brown for *Grandmother Brown's Hundred Years,* 1827-1927. (1929.)

The Longmans, Green Juvenile Fiction Contest ($2,000) was awarded to Charles J. Finger for *Courageous Companions.* (1929.)

The Houghton Mifflin Co. and American Legion Monthly's $25,000 prize for the best war novel was divided equally between William T. Scanlon's *God Have Mercy Upon Us* and Miss Mary Lee's *It's a Great War.* (1929.)

Eunice Rockwood Oberly Memorial Prize awarded every two years for the best bibliography in the field of agriculture or the related sciences was given to Mrs. Annie M. Hannay for *Control of Production of Agricultural Products by Government.* (1929.)

The Hawthornden Prize (£100) went to Siegfried Sassoon's *Memoirs of a Fox-Hunting Man.* (1928.)

The James Tait Black Memorial Prize for the best novel was awarded to Siegfried Sassoon for *Memoirs of a Fox-Hunting Man.* (1928.)

The James Tait Black Memorial Prize for the best biography was awarded to John Buchan for *Montrose.* (1928.)

The Bibliographical Society of London's gold medal for distinguished work in bibliography without restriction as to nationality or membership of the society was awarded to Dr. Wilberforce Eames, bibliographer of the New York Public Library. (1929.)

The Femina-Vie Heureuse Prizes went to Madame Dominique Dunois for *Georgette Garu* and Julian Green for *The Closed Garden.* (1928.)

Bound Newspapers for Sale

Iowa State Teachers' College, Cedar Falls, Iowa, has the following bound newspapers for sale:
Chicago Times Herald, April 22, 1898-Sept. 24, 1898, inc.
Chicago Herald Examiner, January, 1909-December, 1918, inc.
Chicago Tribune, January, 1919-July, 1929, inc.

Elusive Quotations

A column designed to assist in the location of quotations and poems which cannot be found through the usual channels of anthologies and books of reference. Send replies to The Library Journal.

N. Y. S. L.—Requests the origin and signification of:
"The goose honks (or hangs) high."

E. W. B.—Requests the author, title, and source of:
"Far, far away, like bells at evening pealing,
The voice of Jesus sounds over land and sea;
And ladened souls by thousands meekly stealing,
King Shepherd, turn their weary steps to thee."

H. P. T.—Requests any information about the source of:
"And Greece arose sublimely free."

Book Selection on World Affairs, VI
International Organization

The World Peace Foundation Mobilizes the Opinions of Experts Throughout the United States

Potter, Pitman B. *Introduction to the Study of International Organization.* (14 votes) Century. 1928. $4.

"A clear, critical statement of present-day status of international organization."

Recommended as Advanced by Berdahl, Gatke; as Intermediate by Barnett, Goodrich, Mander, Russell, Stone; as Elementary by Friedrich, Hickok, Hill, Houghton, Potter, Van der Zee.

Buell, R. L. *International Relations.* (9 votes) Holt. 1929. $5.

"A clean-cut analysis of the fundamental forces of international relations and their expression in international organization."

Recommended as Advanced by Berdahl, Gatke, Kirby; as Intermediate by Houghton, Mander; as Elementary by Jerome, Russell, Stone.

Moon, Parker T. *Imperialism and World Politics.* (7 votes) Macmillan. 1926. $3.50.

"A splendid statement of the economic forces working through and behind present-day economic organizations."

Recommended as Advanced by Berdahl, Gatke, Kirby; as Intermediate by Houghton, Russell; as Elementary by Jerome, Stone.

Howard-Ellis, C. *Origin, Structure and Working of the League of Nations.* (6 votes) Houghton. 1928. $7.

"Excellent work on an aspect of international organization which should be given particular attention."

Recommended as Advanced by Berdahl, Goodrich, Potter, Russell; as Intermediate by Kirby; as Elementary by Hill.

Hudson, Manley O. *Permanent Court of International Justice and the Question of American Participation.* (6 votes) Harvard. 1925. $4.

"A learned treatment of the World Court by one who is eminently qualified to do it."

Recommended as Advanced by Barnett, Goodrich, Houghton, Kirby, Stone, Van der Zee.

Bustamante y Sirvén, A. S. de. *World Court.* (5 votes) Macmillan. 1925. $3.

"A most comprehensive treatment."

Recommended as Advanced by Houghton, Potter, Stone, Van der Zee; as Intermediate by Hill.

Potter, P. B., and West, R. L. *International Civics.* (5 votes) Macmillan. 1927. $1.60.

"A 'book of much merit, written particularly for intermediate or elementary purposes.'"

Recommended as Intermediate by Berdahl; as Elementary by Barnett, Goodrich, Hill, Houghton.

Baker, P. J. N. *League of Nations at Work.* (4 votes) Harcourt. 1926. $4.

"A valuable description."

Recommended as Advanced by Berdahl, Houghton; as Intermediate by Goodrich; as Elementary by Kirby.

Bowman, Isaiah. *New World.* (4 votes) World Book Corp. 1928. $4.80.

"Comprehensive scientific treatment of the geography and economic foundations of international organization and cooperation."

Recommended as Advanced by Berdahl; as Intermediate by Potter, Russell; as Elementary by Stone.

Hershey, A. S. *Essentials of International Public Law and Organization.* (4 votes) Macmillan. 1927. $4.75.

"Devoted primarily to international law, but essential to any library on international affairs."

Recommended as Intermediate by Mander; as Elementary by Houghton, Potter, Van der Zee.

Poole, D. C. *Conduct of Foreign Relations Under Modern Democratic Conditions.* (4 votes) Yale University Press. 1924. $2.

"Excellent analysis of the problem of control of diplomacy."

Recommended as Advanced by Goodrich, Potter; as Intermediate by Friedrich, Stone.

Ralston, J. H. *Law and Procedure of International Tribunals.* (4 votes) Stanford University Press. 1926. $5.

"Technical and scholarly treatise."

Recommended as Advanced by Hill, Houghton, Potter, Van der Zee.

Shotwell, J. T. *War as an Instrument of National Policy and Its Renunciation in the Pact of Paris.* (4 votes) Harcourt. 1929. $3.50.

"The history and meaning of the Kellogg Pact by one who can speak with authority."

Recommended as Advanced by Barnett, Goodrich, Russell, Stone.

Buell, R. L., and others. *Europe: a History of*

Cooperating Professors: James D. Barnett, University of Oregon; Clarence A. Berdahl, University of Illinois; Herbert W. Briggs, Cornell University; Carl Joachim Friedrich, Harvard University; Robert Moulton Gatke, Willamette University; Leland M. Goodrich, Brown University; C. H. Hamlin, Atlantic Christian College; Charles T. Hickok, Coe College; Norman L. Hill, University of Nebraska; N. D. Houghton, University of Arizona; W. J. Jerome, Linfield College; Ethyn M. Kirby, Wells College; L. A. Mander, University of Washington; Pitman B. Potter, University of Wisconsin; Frank M. Russell, University of California; Donald L. Stone, Dartmouth College, Jacob Van der Zee, State University of Iowa.

In presenting this selected list of books on International Organization, the World Peace Foundation aims to offer a guide to the best available material as recommended by composite expert opinion. To the end that these titles be indeed the most worth while the Foundation asked a large number of college professors teaching in the various fields relating to international affairs to recommend the best available books —elementary, intermediate and advanced—in the realm of their particular interest. All of the titles included here were recommended by three or more different professors and are arranged in the order of votes received. It is hoped that not only libraries, but study groups and individuals as well will find this list useful. The complete list of all titles on International Organization recommended as a result of this survey will be sent upon request.

Ten Years. (3 votes) Macmillan. 1928. $2.50.

"A general survey of Europe since the Peace Treaty."

Recommended as Intermediate by Mander; as Elementary by Kirby, Stone.

Hughan, J. W. *Study of International Government.* (3 votes) Crowell. 1923. $2.75.

"A useful book tracing international government historically."

Recommended as Elementary by Potter, Russell, Van der Zee.

Rappard, W. E. *International Relations as Viewed from Geneva.* (3 votes) Yale University Press. 1925. $2.50.

"Stimulating study of the League of Nations in non-technical spirit."

Recommended as Advanced by Goodrich, Houghton; as Intermediate by Potter.

Satow, Sir E. *Guide to Diplomatic Practice.* 2 v. (3 votes) Longmans. 1922. $14.

"Comprehensive and scholarly treatise."

Recommended as Advanced by Hill, Potter, Van der Zee.

Satow, Sir E. *International Congresses and Conferences.* (3 votes) Out of print.

"Deals with one phase of international organization frequently ignored."

Recommended as Advanced by Hill, Van der Zee; as Intermediate by Friedrich.

Williams, B. S. *State Security and the League of Nations.* (3 votes) Johns Hopkins. 1927. $2.75.

"Technical and profound, but . . . very lucid."

Recommended as Advanced by Barnett, Goodrich, Potter.

The Library and Modern Education Discussed

The twentieth meeting of the Puget Sound Library Club occurred in Rhodes Brothers' Department Store on Friday, Dec. 27, 1929, with an attendance of sixty-six representing libraries. The program deviated from the usual one of this club in that the executive officer did not make the principal talk. The subject discussed was "The Influence of Modern Education on the Work of the Public Library." Mr. H. F. Hunt, Assistant Superintendent of the Tacoma Public Schools, discussed the subject from the point of view of an educator, and Mrs. Louretta C. George, in charge of the Teachers' Room of the Seattle Public Library, talked from the angle of the work in a large public library. Miss Mary Lytle, of the Ballard High School Library, Seattle, gave a concise account of the past performance and future aims of the Library Section of the Washington State Education Association.

The electing committee brought in the name of Rosamond T. McCready of Auburn for president for the next meeting, which will convene at her pleasure.

Pennsylvania Library Club

A meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held Monday evening, Feb. 10, in the Lecture Room of the Free Library, Logan Square. In the absence of the president, A. Edward Newton, Esq., Mr. Ashhurst took the chair and called the meeting to order.

Mr. Ashhurst then read a resolution submitted by the committee appointed by the president at the meeting on Nov. 18, 1929, expressing the deep regret of the members of the Club at the death of Dr. Thomas Lynch Montgomery.

In introducing the speaker of the evening, Mrs. Anna Robeson Burr, whose address was on "The Carson Collection; the Giver and the Gift," Mr. Ashhurst said he had hoped that Mr. Hampton L. Carson would have lived to tell the Club about his wonderful gift to the Free Library, but since Mr. Carson had died, Mrs. Burr was the person to tell of the collection because for many years she had been associated with Mr. Carson in working with his books. Slides were shown of portraits of Mr. Carson as a child and as an adult; of famous lawyers whose books are in the collection; with title-pages and a few letters and manuscripts showing signatures of early famous jurists. "Mr. Carson took great interest," said Mrs. Burr, "in books which had had distinguished owners." Mrs. Burr said that a possession like the Carson Collection places the Free Library in the same class as the famous Bodleian Library.

California School Library Association, Northern Section

The California School Library Association, Northern Section, held its annual meeting with the Library Section of the California Teachers' Association, Bay Section, in the University High School Library, Oakland, Dec. 18, 1929. Mr. Milton J. Ferguson, State librarian, gave a very interesting account of his trip to South Africa. He told of the libraries there, and of his contact with many interesting people. Mrs. Helen H. White, McClymonds High School, Oakland, who was fortunate in being in Rome at the time of the Library and Bibliographical Congress, gave us a very entertaining account of the meeting and of her experiences while there. Polly R. Hatch, Polytechnic High School, San Francisco, spoke on "The Highlights of the Santa Barbara Meeting," this being an account of the delightful joint meeting of the northern and southern sections held in the spring.

School Library News

Books Overdue and Lost

THE FOLLOWING data on overdue books and book losses, methods used in recovering books and some explanation as to why books disappear was compiled by Miss Faye I. Beebe, librarian of the Southeastern High School of Detroit, and presented in a paper before the Michigan Library Association, School Section, in October.

Procedure Regarding Overdues Quite General in High Schools

1. A member of the student council is chairman of the house library committee, cooperating with the library staff. The council chooses, under the direction of the librarian, a student assistant for house duty each period during the day, whose work is:
   (a) To see that library notices are read.
   (b) To distribute overdue slips.
   (c) To check on library attendance.
2. Use of different colored notices sent out for first, second or third warning. Each color represents state of librarian's temper at time of sending. The third, or final notice (which is red) refuses class admittance to the student until overdue book is returned, replaced or paid for.
3. Overdue notices placed in class room teacher's box after program of student has been consulted. These notices are given out at beginning of a class period (Math., Hist., Eng.). Delinquents are supposed to report to the library some time during the day. Second and third notices are sent if necessary.
   (a) If all signs fail, report cards are withheld until book is returned.
   (b) Library blacklist.
   (c) Merit system (citizenship).
4. Councilors report names of delinquents to teachers in charge of grade room, study-hall or home-room.
5. Parents are notified by phone or a letter is sent from the principal as a last resort.

Recovery of Lost Books

1. The student pays for the overdue book which becomes lost.
   (a) If he pays cash, full value is not charged.
   (b) He may pay cash or work in the library at the rate of 25 cents an hour.
   (c) If he refuses to meet payment, the matter is placed in the hands of the house principal.
2. At the end of the semester, students having fines or overdue books out are not allowed to pass into the next grade.
3. All students graduating, transferring to another school, or merely checking out of school must receive an O. K. from the library before he is given his credentials. If a student leaves school without this contact with the library (which occasionally happens in the case of transfers to special adjustment schools or sudden withdrawal of a child) the following methods are used:
   (a) Send notice to home, or telephone.
   (b) Notify library of the school to which he has been transferred.
   (c) Ask main library if he has a public library card and, if he has, notify branch.
4. Some schools check up at the door at the end of each hour. Others use a "conscience barrel" under the stairway or in the hall, where the absent-minded student may return his collection.
5. In one school, outside of Michigan, they have practically closed shelves, and because of this claim to lose very few books.
6. At the end of the semester, students are required to make a general overhauling of lockers, brief cases and any other sort of stowaway place for books.
   (a) At this time lost treasures are returned and no fines charged. Occasionally some culprit escapes the moral issue this way; but on the whole, books returned in this manner are really involuntarily mislaid volumes.
7. A Detroit librarian made the suggestion that losses might be reduced if we could secure an individual whose duty would be to recover outstanding books for all high schools in a city.
8. The names of delinquents are given to the attendance officer, who in addition to his numerous duties must also act as a collector of books. Sometimes this works—it all depends on the personality of the attendance officer.
9. At the close of school in June, when the lockers are opened, books from the public library and from the high school library are collected.

Causes of Student's Book Losses

1. Too little time in assignment.
2. Too much teacher insistence on one title.
3. Too much general pressure of work.
4. Too heavy a premium upon special individual accomplishment, which makes a "fellow" almost steal to win.
5. Not enough group usage.
6. Not enough previous study of library's resources before assignments.
7. Libraries used for parties outside of school hours.
8. No trained assistant; library in charge of student or teacher during noon hour of librarian.

Partial Solution to Problem

1. Combined study between faculty and librarian of the library's resources.
2. Best method of getting the most out of these resources.
3. Student participation in problem and solution.
4. Adherence to regulations once adopted.
5. Report of failures back to teacher, librarian and student group for reorganization.
6. Library in charge of trained librarian or assistant at all times.

Not Fiction

A RECENT publication of the Yale University Press, *The Kingdom of Saint James: A Narrative of the Mormons,* written by Milo M. Quaife, is a book which condenses the fruit of more than ten years' effort on the part of the author to re-create the history of Saint James and his kingdom, who had a very real existence in the Great Lakes region three-quarters of a century ago.

Among Librarians

Marriages

Herbert B. Anstaett, Columbia '27, librarian of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., was married on September 3, 1929, to Alice Fowler.

Marian R. Clark, Wisconsin '24, was married to Henry L. Cecil on June 22.

Viarda M. Clark, Wisconsin '22, was married on June 22 to Horace A. Brubeck, and is making her home in New York City.

Fannie Cox, Wisconsin '14 and Columbia '28, instructor in Bibliography at the School of Library Science, Drexel Institute, was married in December to Gardner Hendrie and is living at 44 Forrest Ave., Morton, Delaware County, Pa.

Bingham R. Downs, Columbia '27, and Anna Elizabeth Crooks, Columbia '27, were married August 17, 1929, at Newark, Del. Mr. and Mrs. Downs are living in Waterville, Me., where Mr. Downs is librarian of Colby College.

Margaret Dunham, Columbia '28, was married on May 1 to John Edsall.

Anna Guss, Columbia '28, was married to Obed Williamson at Omaha, Neb., on August 31. Mrs. Williamson is acting as assistant librarian at the Horace Mann School for Boys, New York City, while her husband is working for his doctor's degree at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Virginia Hinners, Wisconsin '20, was married on June 8 to Spencer B. Meredith. They are making their home in New York City.

Marjorie Kennedy, Columbia '28, assistant in the Catalog Department of Columbia University Library, was married to Roy H. Carpenter at Ossining, N. Y., on June 29.

Frances Elizabeth Newman, Columbia '27, was married on September 18, 1929, to Vernon Martin Albers, at Morganfield, Ky.

Christine Ross, Wisconsin '26, was recently married to Dr. Frank McNamee, an eye and throat specialist. Their home is in Kamloops, British Columbia, where Mrs. McNamee is on the new library board, and, since there is no librarian, is doing most of that work and training volunteers as assistants.

Grace M. Stingly, Wisconsin '18, was married on June 29 to Walter W. Mason. Mrs. Mason is continuing her work as county librarian, Rochester, Ind.

Iva C. Watson, N. Y. S. '24, was married on June 8, 1929, to Harry R. Davidson. Her new address is Edwardsville, Ill.

Public Libraries

Siri Andrews, Wisconsin '16, instructor in children's work, University of Washington Library School, has added fresh laurels to her work as translator of Scandinavian children's books. Two from the Swedish are *Aunt Green, Aunt Brown and Aunt Lavender,* and *Olle's Ski Trip,* both published by Harper. One from the Norwegian is *Olaf, Lofoten Fisherman,* published by Longmans, Green.

Grace W. Estes, Wisconsin '16, joined the staff of the New York Public Library on Jan. 1. As her first assignment she is to have charge of the Columbia sub-branch, a little branch for adults only, in Columbia University's library building.

Hail Fischer, Wisconsin '25, who has been on the staff of the University of Wyoming Library, Laramie, since 1928, was made head cataloger on Dec. 1.

William E. Foster, librarian of the Providence, R. I., Public Library for more than half a century, has been elected librarian emeritus and Clarence E. Sherman, present associate librarian, has been named librarian.

Alice A. Frost, Wisconsin '19, joined the staff of the Seattle Public Library in September as assistant to the head of the Circulation Department.

Hester Thompson, B.A. (British Columbia) and a graduate of Michigan Library Training School, is spending the year in the Reference Division of the Toronto Public Library in place of Miss Marie Tremaine, who has a Carnegie Scholarship at University College, London, England.

Special Libraries

Frances McManus, Drexel '29, is teaching library practice at the McCall Continuation School, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mary L. Marshall, Wisconsin '14, was elected treasurer of the Medical Library Association of America in September, 1929. She is now not only librarian of the Orleans Parish Medical Society Library, but also of the Tulane Medical School Library, jointly administered.

Leda Wadsworth, formerly with the Carnegie Public Library, Ogden, Utah, has accepted a position with the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library.

Ruby M. Wilson has recently joined the library staff of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. She was formerly employed in the Evansville Public Library, Evansville, Ind.

Opportunities

This column is open to librarians

United States Civil Service Examinations

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following open competitive examinations:

Junior Librarian, $2,000 a year.
Library Assistant, $1,800 a year.
Junior Library Assistant, $1,620 a year.
Minor Library Assistant, $1,260 a year.
Library Aide, $1,020 a year.

Applications for the above-named positions must be on file with the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than March 25.

The examinations are to fill vacancies in the Departmental Service, Washington, D. C., and in positions requiring similar qualifications.

The entrance salaries are as indicated above. Higher-salaried positions are filled through promotion.

Full information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city.

Wanted—Cataloger of at least five years' experience, two or three of which have been spent in cataloging serial publications. Salary, $1,800-$1,900. Apply to Baker Library, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University.

Wanted—For the months of May and June, a trained librarian to substitute in the Circulation Department of the Englewood, N. J., Public Library. Address the Librarian for particulars.

Librarian with about twelve years' experience in public, normal school, and document work desires position. Loan or reference work preferred. C-14.

Young woman, college and library school graduate with a year's experience in a college library, desires position for summer. C-15.

Branch librarian, five years' experience, who holds a college and library school degree, wishes position in or near Washington, D. C. C-10.

Library school graduate, with almost four years' experience, wishes position as assistant in college library, preferably seminary and on western coast. C-11.

Library school graduate with public library experience and fifteen years' experience in a university library desires position in the Middle West. C-12.

Children's librarian with training and five years' experience would like position in or near Chicago. C-13.

College and library school graduate would like a position in a college or university library, beginning in June, in the Middle West or West. Cataloging preferred. Two years' experience. Present salary, $1,800. B-12.

Experienced head cataloger in a college library desires change Aug. 15 or Sept. 1. B-17.

Cataloger, university and library school graduate, with fifteen years' experience in large libraries, desires position of responsibility in college or reference library, or in large public library. Available July 1. B-18.

Trained librarian with eleven years' experience in college administrative work desires position in the East. Special interests, Education and Art. B-19.

Position wanted, as assistant in library, by lady with many years experience in work with children and some library school training. B-13.

Young woman, college and library school training, with teaching experience and three years' experience as librarian of public library, desires change. Either high school or public library position considered. B-14.

Librarian with college and library school training and over ten years' experience in the West and Middle West desires executive position in or near New York. B-15.

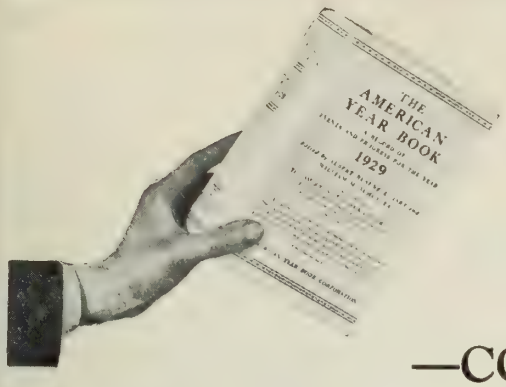
Woman with college and library school training and several years' experience desires change of position. Desires organizing, administration or college reference work. Southwest preferred. Available now. B-16.

List of Readers and Primers

A NEW LIST, "Readers and Primers, A Selection for Use in Children's Rooms of Public Libraries," published by A. L. A., has just made its appearance. It aims to be not an exhaustive list, but a fair sampling of books in the reader and primer class which may be used in guiding little children's informal reading. It was prepared by a committee of the Section for Library Work with Children, of which Elizabeth Briggs of the Cleveland Public Library is chairman. Single copies are offered for 10c. Quantity prices range from 45c. for 10 copies to $2.25 per 100.

The Calendar

March 27—Western Massachusetts Library Club, annual meeting at City Library, Springfield.
April 4—American Library Institute at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City.
April 4-5—Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association, annual meeting at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.
April 10-12—Tennessee Library Association, annual meeting at Cleveland.
April 21-22—Ontario Library Association, annual meeting.
May 1-2—Louisiana Library Association, annual meeting at Monroe, La.
May 12-15—American Association for Adult Education, fifth annual meeting at Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
June 13-18—Northeastern Library Convention will be held at Swampscott, Mass.
June 23-28—American Library Association, annual meeting at Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.
June 30-July 18—A rural library extension institute at the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.
Oct. 20-22—Montana Library Association, annual meeting in Billings.



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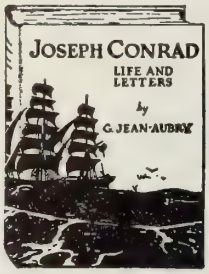

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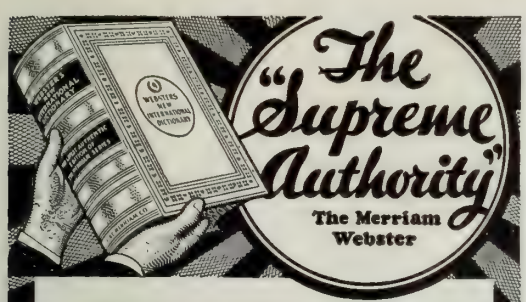

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Booklist Books 1929

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THE ANNUAL LIST of some 200 books which libraries throughout the year have found most useful will appear March 27.

Adult and children's books listed separately. Arranged by subject. Complete classification, cataloging, and buying information given for each entry. Annotated.

Special features as follows: (1) A list of about 30 technical books of 1929 for small or medium sized libraries. Selected by Donald Hendry of the Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn. (2) A list of 1929 books found to be enjoyed by young people, and popular in their appeal to both young and old. Selected by Jean Roos, Stevenson Room, Cleveland Public Library.

Booklist Books without cover is offered to libraries placing an advance order for 10 *copies or more, order to reach A. L. A. by March* 17. Edition without cover will not be stocked. Prices: With heavy paper cover, 65c. Without cover, 10 copies, $3.25; 25, $5.50; 50, $10; 100, $16.

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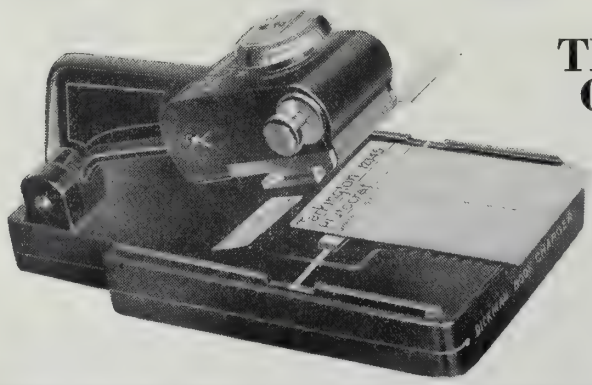

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Forthcoming Issues of
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

April first will be a Small Libraries Number with an unusual collection of articles. Margery Quigley of the Montclair Public Library, N. J., will tell about the problems of the Suburban Library, a small library with problems of its own; Marian P. Green will take up problems of the Small Library in California; and Georgia MacAfee will face the problem from the Middle West and Ohio. This promises to be an interesting issue!

The April fifteen issue will cover numerous schemes for Vacation Reading for Children from Charlotte, N. C., to Little Rock, Arkansas, and Schenectady, N. Y. Vacation Reading Plans from other libraries will be accepted up until April first, the closing date for this number.

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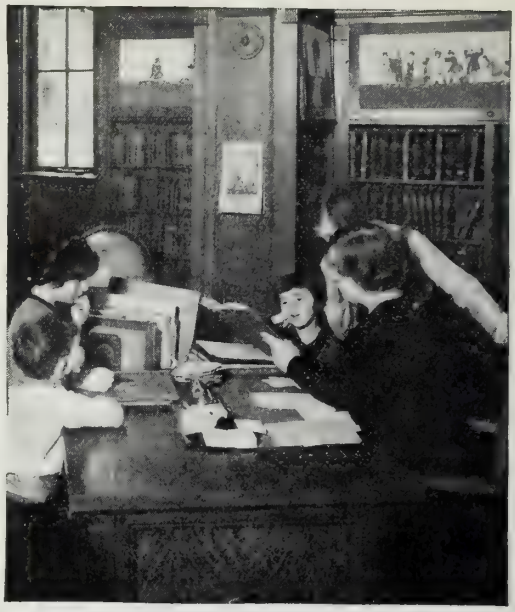

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

MARCH 15, 1930

Contemporary Italian Literature

By Professor Giuseppe Prezzolini
Casa Italiana, Columbia University

Italy Publishes About Ten Thousand Books Each Year and Unexpurgated Translations of Almost Any of the Contemporary Well-Known Authors Are Obtainable

In speaking of the Italian books of today, I shall bear in mind, of course, some of the most marked differences between the Italian and the American publics—I ought to say between Latin and Anglo-Saxon countries. Perhaps one of the most important characteristics of the two publics is the different ways in which they allow the writer of novels or short stories to express himself about sex and love affairs. I do not agree with those who think that because the Latin writers are very free in their realistic descriptions and in the use of picturesque details that the Latin countries are less moral than the Anglo Saxons. But, I accept the difference as such and I will warn you against the books which might seem shocking to American readers. Meanwhile, may I point out that this difference is gradually disappearing. I have read some recent American novels which are very sincere about the problem which earlier represented so important a difference between the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon literature.

I shall not encumber our road with Italian authors who have an international fame and are probably well known by you. In a list published by an eminent American librarian containing the "thousand best books of our time"—or I should perhaps suggest the "thousand books best known in America in our time"—I have found seven Italian authors: D'Annunzio, Croce, Fogazzaro, Papini, Benelli, Ferrero and Sabatini. The latter does not really belong to Italian literature, being an author our romantic old ladies read translated from the English and printed in our cheap Sunday magazines.

I will not dwell long on these names, but merely remind you that D'Annunzio is still enjoying a prolonged vacation, Fogazzaro died some years ago, Benelli does not produce anything of importance, Ferrero has passed from history to the novel, and this novel is a criminal story of poisons painted on the background of the beginning of the Kingdom of Italy, that has been translated into English and already published in America under the title of *The Seven Vices.* Papini, the youngest of all, has just published a *Life of Saint Augustine,* which will arouse much interest because it is the life of a convert told by a convert, and comes at a time when the Christian world is celebrating the Fifteenth Centenary of the death of St. Augustine. Croce is always in his full strength, and produces one and even two books a year. The last two are on the Baroque Period and on Contemporary Italy. I should like to give you some personal advice on Italian writers without a strict limitation of age and of school. I shall put next to a veteran of letters, a beardless beginner, and next to a fantastic writer, a realistic one.

Do you know the novels and short stories of Francesco Chiesa? They seem written for boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty. He is also known to us as a poet, but I do not like his poetry—I find more poetry in his prose than in his verses. He is a candid, simple writer, a very rare example in a literature as complicated as the modern Italian. This may perhaps be explained by the fact that he lives in a country Italian by language and tradition but politically separated from Italy—in Canton Ticino—the Italian part of the Swiss Federation. *Tempo di Marzo, Racconti Puerili, Villadorna* (Marchwinds, stories of children),

excellent books which you may put in the hands of any person, are simple stories of young country folk, and have the same flavor of the forests and meadows as you find in the Austrian writer, Rosegger.

Marino Moretti is a novelist who may be favored by people capable of emotions, Christian at heart and not inclined to an optimistic view of human life. He pictures a world of poor creatures chosen by Destiny to be unsuccessful and unhappy, poor women servants, orphans, stutterers, albinos, or even morons. Marino Moretti has now a large public in Italy, conquered, inch by inch, without using any means of publicity. He is the most modest author I know. *The Throne of the Poor, The Isle of Love, The Pure on Earth, My Mother,* are the best of his novels.

We have in Italy, as in America, our best sellers and, may I add, that in Italy as in America, they are not always the best from the point of view of art. Salvatore Gotta has a large series of novels which take their inspiration from aristocratic ideals. The best is the first—*The Restless Son.* Virgilio Brocchi has also a series of novels, taking their inspiration from democratic ideals. They could be better writers, but the public is interested in their plots and in their stories of love and social struggle developed on the background of contemporary bourgeois life. They are liked by the ruling class, which finds in them the same problems and the same manners of everyday life. Fausto Maria Martini is a remarkable writer, and I can recommend to you his novel, *Il Cuore Che Mi Hai Dato* (The Heart Thou Gavest Me), and a volume of stories, *I Volti del Figlio* (Childlife). He is a keen observer of the intimate life of man, and likes to study such sentiments as the jealousy of a father viewed by the son, and flourishing again in the son as soon as he marries. Of a different artistic value are the tales of Calzini, where history is an opportunity to tell love affairs, and of Milanesi, where love affairs have a background of the war or adventures on the seas. The stories of Borgese are directed to make sensible an intimate world. His most important novel, *Rubé,* an outstanding portrayal of the after-war Italy, has been translated and published in America. Humorous and cold in his jesting is Massimo Bontempelli, with his novel, *The Son of Two Mothers.* He is, in a certain sense, a grandson of Edgar Allan Poe.

Among the young writers, the best novel has been written by Riccardo Bacchelli, *Il Diavolo al Ponte Lungo* (The Devil at Ponte Lungo). It is an amusing history of the anarchist Bakounin in Bologna about 1880, has been translated into English and is worth reading. Campanile has had great success with his funny books, in reality not novels, but which have the titles of novels, as *Just What Is Love?* and *Boys, Hold Your Horses.* To give you an idea of what these writings are I find no better example than the comic section of certain American newspapers.

We have also feminine writers and poets, such as Ada Negri or Sibila Aleramo. It has been asked why Italian feminine poets do not write about maternity, and it is a true observation. They prefer love or, what is less natural, they display in their books an extraordinary desire for literary success. But you certainly wish to hear something about novels written by women. We have not as many women novelists as has America or England. One of the oldest and most illustrious is Grazia Deledda, who last year received the Nobel Prize. She continues to produce a novel each year, not extraordinary but always bearing some outstanding feature. She has a religious sentiment of life and is an honest writer. I may also enumerate Carola Prosperi, Bianca de Mai, Milly Dandolo, Maria di Borio, Barbara Allason. It seems to me that the vision of life that these women writers present to us is generally sad. The heroines depicted are, as a rule, poor creatures, and the men are particularly cruel to them. The last discovery in feminine literature is Gianna Manzini, who has received very favorable criticism with her novel *Il Tempo D'Amare* (Time to Love).

And for children—literature for children has developed very much in Italy. Each year we publish many books for boys and girls. But, after the immortal *Pinocchio* of Collodi, I believe that only one or two other important books for young people were born in Italy. Luigi Bertelli, whose pen name was "Vamba," wrote *Il Giornalino di Gran Burrasca* (The Diary of Buster Brown) and *Ciondolino,* two first-rate books for boys. I prefer to mention only this one name and leave the matter to two very good guides, Miss Vincenzina Battistelli and Mr. Olindo Giacobbe, who have written two good books on the subject. You may find in them all the information you desire. I wish only to advise you to guard yourselves against Salgari, an author widely read by young people, who wrote numberless novels very like those of Nat Pinkerton and cheap books of adventures.

We have not a large production of biographies. Some publishing houses, such as Barbera, Paravia, Alpes, have a collection of biographies especially for schools. I think that the best biography published during the last year is that of *Masaniello,* by Michelangelo Schipa, Professor of History at the University of

Naples. It is the biography of a notorious and romantic fishmonger to whom the legend ascribed the merit of having directed during some months a revolution of the population of Naples against the Spaniards. This biography reduces to nothing the figure of Masaniello and shows behind him a man of the middle classes—a lawyer, the true spirit of the rebellion. This work is the result of thirty years of research in the archives of Naples, but you hardly find a document in it. You can read it as a novel and at the same time you know that it is not a novel.

The historical production of Italy is very large, but I cannot remember more than two works useful and interesting for the average reader—the two histories of contemporary Italy written by two men of great learning and ability from two entirely different points of view—*L'Italia in Cammino* (Italy Advancing), by Giacchino Volpe, the historian and now general secretary of the Italian Academy, and the *Storia D'Italia da* 1870 *a* 1914 (History of Italy from 1870 to 1914), by the philosopher Benedetto Croce. The first takes a nationalistic and fascist point of view, and the second a liberal and democratic point of view. A very living book on the United States and especially on the cultural life of the United States is *Vita Americana* (American Life), written by Countess Irene di Robilant, a young lady who has resided in your country for ten years and who knows the universities, publishing houses, musical, scientific and literary activities of North America, as well or even better than many Americans.

I think the best work done by Italians within the last twenty-five years is in the philosophical field and in literary criticism. But I believe that the important books which I might enumerate would be of no interest for the general public. I feel certain, however, that you would like to know if we have books on the War. We have many of them, but they do not present the aspects of the war which you find in the most renowned French, German and English books. We have nothing similar to *Under Fire,* by Barbusse, and to *All Quiet on the Western Front,* by Remarque. Books on war in Italy have presented not only the gruesome aspect of this period but also the bright or gay aspects of war. Of this last kind there is a very fine book by Paolo Monelli, *War Is Beautiful But Inconvenient,* illustrated by amusing cartoons. Vivid descriptions of the life of our troops can be found in memoirs of war published by men who were writers before the war, such as those of Soffici, of Baldini, etc.

The present time is not rich in poetry. No great personality has appeared since Carducci, D'Annunzio and Pascoli. The modern poets prefer poetical prose and free verse to regular poems. I will but mention Umberto Saba, fresh and musical, and Angelo Silvio Novaro, who has written some poems liked mostly by children and popular in schools throughout Italy. If you want an anthology of the contemporary poets and writers you may find a very suitable one compiled by Papini and Pancrazi, *Poeti d'Oggi* (Poets of Today). You must remember, however, that part of Italian poetry is dialectal. We have good poets in the Neapolitan, Roman and Milanese dialects. I would call your attention to the fact that this year the first complete edition of the poems in Milanese dialect of Carlo Porta has been published—a century after the death of the poet, and that each year we see new reprints of the poems in Roman dialect by Pascarella, *The Discovery of America,* and new reprints of Salvatore di Giacomo, the most famous Neapolitan poet who has been made member of the Italian Academy. I have noted in book reviews that six anthologies of dialectal poetry have been published during this year.

And now I come to the last generation. Here are perhaps the coming men of tomorrow. Some of these have already made a solemn arrival in Italian Letters, having won literary prizes which have been introduced in Italy recently. For instance, we have prizes given by the publishing house Mondadori, another by a club of journalists in Milan which derives its name from the restaurant in which the reunions take place, Bagutta, another of thirty booksellers, etc. Giovanni Comisso is a troubled and sensitive young man, who has given some highly appreciated stories of the time he spent with D'Annunzio in Fiume and on the Adriatic Sea and with its fishermen. The titles of his books are *Al Vento dell'Adriatico* (Cruising the Adriatic) and *Gente di Mare* (Seafaring people). Mario Gromo has won a prize with his *Sentimental Guide of Turin.* G. B. Angioletti was also praised for his *Il Giorno del Giudizio* (Day of Judgment), a little book of fantastic and modernistic tales which might recall to our mind the pamphlets of Swift—only the latter being more sarcastic and bitter. Other writers who seem to promise more in the future are Bonaventura Tecchi, who has a very fine, delicate book of stories, *Il Vento fra le Case* (The Wind Through the House Tops); Arturo Loria, who writes dark, deep and original stories of brigands and adventurers, *Il Cieco e la Bellona;* Orio Vergani, who has given us the story of a negro boxer from the blazing sun of Africa to the radiant electric lights of the ring, recently translated into English as *Poor Nigger;* Corrado Alvaro, who likes the

light and dark souls, sometimes in a Freudian way, and writes in a compact style reminding one of some German novelist, and Delfino Cinelli, who still carries on the traditions of Tuscan story tellers with his pictures of country life, and humorous and savage mockeries of deceived husbands. The greatest success among the new writers has been that of Moravia, *Gli Indifferenti*—I might translate The Devil May Care. It is a cruel novel, describing a corrupt family devoid of all faith, of all moral ruling, and of all feeling of human dignity. I hear that the book is to be published in America and with some large cuts.

I have come to the end of my rapid journey through Italian books of today. I know that I could continue glancing to the right and to the left of our racing car, and not only have I probably forgotten books of the same value as those I have mentioned, but there are other fields of intellectual activity which I have left aside, for instance, science, history of art.

Italy publishes about ten thousand books each year, although the official bulletin advertises about six thousand, and among these a certain number are translations. You may read good and unexpurgated translations of almost any of the contemporary well-known authors of Russia, Poland, Scandinavia, Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain and South America. Jack London has had a great success in Italy, where Poe, Walt Whitman, Bret Harte, Cooper and Hawthorne, or, to pass to another field, Emerson and William James, were already popular. Collection of classics is going on, and one of much interest for you is that on foreign classics like Shakespeare, Byron, Shelley, with Italian translations next to the English text. A splendid encyclopedia, splendid for its illustrations and very valuable for its text, is published under the direction of the philosopher Giovanni Gentile. Specimens of all these books and collections you may find in the Exhibit of Italian books in New York. I am personally at the disposal of those librarians who desire some more detailed information.

School Libraries

In Planning the School Library the Knowledge and Skill of an Experienced Architect Should Be Combined with That of the Librarian in Order to Insure a Result That Is Practical, Economical, and Artistic

By Edward L. Tilton
Architect

LIBRARIES in school buildings have developed rapidly since the "library idea" has permeated the brains of boards of education, with a resultant realization that a student obtains greater benefit from original research among reference books than from a textbook containing the condensed results of another's researches.

Libraries are being installed in the lower grade schools as well as in the junior and senior high schools, but unfortunately, when the building is planned, sufficient space is not always allocated to, nor properly arranged for, library purposes. Too often only classroom units are provided which are not suitably proportioned for library requirements.

Location

The library reading room and accessories should be centrally located with regard to the school activities, and readily accessible from the study hall, either by direct contact or by a special passageway, so that students may go to the library from study hall without the complication of permits or passes. Should the plan, however, preclude such an arrangement, the library should be located as near as possible to the study hall. The library should not be used as a study hall nor for recitation purposes, nor for meetings that might interfere with its necessary quiet.

Light

Ample day lighting is assured when the glass area of window and ceiling sash equals twenty per centum (20 per cent) of the floor area. Ceiling sash should be supplementary only, to light spaces remote from windows. They collect dust and require frequent cleaning to maintain efficiency. Furthermore, they are prone to overheat the room beneath, and the skylights above them are apt to leak. Under certain conditions, monitor or clere-story windows may be provided to light the central portions of the room.

The top of the window sash should extend to within a few inches of the ceiling, and the light therefrom should be available in the room for a distance equal approximately to twice the height of the head of the sash from the floor. If the window head is 13 ft. above the floor,

the room may be 26 ft. wide, or, if lighted from both sides, it may be 52 ft. wide. Wider rooms will require auxiliary ceiling light. At this point esthetic proportion intervenes to demand a higher ceiling for such increased width, and a successful room can result only when a nice balance prevails between the artistic and the practical.

Southern exposure for a reading room offers difficulties in the proper control of the direct sunlight with which shades and curtains cannot always successfully contend. Shades, two to each window on separate rollers, placed centrally on the sash, one shade to roll up and the other down, may be preferable to one shade hung from the top. In shorter windows one shade secured at the bottom may serve. Curtains and "drapes" may add charm to a reading room, although at the expense of additional care and periodic cleaning.

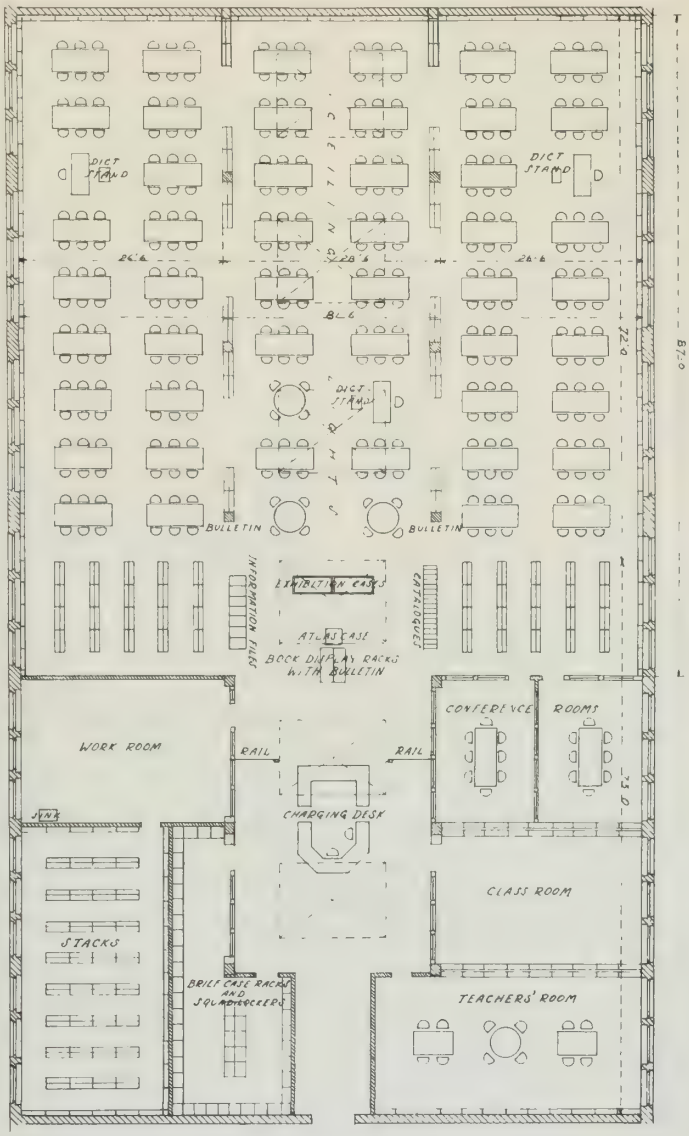


DIAGRAM OF SUGGESTED SCHOOL LIBRARY
EDWARD L TILTON
SCALE 0 5 10 20 FEET

For ceiling sash the market offers collapsible screens, like venetian blinds, made of slats covered with fabric and operated with cords from the floor. Artificial lighting is most effective and economical from ceiling fixtures depending to within 12 ft. above the floor, and offering direct light from a series of small wattage, opalescent or ground lamps in each fixture. Where the ceiling is ordinary classroom height of 12½ to 13 ft., the fixtures can be against the ceiling.

The fixtures should be spaced at intervals to assure an evenly distributed, non-shadow-casting, general illumination equivalent to 9 to 10 foot-candles throughout the room at table height (30 in.) from the floor, while at the lowest bookshelf along the walls there should be the equivalent of 6½ foot-candles. This result may be secured by direct lighting computed on a basis of 1½ watts per square foot of floor area.

Indirect and semi-indirect fixtures deteriorate in efficiency, as the ceilings or reflecting surfaces gradually discolor from the ever-accumulating dust, which also must be removed frequently from the fixtures themselves. This labor adds to the maintenance cost, which is further increased by the extra wattage required to overcome the above disadvantages, and to shine through the glassware of the fixture in addition to that of the lamp. In recent years the trade has evolved a variety of inclosed all-glass fixtures of great illuminating efficiency and inexpensive, although generally lacking artistic charm. They may do well in the service parts of the library.

Table lights are not desirable when the general illumination is sufficient, but base plugs

may well be installed to admit stand lamps and easy chairs, whereby to enhance the room's comfort and inviting aspect. Should a portable vacuum cleaner be used, base plugs will also be required for it, and possibly for a stereopticon, in one of the class rooms, although it is of questionable propriety in a reading room. The panel or gang switches which control the ceiling lights of the reading room should be near the charging desk. At times these have been built in the charging desk. Individual switches will be required in each of the smaller rooms. The stacks should be lighted by 25 or 40-watt lamps from outlets on a level with the top of the stack tier, and spaced six feet apart in each gangway. Switches should be placed at the ends of the stacks to control the lights.

Areas

The following areas are suggested as a basis; they may be advantageously increased where conditions permit.

The space allowed for the reading room should suffice to seat simultaneously ten (10) per cent of the student body.

The shelving and stack should together accommodate 100 volumes per reader.

One or more small conference rooms should be provided, separated from the reading room by glazed partitions, with the sash extended to the ceiling from a height of three or four feet above the floor.

A small classroom for instruction in library use and purposes may be profitably included. If space, however, precludes, one of the conference rooms may be used.

A small workroom should be located near the charging desk. The charging desk, with ample space about it, should be strategically located to command the entrance to the room and to a room for brief case racks and squad lockers.

A stackroom should be easily accessible from the charging desk. Its size may be computed on a basis of 20 volumes to each square foot of floor space, with the stacks seven shelves high and spaced four feet on centers.

Where free standing double shelving is ranged like stacks in the reading room, to be used as "open shelves," more space between them is desirable.

A teachers' room may well be provided, but, if impossible, an alcove or space adjacent to the main reading room and separated therefrom by glazed partitions.

Space for exhibit cases is desirable.

The area of the reading room should allow a minimum of 20 sq. ft. per reader's seat (25 sq. ft. is better), based on the use of tables 7½ ft. long by 36 in. wide, and six chairs to a table. Under compelling conditions, an additional chair may be temporarily added at each end of a table, but this crowds uncomfortably, since each reader should have 30 in. by half the width (18 in.) of the table.

Standard 3 ft. x 5 ft. tables with four seats each will require approximately 25 sq. ft. per reader. Round tables introduced sparingly add to the interest of the room. The rectangular tables should be placed at right angles to the windowed walls.

There should be 4½ ft. minimum between tables and a similar distance between tables and walls. Five feet is preferable where condensing is not obligatory.

For every hundred readers there should be in the midst of the tables a desk for the librarian or assistant where the students may apply for information, and from which the occupant may supervise that portion of the room.

Space will be required for miscellaneous pieces of furniture: Atlas and dictionary stands, filing cases for prints, bulletin boards, magazine racks, possible exhibit cases, book display racks, and near the charging desk catalog trays.

Given the number of students, for which a new school building is being planned, it should be possible to estimate the space required for an efficient library department.

For example, with a student body of 3000, 10 per centum or 300 readers' seats should be provided at a minimum of 20 sq. ft. each, or 6000 sq. ft. for the reading room.

Allow an equal amount, or a total of 12,000 sq. ft., to accommodate the entire library department.

The accompanying diagram illustrates the above remarks. Light is assumed to enter from courts on both sides and the ceiling to be only 13 ft. high.

The reading room contains 48 tables with 6 seats each, or 288, plus 3 round tables at 4 each, making 12 more, or a total of 300 readers, which at 20 sq. ft. requires 6000 sq. ft. The dimensions shown are 72 ft. by 81½, or 5868 sq. ft., which would permit of a slight increase if desired.

The wall shelving is assumed to be 5 ft. or five shelves high, which allows approximately 7½ ft. height for windows with a 13-ft. ceiling. The spaces to be lighted by windows are each 72 ft. by 26½ ft., or 1908 sq. ft., of which 20 per cent equals 380 sq. ft. as the glass area required. With the sash above the shelving 7½ ft. high, there should be 50 linear ft., or 10 windows, each 5 ft. wide, as shown on the diagram.

The remainder of the library department is

contained in 73 by 8½ ft., or 5959 sq. ft., making a grand total of less than 12,000 sq. ft.

The wall shelving below the windows, 87 linear ft., or for both sides 174 ft., by 5 shelves high equals..... 870 ft.

Wall shelving at end wall 75 ft. by 5 shelves ..... 375 ft.

Free standing low shelving in room 144 ft. by 3 shelves..... 432 ft.

Free standing higher shelving, 240 ft. by 5 shelves .....1200 ft.

Stackroom shelving, 1 tier high, 261 ft. by 7 shelves .....1827 ft.

Conference and class and teachers' rooms, 126 ft. by 7 shelves ..... 882 ft.

Total .....5586 ft.

5586 linear ft. at 8 volumes equals 44,688 volumes.

This total exceeds the limit imposed by our thesis, and proves that the allowance is ample for future accessions.

The diagram is self-explanatory with regard to the other elements, viz., conference, class, teachers, work, stack and locker rooms; charging desk, catalog and filing cases; dictionary and atlas stands; display racks, exhibition cases and bulletin boards.

Finishes

For furniture and shelving, quartered oak withstands hard usage better than other woods.

The manufacturers of standard library equipment have stock finishes in light and dark shades, from which it is well to select, in behalf of economy, rather than to order a special stain.

The ceiling and walls should be finished in light, pleasing tones selected by a color artist for harmonious effect.

The floors should be covered with linoleum as the cheapest resilient material to deaden sound. Color subject to selection and to harmonize with walls.

Shelving

Where shelving is to be placed against walls, all projections such as bases and chair rails should be omitted in order to avoid the needless expense of removing them when the shelving is installed. This remark applies also to thermostats, switch plates and similar constructions which should be located above the line of the shelving.

The shelving is an important element in the library, and with the rest of the equipment should be intrusted only to manufacturers experienced in that line of cabinet work.

For school libraries, the wall shelving may well be limited to five shelves in height at 11 in. apart on centers, which with a 4-in. high base and 2-in. cornice gives a total height of 61 in. (5 ft. 1 in.).

A base of marbleized rubber, like the U. S. Rubber Co. No. T 52, or similar, is not impaired, as a wood base is, by the onslaughts of the cleaners' mops. Where heating is installed back of the shelving, the base should be open to admit air. In such cases the shelving should have framed-up backs of yellow poplar with flush panels, insulated from the heat by asbestos ½-in. thick sheets, upon which ½-in. thick wood strips spaced 16 in. apart serves to support bright tin or galvanized iron sheets and provides an air space between the asbestos and the metal.

In general, the shelves should be of uniform length, preferably 36 in., from center to center of uprights. Where odd lengths are necessary to fill spaces, they should be conspicuously shorter. The shelves should be of yellow poplar with an outer edging of the wood (preferably quartered oak) used for the finish. A groove for label holders should be provided. The ends of the cases where exposed should be 1⅛ in. thick, framed up with flush panels The partitions, ⅞ in. thick, should, together with the ends, have holes bored 1 in. apart vertically (staggered on opposite sides to avoid penetrating the uprights) near the front and rear to take shelf holders, which, in turn, should be countersunk in the under side of the shelves.

The depth of shelves in general should be 8 in. with a modicum 10 in. deep for reference books. A few sections might have lockable glazed doors for books under special control.

In school libraries, newspapers may generally be ignored, but magazines must be cared for, and where floor space precludes free standing racks the magazines may be accommodated in some of the sections on sloping or flat shelves. Such sections should be 12 in. deep, which admits of 13-in. sloping shelves. An alternating arrangement of sloping and flat shelves is convenient, the former for the current magazines and the latter for the antecedents. The bottom display shelf should be 24 in. above the floor, and the space below can be utilized as cupboards, wherein to collect the magazines before binding.

If a few newspapers are to be cared for, they may be in a section of shelving on holders supported on cleats running diagonally from rear top to bottom front of the sectional partitions.

Except where insulation is required against heat, the wall shelving needs no wood backs, but the plaster back of the cases may be painted to harmonize with the wood.

Free standing shelving is usually double

faced, and needs no longitudinal division. The previous remarks on shelving are applicable.

Stackroom shelves may be either of wood or metal if only one tier high, but necessarily of metal if more than one. There are several makes on the market.

Bulletin Boards

These are important adjuncts to the library, and may be placed against piers, as shown on the diagram, or on free wall spaces near the entrances. They should be properly framed together and covered with cork carpet or similar material to permit the use of thumb tacks. Where money is not lacking, attractively glazed and illuminated bulletins may be recessed on the walls.

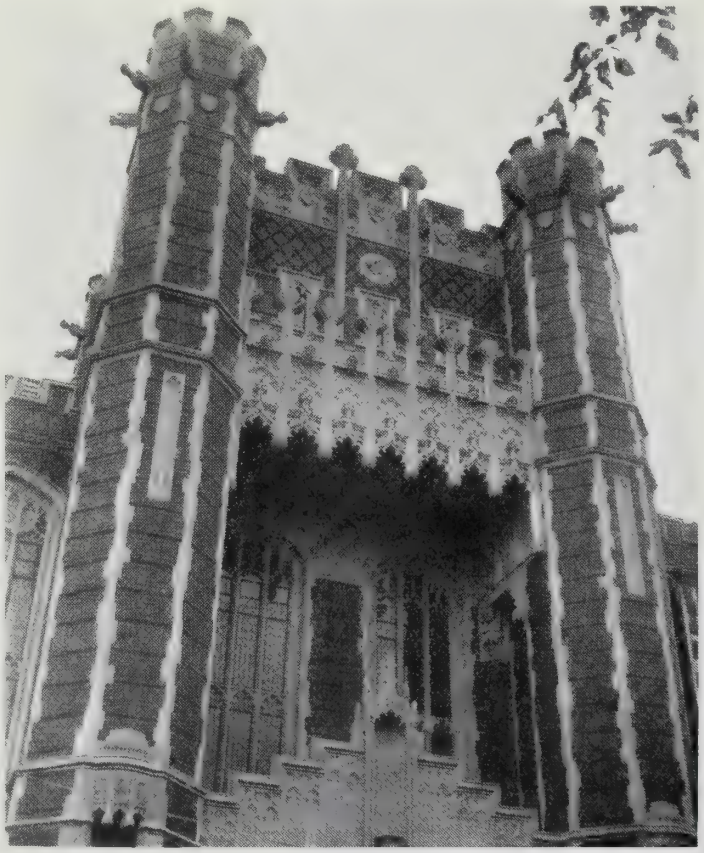
General

The limits of a JOURNAL article preclude detailed descriptions of the equipment indicated on the diagram, but the School Board should invoke the combined knowledge and skill of experienced architect and librarian to insure a result, practical, economical and artistic.

University of Oklahoma Library

AN INSPIRATION to students, a shrine for the booklover who finds romance on the pages produced by the pioneer printers hundreds of years ago, and throughout a beautiful example of the finest type of Collegiate Gothic architecture in America—this is the University of Oklahoma's new library, which was dedicated Feb. 20-22. Four features of the building are of unusual interest: the brick and stone exterior, the stack rooms which provide space for 300,000 volumes, the large reading room, and the "treasure room," where the university's priceless collection of ancient books and manuscripts is kept.

No effort has been spared in producing conditions conducive to study. Following the style of many of the ancient centers of learning, and an almost exact replica of the architecture of Christ College, Oxford, the building is constructed of white stone and red brick. Twin towers, surmounted by frowning gargoyles, guard the entrance, and beneath these, tall Gothic portals of stone hold heavy oak doors. Throughout the building the panelling is of heavy, carved oak. Four leather-covered, sound-proof doors open into the reading room, which extends the full length of the building, and at each end has 30-ft. bay windows of carved Bedford stone. Narrow windows of the same height give a maximum of light, while for night illumination fourteen 500-candlepower bulbs hang in medieval lamps from the ceiling beams. Each of these ceiling beams, 40 ft. above the floor, terminates in a carved oak figure. The reading room, which is lined with bookshelves, is furnished with heavy oak reading tables and comfortable chairs.



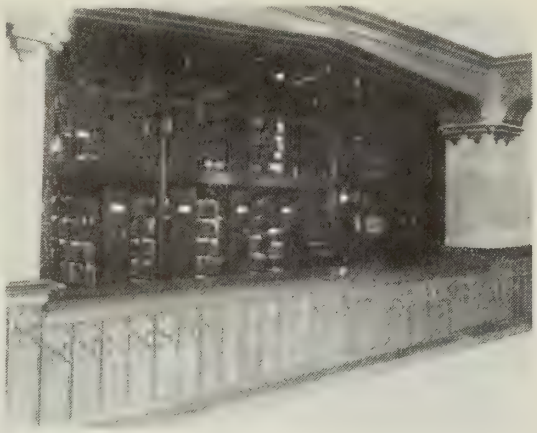
Twin Towers over entrance of University of Oklahoma Library, showing the details of stone carving

The new library structure stands as one of the finest examples of Collegiate Gothic architecture in the United States. Its glass-floored steel stacks, which extend seven stories from basement floor to roof, provide shelves for 300,000

volumes, and its reading room, guarded by carved oak figures on the arched beams 40 ft. above the floor, is only slightly smaller than the reading room in the Library of Congress. Six carloads of steel were used in the 15,000 shelves in the stacks, and more than a mile of metal conduit, protecting five miles of electrical wires, was used in wiring the stacks. Nine thousand pounds of special putty were used in cementing the 110,000 pounds of glass flooring in the stack rooms.

The University of Oklahoma Library. Dedicated Feb. 20-22, 1930

Ten rooms are given over to research and seminar study, offering concentrated facilities for students working toward masters' and doctors' degrees at the university. This need is apparent, since more than 160 students were enrolled in the summer session courses working toward advanced degrees in history and English alone, and 139 students were taking advanced courses in education.



Delivery Desk and part of seven-story stacks

The League of Nations Publications

A Simplified Treatment

By Thomas Franklin Currier
Assistant Librarian, Harvard College Library

A simplified arrangement of the publications of the League of Nations is being experimented with at the Harvard Library and may interest those librarians who deem it advisable to keep the collection of League publications together and who begrudge the expense of adopting one of the several classified plans that are being worked out at various libraries.

The Harvard plan is patterned after the method which has for a century or more been followed by the British government in collecting and issuing its Parliamentary Papers. As is well known to those who use the British documents in the large libraries, each year's product is issued as a collection of uniformly bound volumes, to which is added an index volume. Each volume has a title page and a contents sheet showing the documents contained in the volume. Following this pattern, Harvard has divided by years such League documents as bear the sales number in the lower right corner, and has bound up volumes in which the documents are arranged under each year in order of this sales number. A typical binder's title, accordingly, may read: "League of Nations. Publications. 1927. III. No. 27-70." Such unnumbered publications as we receive are assigned a class number (I to XIII) and bound at the end of the class.

The objection has been made (with some degree of justice) that, except for the class numeral, the sales number has no significance and, therefore, should not be used as a guide to arrangement. This is partly true, but what will you? The librarian must have a means of placing and identifying a given piece, and here is a means ready to his hand by which he can record and assign to its place each item on receipt, without delay, and with a minimum expenditure of effort. The expense of handling the League documents is already putting too great a strain on library budgets. It has been proposed, in order to produce a better arrangement, to wait until the documents are all issued for a given year and then to

classify and bind the year's product. This necessitates the working out of an ideal classification intended to hold good for future years —practically an impossible task. If some agency of the League were in a position to promulgate an ideal official arrangement, by which documents could be arranged alike whether belonging to a set in Rio de Janeiro or Washington, such a plan might be desirable even at the cost of the delay. As things now stand, the sales number forms the only means of an undisputable arrangement that can be adopted by widely separated offices or libraries and produce everywhere a like result.

The plan thus outlined does away with the necessity of establishing for shelving purposes the connection between continued publications that have changed titles, split into parts or combined; it saves the trouble of maintaining a complicated methodic classification about which it will be difficult for two persons to agree; it has also the advantage, and this will be greater twenty-five years from now, of bringing into close proximity on the shelves contemporary questions and segregating them from questions that have only a retrospective or historic importance. Just imagine the chaos of a classed arrangement of the documents and reports now stored chronologically on the four hundred shelves of British Parliamentary Papers!

Three difficulties arise in following the Harvard plan. The League has issued a goodly number of monograph volumes which bear sales numbers. It has been found necessary to separate these from the set and place dummy sheets at proper places in the bound volumes of the collected publications; these sheets give the titles of the omitted monographs and indicate their location. Monograph volumes of this nature do not seem to have been issued of late; but if the practice should continue, it is not impossible that the League would cooperate to the extent of issuing them in a separate numbered series.

The second difficulty is occasioned by the variation in dimensions of the documents. The binders of the Parliamentary Papers get around this by what is known as "staggering," and combine octavos and folios in one volume. For 1927, Class II, Harvard has bound the quartos and folios separately, lettering the volumes as follows: 1927, II^1, No. 1-75; II^2 (quarto), No. 1-7; II^3 (quarto), No. 8-24, and dummy sheets have been inserted in each series referring to the other series for a missing document.

The third difficulty concerns continued series, like the minutes of the sessions of the Permanent Mandates Commission. There is an almost irresistible impulse to remove such continued series from the collected volumes and bind them in a separate series, particularly when they are supplied with general indexes covering many parts. By using dummy sheets such separate treatment is possible, but twenty years from now we should probably wish them back in their regular places with other documents of corresponding years. When the demand warrants it, a second set of some much used series can be kept in temporary binders until the run stops.

As a matter of fact, are we not in danger of confusing two uses of these documents: the live, present use as information on questions of the day, and the future generation's use as sources of history, and are we not trying to make one method of treatment cover both uses? The low prices of the documents permits a certain freedom in procuring duplicate copies, which may be made available for the present day current use. The needs of the future must be secured by prompt binding before the loss or misplacement, perhaps, of some eight-page document. Proper binding demands an arrangement that cannot be questioned and which encourages uniformity between sets kept in different places; it also demands an arrangement which simplifies and facilitates references in indexes, footnotes, or in a research worker's private notes. The brief indication, "Int. 6653.27, League Publ., 1927, II, 60," immediately produces the document from the Harvard stack; no need to quote its title or look it up in a complicated catalog.

As an adjunct to the set of documents, Harvard uses the Library of Congress cards. These are turned over to a typist, who mechanically transfers the "added entry" and subject headings to the tops of the cards. These are filed in a separate case provided with a wealth of guide cards and placed on a shelf beside the documents. Important documents are given, in addition, at least subject analytic entry in the main public catalog. It is to be regretted that the Library of Congress cards cannot be depended on to provide an absolutely complete index. In using them it has been found necessary to check up with the set of documents and supply typed entries for many not covered by the printed cards.

A Library in a Shopping Centre

By Charles R. Sanderson
Assistant Librarian, Toronto Public Library

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE, when commenting on some city's application for help in its library building programme, used to say that this primary interest in subsidizing new libraries was not to erect grandiose buildings but to insure that the books should be "carried nearer to the homes of the people." This, of course, is the ultimate aim of any branch-library policy; it is the ultimate aim of the "inter-loan" and of the "pool-stock." But in considering any individual branch, library practice today is no longer content merely to set that branch down in a convenient spot in its suburb; full consideration is also given to the problem of making the branch "fit in" with the life of its area; throughout the planning and equipment a business psychology is applied in order that the "atmosphere" and "appeal" of the branch may be (so to speak) focussed on the people whom it is to serve.

The Circulation Room of the Danforth Branch, Toronto, looking west

Not always is the problem so successfully worked out as it has been in connection with the new Danforth Branch, the sixteenth branch of the Toronto Public Library. Take the various points in sequence:

(1) The branch is located at a popular street-car intersection. We now recognize that a reasonable amount of noise is not in practice the hindrance that it is theoretically shown to be; perfect convenience of situation is more important than the absolute quiet that was once argued to be a primary essential for a library. The most successful branches are those which are most easily linked up with the normal life of the community, and the location of branches at intersections places them not only near the local shopping centers, but also where a street-car "transfer" will allow a passenger to stop off for a minute or two during up-town and down-town journeys.

(2) This library, therefore, is surrounded on all sides by store buildings, and, as a result, though a definite individuality of building is retained, the influence of store architecture is reflected in its design and planning. Nothing seems more difficult than to take over a building which has been erected as an ordinary store and to adapt it for really efficient and effective work as a library. The ceilings are too low, or the window frontage is too exposed or too obvious, or work-room and staff-room accommodation can be obtained only at the expense of partitions which block out

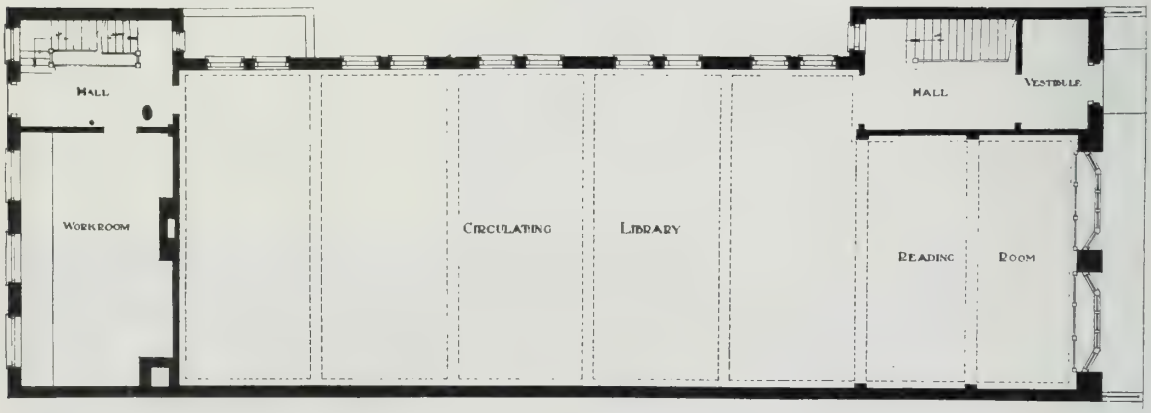
Boys' and Girls' Room. The doorways lead into the Club Room or Story Hour Room

light or otherwise spoil the circulation area. But this Danforth Branch shows that where the building is definitely planned as a library these difficulties are not inevitable in the store type of architecture.

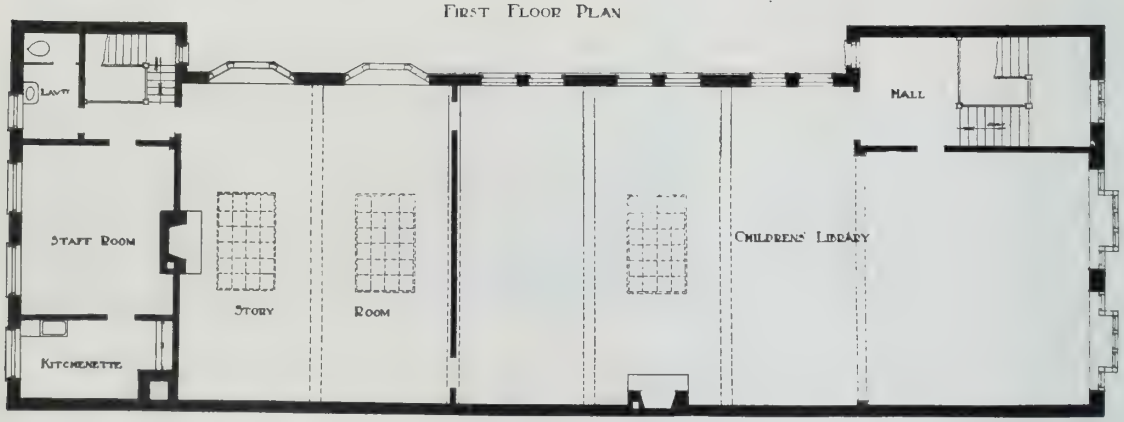
The front of the building is in the style of an old English shop front: bay windows, small glass panes, an overhang to the upper story, a timbered front, a heavy paneled door, a shingled and gabled roof. A swinging sign, painted in bright colors, is to complete the scheme. The windows are used for display work, have paneled backs and are illuminated by overhead floodlighting, with colored spotlights for display after working hours.

Danforth Branch, Toronto Public Library
Old English shop front style

(3) There has been a definite aim to secure atmosphere and attractiveness in the interior. Note the heavy molded basswood beams and carved brackets of the adult circulation room, the indirect artificial lighting and the banked windows giving a wealth of natural light from the opposite sides of the



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

room directly upon the shelves. The photographs which illustrate this room were taken before the building was open and before the "layout" had been completed. This accounts for the somewhat bare appearance. One of the aims, however, was to secure as wide and unimpeded floor space as possible, with full facility of access to the shelves. Closely linked with this is the method of using prominent main guides to the shelves. Over each bay there is an inset cork lino panel 24 in. x 3 in., which allows of a lettered card guide being easily attached. The lettering is done with an Econosign stencil in black on a goldenrod background, and the letters are large enough to be read from any position in the room. At busy times the librarians doing floor duty can thus effectively direct an inquirer for a particular author or subject without having to walk the length of the library. Tonks metal stripping has been used for the easily adjustable shelf supports. This adult circulation room has accommodation for between six and seven thousand volumes, thus allowing of an adult stock of about 10,000 volumes. The shelving on the south side, near the window, is devoted to Intermediate books.

The Boys' and Girls' Division is on the upper floor, where there are both a main circulation room and a clubroom. Here the same principles have been applied as on the lower floor, but the bookcases are lower, the windows have been supplemented by top lights in both rooms, and each room has an open fireplace. Here, again, our photograph was taken in the initial stages of stock equipment; hence the bare shelves. There is shelf space for about 6000 volumes, or a stock of 10,000 if necessary.

Finally, the general problem of the architect was a difficult one. The lot was only 110 ft. deep and 40 ft. wide. To get an adequate floor space, the building had to cover the whole site, so that light was available at two ends only. To overcome this, a kind of well or light area was planned on the south side, and maximum window space was provided there. To leave sufficient shelving room, the radiation is practically all banked on the south side, allowing unbroken shelving on the north and east walls of the main circulation rooms. The plan seems simple in result, but in reality is very carefully worked out.

A work room excellent in size and lighting, with a built-in bench, runs almost the width of the building, and there is a large staff room, kitchenette, and lavatory accommodation on the upper floor, with janitor accommodation in the basement.

Owing to the narrowness of the lot, a separate boys' and girls' entrance was not possible. Access is, therefore, by a stairway from the main entrance hall, but this is spacious enough to prevent congestion. The rear entrance is on a back thoroughfare, so that stock and other deliveries are made direct to the work room, while coal deliveries for the low pressure steam heating system are made direct from the same thoroughfare to the coal bunker.

The architects were Messrs. George, Moorhouse and King (Toronto), and the total cost of the building, inclusive of everything except book stock, was approximately $39,000.

Letting Books Speak for Themselves

By Faith Holmes Hyers

Library Publicist, Los Angeles Public Library, California

How many librarians have wished that books might become vocal and so speak that all who lend their ears would become alert to the meaning and beauty that the library has to offer! For, after all, reading the printed page is a lonesome business, and while folks are folks, the majority of them will enjoy personal contacts, company to share their thoughts and the inspiration of a good speaker.

In a public library lecture room on the Pacific Coast, almost every evening from October to June, an audience of about three hundred gather to hear books become articulate, to drink in inspiration from the makers and users of books—doctors of philosophy, of literature, of science and economics, professors of languages, distinguished artists, authors, editors and leaders in civic affairs. Such programs constitute an ideal extension course, extending the meaning of the books within the library and offering to many who have never entered a college the most democratic phase of university privileges, contact with those who have achieved distinction in fields of learning. A record of 607 free lectures is reported by the Los Angeles Public Library for the year ending June 30, 1929, given in the lecture room and a smaller seminar room. Conservative estimate of the attendance at the main lecture room at the Central Library is approximately 50,000. Lectures covered the subjects of literature, philosophy, child psychology, economics, popular science, art, music and travel.

How is such a program possible in a public

library and how was it evolved? First, through the vision of a Librarian and a Library Board who believe that the library is the logical cultural center of a community, and that people will respond eagerly to opportunities offered for self-education; second, through the enthusiasm of a staff of department heads who make contacts with city leaders in all fields and convince them of the place the library holds in the education of the community; third, and perhaps most important of all, through the generous giving of time, skill and unstinted interest by professors of local universities and colleges, prominent city leaders in many fields, and visiting authors, artists, and scientists. Once established as a center for such programs, the library proves a magnet to draw to itself both a supply of distinctive programs, and the demand for such programs by the public.

During the first year that the library occupied the new building, 1926-1927, the lecture room was available to local organizations for gatherings of cultural and civic nature, and the room was engaged for almost every evening. But in 1928-1929 the plan was evolved by the Library Board to use the lecture room only for programs which might be linked directly with library book collections and to have each lecture sponsored by one of the library departments (literature, science, art, sociology, etc.). Heads of departments conferred with the librarian in charge of the lecture room and drew up a program for the year. In almost every case the university, college, organization or individual invited to lecture at the library responded generously. For each series of lectures, printed announcements were published for distribution, usually carrying a list of books recommended by the department for a study and enjoyment of the subject. In some instances a small collection of representative books is taken to the lecture room, and these books may be borrowed after the program.

To give a survey of the highlights of last year's program will serve as illustration of the variety and value of this form of library extension work. Outstanding are the two lecture courses dealing directly with books which are sponsored and financed by the Library Board. Helen E. Haines, well known in the library and editorial world and book reviewing fields, is engaged each year to give a series of fifteen lectures on current and contemporary books, with the motto "Open the Book." Miss Haines mentions in the course of a year more than 1000 books, relating the newest books in each field to older and standard volumes and giving her listeners a valuable survey of the various types of writing. In her audiences are found not only the usual book-loving public, but also many students, several book sellers, and an unusual proportion of men who avail themselves of this opportunity to keep up with the trend of books. Miss Gertrude E. Darlow, who has been connected with the Los Angeles Public Library since 1893, and whose appreciation of the finest in literature is highly valued by all who know her, gives book reviews twice a month of the leading titles of new books with a fine literary flavor. A number of Miss Darlow's followers depend upon her selection for their reading. All other lectures are given without remuneration by professors of our universities and colleges, members of civic or educational organizations, and visiting or local lecturers of prominence.

A popular but scholarly series is that on philosophy conducted for the last three seasons under the auspices of the Philosophy and Religion Department. Last year's course, under the direction of Dr. John E. Boodin of the University of California at Los Angeles, surveyed the story of philosophy from its Occidental beginnings to contemporary teachers. Among the lectures on philosophy drawn from our several universities and colleges are distinguished names, such as Dr. Ralph Flewelling, Dr. Herbert Wildon Carr, and Dr. Hartley Burr Alexander. Though no attempt is made to popularize these lectures, they draw capacity audiences, and late comers are apt to stand patiently at the doors and windows to catch scraps of the lecture. Dr. Boodin calls the series a community school of philosophy and believes it is unique in its freedom of admission and distinction of speakers.

Contemporary foreign literatures and writers have been featured in three series of lectures in French, German and Spanish, arranged by the Foreign Department, and given by professors of these languages in the universities, with an occasional lecture by a visiting writer or lecturer. Stimulation of demand for books is immediately reflected in the foreign book circulation, and many patrons find in these courses a delightful opportunity to keep up with the new books in their mother tongue. Students are not particularly urged to attend, as the hall is small and an audience outside of the university circles is desired.

Each series is directed by the head of the language department in one of the universities, but the program is arranged and sponsored by the library foreign department. Thirty-five lectures in these three languages were offered last year, attended by more than 5000 people. Lectures on archæology and travel were arranged by the History Department, and a balop-

ticon machine was provided for projecting slides. Lectures on the theater, sponsored by the Literature Department, were given by Kenneth Macgowan during his stay in Los Angeles, and by Archibald Flower, former Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon. Short series were arranged by the Sociology and Science Department on political science and popular science. In some instances, as in the case of the lectures on "Relativity for the Layman," by D. M. Morandini, a visiting professor of physics from Budapest, the lectures were offered by the speaker and accepted by the library. In connection with a city hall exhibit of the work of city departments, our Municipal Reference Department outlined a series of talks on the workings of city departments, and secured speakers from the departments. Notices of these lectures were sent with the bills issued by the Water and Power Department of the city, and lecturers by the fire, health, water, park, police and library departments were well attended.

In the spring the Teachers' Department ventured to give an unusual series, entitled "Skillful Parents," inviting specialists in child psychiatry and leaders in city and State departments of adult education to speak. One lecture was combined with a parental education conference group. The number of mothers who attended these lectures and applied to the library for books on parenthood was exceedingly gratifying. The Music Department sponsored, among other programs, a course in symphony orchestra interpretative lectures given by a local musician. A reproducing piano was sent to the library for each lecture by a neighboring music store in order that orchestral numbers might be illustrated. Members of the orchestra were generous enough to visit the class occasionally, to demonstrate the use of their instruments. The audience was invited to make use of the library collection of music scores (including miniature orchestral and opera scores), to become acquainted with the facilities of the department for studying program notes and lives of musicians, and to use the piano room.

The crowning delight of the musical year for the past three seasons has been the gift of chamber music concerts by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, the music philanthropist who has established a foundation in the Library of Congress. Mrs. Coolidge selects local organizations of note to give the programs or engages such visiting groups as the London String Quartet to give a free program at the library. On one gala occasion the library held a three-day music festival, and Mrs. Coolidge consented to play the piano part of a Beethoven trio. Needless to say, these concerts drew many times more people than the hall would seat, and everyone fortunate enough to find a seat longed to broadcast Mrs. Coolidge's gift to the whole world.

Though this is but a sketch of the highlights of the year, it serves to show the variety and range of the entertainment offered. The art exhibits displayed throughout the year are a story in themselves. Unfortunately, the library was planned to combine the lecture and exhibit room. This arrangement makes a delightful setting for lecture audiences, but makes the exhibits unavailable while the lecture is going on. Several local art critics believe that the library's "gallery" has a very special place in the city's art circles because of its lack of any commercial phase, and since it affords groups of young artists an opportunity for a showing. In addition to annual exhibits of local groups, such as the California Water Color Society, the Painters and Sculptors, the Los Angeles Camera Club, and the Los Angeles Print Group, there are traveling exhibits offered to the library by the American Institute of Graphic Arts, the Procter and Gamble Soap Sculptures, the Division of Graphic Arts of the Smithsonian Institution, and others. Once a year the library exhibits its own print collection and fine photographs of library sculptural details. Since the first year the room was opened more applications have been received than can be placed. Exhibits are displayed for a period of three weeks.

Publicity for lectures and exhibits is handled in the following way: A weekly schedule is compiled by the librarian in charge of the lecture room, and 600 copies are mimeographed in the library. Each library department and branch receives a copy for the following week, and a mailing list of 400 names is maintained for patrons who request notices, and for schools and organizations interested in the programs. A large bulletin board is placed outside the lecture room, and smaller notices are placed at each library entrance. Newspaper notices of every lecture and exhibit are sent to the six metropolitan dailies and special announcements are sent to literary, art and local weeklies. Radio program managers give occasional free announcements for lectures of special interest. In addition to this, a printed folder is issued for each series of lectures, and copies are distributed through the mailing list at the lectures, from library desks, in clubs, high schools, and among other groups. The lecture room, which seats 450, is nearly always two-thirds full. Such book extension offers one solution of the part libraries may play in the great movement for "voluntary education."

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

March 15, 1930

Editorial Forum

THE NOMINATION of Adam Strohm for the presidency of A. L. A. is another happy example of the welcome the American library profession gives to those who have come to us from across sea, as President Strohm, born in Sweden and educated at the University of Upsala, succeeds President Keogh, who brought to us English experience as reference librarian at Newcastle - upon - Tyne. Mr. Strohm, after graduating in 1900 from the University of Illinois Library School, in his ten succeeding years as librarian at Trenton served, as it were, his apprenticeship for his greater work in developing the Detroit Public Library until it was worthy of one of the finest library buildings in America for which he planned, and his service to the national association has been noteworthy especially as the first chairman of the Board of Education for Librarianship. The nomination by the Nominating Committee is in fact equivalent to an election for the scheme of submitting more than one name was not productive of good result. It is a pity, however, that the precedent has been so long established of giving an effective president but a single term, since it does no more than get him in fair touch with the work at headquarters, and the Association might be not less well off if a vigorous president, of fresh view, especially if within easy distance of headquarters, should be elected, as at the beginning of the Association's history, for continuing years. Interesting recognition of the growing importance of the South as a library field is made in the selection of both vice-presidents from southeastern states.

THE INCLUSION of the Gutenberg *Bible* by Doctor Vollbehr in his extended proffer of his collection of 3000 incunabula at the price of a million and a half, put a new light on the situation when, on March 10, the House Committee on the Library held a hearing upon Representative Collins' bill for the appropriation. The library profession was represented in person by several librarians, and the entire session was a compliment to the national library as showing both professional and congressional appreciation of the rank which Doctor Putnam's administration has given to it. Those who spoke were among the best informed and best noted in the field of incanabula, and that they journeyed from several parts of the country to urge favorable action is the best possible endorsement of Representative Collins' proposal. As "parity" is now in the air, it may be observed that the acquisition of the third known copy of the vellum Gutenberg *Bible* by our own national library will put it on a parity with the British and French national libraries which have the other copies. It may be added not only that this inclusion makes the purchase an extraordinary bargain but that the acquisition by the Government of such a collection might serve to draw many a gift of similar material of a value ultimately beyond that proposed in this measure—collectors being prone to favor institutions whose application of their own resources indicates appreciation of such rarities. It may be taken for granted that Librarian Putnam would be delighted to have this addition to the treasures under his charge, though he does not permit himself to be a proponent of the transaction and would not like to see other appropriations put in jeopardy by this appreciation by the Congress of the library which bears its name.

IT IS sometimes forgotten that, though New York has in the libraries of the three boroughs of the metropolis the greatest library system in the world, there are still parts of the Empire State which lack library facilities, so that the adoption of the county system in this as in other states is altogether to be desired. The bill now pending in the legislature authorizing the establishment of county library systems supported by taxation not exceeding one mill on the dollar has, accordingly, the support of the New York State Library Association and of librarians generally throughout the state. It is to be hoped that it may become law during the present session of the legislature and add New York to the many states where this system is so usefully in action.

One of the most remarkable developments of recent years in the field of library literature is the cooperation of libraries and learned societies in the production of reference works and library guides. Most notable is the cooperation of such leading associations as the Economic, Historical and Statistical and also the N. E. A. in the publication of the *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences* under the general editorship of Professor Seligman and directly in charge of Dr. Alvin Johnson. This is to extend to fifteen volumes at the rate of three volumes a year, the first issued this January. The scheme of the *Union List of Serials,* one of the most important products of library cooperation, gives precedence for important contributions in specific fields, as the *Guide to Material on Crime and Criminal Justice* listing books and periodical articles to be found in thirteen libraries, carefully selected for their regional relations and indexed by the same initials utilized in the Union List and also in the subject index to special collections in the 1928 *Supplement* to the *American Library Directory.* It is largely the intelligent demand from our libraries that has led to the production of so many valuable reference works and guides, which indeed are becoming a good-sized library in themselves.

The *American Library Directory,* to be issued early next autumn, is already well under way, in direct charge this year of Karl Brown, recently associated with Charles H. Brown in the Iowa State Agricultural College Library and formerly of the New York Public Library. The promptness of reply from libraries to which inquiries were sent out in January and February has been most gratifying, and those libraries which have not responded are urged to follow their creditable example. The present plan is to issue this directory every third year, as the surprising cost of collecting and editing material makes an annual publication impracticable in view of the limited, though substantial, demand. The demand, exhausted some months since, the edition of 1927 so that the new volume should be doubly welcomed. It is intended to include in this volume any additional material supplementing the subject index to special collections included in the 1928 *Supplement,* as the general ground proves to have been well covered in that first index. In connection with the *American Book Prices Current* annual volume, which this year will be advanced in publication to April under changed publishers, there will be a directory of dealers in rare books which incidentally may be of service to libraries as well as to collectors in this special field.

A report recently published by the American Association for Adult Education, entitled "Alumni and Adult Education," by Wilfred B. Shaw, states that one of the forms of alumni education which seems destined to grow is the distribution to alumni of reading lists compiled by various members of the college faculty. The report predicts that "the problem of supplying the books recommended is sure to arise. . . . While the books can in some cases be secured through the local libraries, or by purchase, many alumni will find themselves unable to find the books." Various plans to meet the difficulty are then described, including book service from a shop in one of the college towns, book service under the auspices of the alumni organization or of the college libraries, etc.

The obvious implication that college graduates frequently cannot obtain such books from their public libraries is disturbing. Is it true? Wherever such demands are manifest, surely alert libraries satisfy them. Even small libraries can borrow books which they cannot buy. If readers in any considerable city or town actually cannot obtain from their public library such books as are described, the public and the librarian should wake up and remedy the situation. It would be unfortunate to have to establish other agencies for a service so clearly belonging to the public library. H. C. W.

A representative of the younger librarians, whose letter is printed elsewhere, voices the feeling of the newcomers into library work that criticisms from their fresh point of view are not welcomed by their seniors. It is an error to suppose that the columns of The Library Journal have not been freely open to criticisms from this point of view, but the fact is that, perhaps from motives of modesty, we have not received such material, which is hereby cordially welcomed. The wise executive should be always on the alert to obtain suggestive criticism from new viewpoints, and especially to avoid crystallization of old fogey methods in our temples of progress, the public libraries. Of course, some of the younger folk may be hasty in their generalizations or too ready to voice personal prejudices, but this should not prevent careful attention to what they have to say, whether directly to their executives or at library staff meetings or through the library periodicals. They may often have a word to the wise which the wise can ill afford not to receive with open ears.

Librarian Authors

"AND OUT of the woods there came a giant with three heads and fire and smoke coming out of all of his mouths . . ." The story-hour children wriggled ecstatically, their eyes brightened with interest, one or two of the more vividly imaginative breathed an half-audible "Golly!" The charm of the big stupid fellows is universal. At least, that is what Kathleen Adams and Frances Atchinson discovered.

FRANCES ATCHINSON BACON

KATHLEEN ADAMS

They went to Evansville, Ind., to fill appointments as children's librarians; Miss Adams from the St. Louis Library School and Miss Atchinson from Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh. They found much in common; similar positions in different branches, a love of children and children's books, and ideas and enthusiasms that ran in the same channels. They even shared an apartment.

That first fall they both told a series of giant stories, using the outline prepared by Miss Carrie Scott of the Indianapolis Public Library. The children enjoyed the cycle very much and clamored for more when the list was exhausted. So giants of all descriptions were hunted out, in dusty and unlikely books, very often. But the children were not satisfied with just hearing the stories. They wanted to read about the giants themselves. The oft-repeated request, "Please gimme a book of giant stories, teacher," at last made the story-tellers decide to do just that—give the children a book of giants. For the book they selected those tales which were most popular at their story-hours and also from as many national folk lores as they could.

The task of securing permissions to reprint the stories gave them some delightful letters, both from publishers and authors. Seumas MacManus, author of *The Giant of Bang Beggar's Hall,* granted permission only on condition that "Bang" was used and not "Band," as some other compiler had printed it, also providing they would spell his name Mac, as all good Irishmen do, and not Mc.

Then the book had to be placed with a publisher. To these novices a publisher seemed almost as formidable as one of the giants in their compilation. But, much to their surprise, publishers turned out to be very nice men. And so the manuscript was sent off, and after an eternity of waiting had been endured, from April to October, 1926, *A Book of Giant Stories* was published. This was followed in 1927 by *A Book of Princess Stories.*

When Miss Atchinson became Mrs. Bacon and Miss Adams went to Los Angeles as children's librarian at the Ascot Branch, it seemed that the work together was at an end. But when the publishers asked them to do another volume, they decided to try it at long distance. Thus *A Book of Enchantment* was compiled with the aid of air mail and telegraph. The arrangement worked out so satisfactorily that they again collaborated, although Mrs. Bacon had moved to Baltimore and was in the children's department of the Enoch Pratt Free Library. The second giant book, *Tehere Were Giants,* was published in the fall of 1929.

Serials in Watkinson Library

WHEN William Isaac Fletcher, assistant librarian at the Watkinson Library at Hartford, Conn., was editing the *Poole's Index* of 1882, the interest of the library was turned toward periodical literature, with the result that it is now unusually rich in serial publications as compared with other libraries of the same size. Titles as listed and annotated in a bulletin published in 1929 cover eighty pages. Special attention has been given to those published previous to the present century. Some special year-books have been included, but the old-fashioned almanacs such as were published in the Confederate States during the Civil War, the familiar family almanac and government publications issued periodically have not been included. The list is "deeply indebted to that incomparable work, the *Union List of Serials* (Gregory), and additional titles and corrections have been made to it."

A. L. A. Travel Notice

Los Angeles, June 23-28

Regular round-trip tickets are on sale from all eastern and central points, at but little over the single fare. They permit stop-overs, and are good all summer. Tickets are good going one way and returning another, except that those going north of San Francisco must add $18 to return over northern routes. Route going and returning must be specified when purchasing ticket, and changes of line *cannot* be made later.

The various routes are (southern and central):

The Southern Pacific, "Sunset Route," via New Orleans and Texas.

The Santa Fe, via the Grand Canyon.

The Union Pacific, or Denver & Rio Grande, via Utah (giving Salt Lake City, Bryce and Zion Canyons).

(Northern, costing $18 extra to Los Angeles.)

Canadian National, via Jasper Park.

Canadian Pacific (with Lake Louise and Banff).

Great Northern (Glacier National Park).

Northern Pacific (Yellowstone Park).

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

It is also possible to go by steamer through the Panama Canal, though the expense is more.

Delegates from the Pacific Coast States will find the regular round-trip excursion rates to Los Angeles about 1⅓ the one-way fare, with a 16 days' limit, or slightly higher with an Oct. 31 limit.

Round-trip fares to Los Angeles from some of the larger cities, and Pullman lower charge one way, via central and southern routes are, including San Francisco railroad ticket (if desired and specified when buying tickets):

	Round trip rail-road fare	Pullman lower one way to Los Angeles only
New York	$138.32	$32.63
Boston	147.66	33.38
Philadelphia	133.14	31.50
Cleveland	105.65	27.38
Detroit	101.70	27.38
Chicago	90.30	26.63
St. Louis	85.60	22.50
Kansas City	75.60	19.88
Minneapolis	91.90	23.63

SPECIAL PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED PARTY

A special train will be provided for the going trip, via the Santa Fé R. R. Eastern delegates will join this train at Chicago. Special Pullmans will be run from New England (register with F. W. Faxon), North Atlantic States (register with F. H. Price), Minnesota, Iowa and Prairie States (register with C. H. Brown). J. F. Phelan will register those from the Central States, join special at Chicago, Kansas City (except Mr. Brown's party) or other points on the Santa Fe.

ITINERARY OF SPECIAL TRAIN

Leave Chicago, June 17, 8:10 p. m.

Leave Kansas City, June 18, 8:50 a. m. (or on arrival of St. Louis connection).

Arrive Santa Fé, N. M., June 19, 7:20 a. m. Transfer to La Fonda Hotel for a day and a half, including trio to Indian pueblos, cliff dweller ruins, and opportunity to see the city of Santa Fé.

Leave Santa Fé, June 20, 1 p. m.

Arrive Grand Canyon of Arizona, June 21, 7 a. m. Spend full day at Grand Canyon, with an A. L. A. session at El Tovar Hotel in evening. Meals included. Excursions at individual expense: auto ride along rim, $3; mule to canyon, $4.

Leave Grand Canyon, June 21, 10:30 p. m.

Arrive Riverside, Cal., June 22, 2:30 p. m. Two hours, including auto ride and visit to Mission Inn.

Arrive Los Angeles, June 22, 6:30 p. m. Expense of going trip, exclusive of railroad ticket, but including Pullman, meals, and all expenses at stopovers, Santa Fé, Grand Canyon, and Riverside, as follows:

From Chicago—With lower berth, $87.80; with upper berth, $81.55; with ½ compartment, $100.60; with ½ drawing-room, $11.45; with ⅓ drawing-room, $93.76.

From Kansas City—With lower, $82.05; with upper, $76.70; with ½ compartment, $93; with ½ drawing-room, $102.95; with ⅓ drawing-room, $87.

From Boston, via B. & O., train leaving June 16, 3:15 p. m. (meals, Boston to Chicago, at individual expense)—With lower, $97.95; with upper, $89.65; with ½ drawing-room, $130.45; with ⅓ drawing-room, $105.75.

From New York: train leaving, via Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 1:35 p. m., June 16 (meals, New York to Chicago, at individual expense)—With lower, $97; with upper, $89; with ½ drawing-room, $129.50; with ⅓ drawing-room, $104.50.

From Philadelphia: train leaving, via Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 4:19 p. m., June 16 (meals, Philadelphia to Chicago, at individual expense)—With lower, $96.25; with upper, $88.25; with ½ drawing-room, $127.75; with ⅓ drawing-room, $104.

From Washington: train leaving, via Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 7:35 p. m., June 16 (meals, Washington to Chicago, at individual expense)—With lower, $96.25; with upper, $88.25; with ½ drawing-room, $127.75; with ⅓ drawing-room, $104.

Note: The North Atlantic States party will travel in special Pullmans which will go through to the Coast without change. This train will arrive in Chicago at 2.05 p. m., June 17, which will allow 6 hours for sight-seeing in Chicago. New England party will have special Pullman arriving in Chicago in afternoon of June 17.

Tentative reservations should be made with members of the Travel Committee, with preliminary payment of $10 to hold place. State if Pullman lower, upper, half-compartment, half- or third-drawing-room is wanted, and give name of roommate at La Fonda Hotel, Santa Fé. (Few if any single rooms).

Those joining special parties from other points will pay Pullman to junction with party, and the Travel Committee will, on registration, assign Pullman accommodations on special cars.

Post-conference trip, Yosemite, San Francisco, Bryce and Zion Canyons, Salt Lake City

and Royal Gorge to Colorado Springs. Personally conducted by Mr. Faxon. Register as soon as possible, sending him $10 before May 15.

ITINERARY

June 28—Leave Los Angeles, 6.10 p. m. (special Pullman).

June 29—Arrive El Portal, 9:55 a. m.; motor trip to Yosemite.

June 29 (Sunday)—Leave El Portal, 10 a. m. Arrive Yosemite Valley, 10:45 a.m. 2:15 to 4:15, 20-mile drive in valley. Night at hotel or Camp Curry. Leave Yosemite Valley 7 a. m., June 30, for trip to see sunrise, Mirror Lake.

June 30—Leave Yosemite Valley, 4:30 p. m. Arrive Glacier Point, 6:30 p. m.

July 1—Leave Glacier Point, 8 a. m. Arrive Mariposa Grove Big Trees, 11 a. m. Leave Mariposa Grove, noon. Arrive Wawona Hotel for lunch, 12:45 p. m. Leave Wawona Hotel, 2 p. m. Arrive Merced, 5:15 p. m. End of motor trip.

July 1—Leave Merced, 5:49 p. m. Arrive Oakland Pier, 9:47 p. m. Arrive San Francisco, 10:05 p. m. (Three nights at hotel. Meals at individual expense.)

July 4—Leave San Francisco, 7:45 a. m. (coast line trip). Arrive Santa Barbara, 4:45 p. m. Leave Santa Barbara, 7:30 p. m. Arrive Los Angeles, 10:45 p. m. Night at Biltmore Hotel (breakfast not included).

July 5—Leave Los Angeles, 9:40 a. m.

July 6—Arrive Cedar City, 7 a. m. Bus trip, Bryce and Zion Canyons, the most remarkable coloring of any canyons in the world. Recently made available to tourists.

July 6—Leave Cedar City, 8:30 a. m. Arrive Zion National Park, 11:30 a. m.

July 7—Leave Zion National Park, 1 p. m. Arrive Bryce Canyon National Park, 6 p. m.

July 8—Leave Bryce Canyon National Park, 1 p. m. Arrive Cedar Breaks, 3:30 p. m. Leave Cedar Breaks, 4 p. m. Arrive Cedar City, 6 p. m. End of bus trip.

July 8—Leave Cedar City, 8:30 p. m.

July 9—Arrive Salt Lake City, 6:20 a. m. (sightseeing ride). Leave Salt Lake City, D. & R. G. R. R., 6:15 p. m.

July 10—Royal Gorge, 1:27 p. m.; Arrive Colorado Springs, 4:50 p. m.

July 11—Leave Colorado Springs in evening.

July 12—Arrive Chicago in early a. m.

Expense (exclusive of railroad return ticket which everyone will have), including Pullmans, hotels, auto trips, meals (except seven in San Francisco, and breakfast in Los Angeles, July 5), Los Angeles June 28, to Chicago, July 12, $176.00 with lower berth; $170.00 with upper berth. This includes stay at Camp Curry in Yosemite Valley. If hotel and bath is wanted there, add $7.75.

TRIP TO HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Trip to the Hawaiian Islands, sailing from Los Angeles, July 1, S. S. *Calawaii,* due Honolulu, July 8. Eight days in the Islands, including side trip to Hilo and Kilauea Volcano, auto trip around the island of Oahu and to Mt. Tantalus, scenic Hamakua R. R. trip, and five days at Niumalu Hotel, Honolulu. Leaving Honolulu, July 16, S. S. *Matsonia,* due in San Francisco, July 22. The all-inclusive expense of this 22-day trip, Los Angeles to San Francisco, about $325. Registration with F. W. Faxon before April 15 is necessary, with deposit of $25, as travel is heavy, and staterooms cannot be held long. Refund of deposit if you cannot make the trip.

OTHER RETURN TRIP SUGGESTIONS

(a) Return via Panama Canal and Havana to New York, sailing from Los Angeles, July 14, due New York, July 28. Cost, New York to New York, $375 and up, first class; $235 and up, tourist class on steamer. This includes only railroad ticket west, but all expenses on the return by steamer.

(b) Trip to Mexico City. Several inquiries about a trip returning via Mexico City have been received. If a sufficient number register, a trip may be planned, under the personal conduct of G. M. Patison, of Hollywood, Cal., who has had a large experience in taking parties through Mexico. The trip would cover about 18 days, going by the new Southern Pacific West Coast Line from Tucson, Ariz., via Guadalajara to Mexico City, going trip taking four days with opportunity en route and while in Mexico City to visit many interesting and wonderful places, there being about 50 hours of automobile excursions included in the trip. Thus a very good idea can be had of old Mexico, which travelers who have been in Europe declare to be more interesting in many respects than the old countries. Expense, approximately, $295, including everything except meals, from Los Angeles to Los Angeles. Those taking this trip as part of the return can use return ticket if bought via the Southern Pacific R. R. from Los Angeles to Tucson. and thereby make a saving, and the return ticket can be taken up again either at Tucson or, if a return from Mexico by a different route is desired, at El Paso or San Antonio. Correspond concerning this trip with G. M. Patison, P. O. Box 128, Hollywood, Cal., with a $25 first payment to hold place in party. Full refund can be made if anyone is unable to take the trip, provided notification is sent Mr. Patison within ten days of its start. The success of Mr. Patison's tours is well known, and he is vouched for by members of the staff of the Los Angeles Public Library who have traveled with him.

TRAVEL COMMITTEE

F. W. Faxon, chairman, 83 Francis Street, Boston, Mass.

John F. Phelan, 78 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Franklin H. Price, Free Library of Philadelphia, Logan Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles H. Brown, Iowa State College Library, Ames, Iowa.

If You Are Stopping Over in Santa Fé

By Edwin Sue Goree

Librarian, The Woman's Board of Trade and Library Association, Santa Fé, New Mexico

An A. L. A. stop-over in Santa Fé has been definitely arranged, and we are looking forward to a brief visit from a hundred or more librarians. There are many books on the Southwest, but the time is so short that perhaps you can find only an evening or so in which to skim a few magazine articles about Santa Fé and its vicinity. Here are some of the most helpful:

General

"The Santa Fé Trail," by Frederick Simpich. *National Geographic,* August, 1929.

The Peoples of New Mexico

"Where Americans are Anglos," by R. L. Barbour. *North American,* November, 1929.

"New Mexico's Mexicans," by Erna Fergusson, *Century,* August, 1928.

"My Neighbors, the Pueblo Indians," by E. L. Hewett, *Art and Archaeology,* July, 1923.

Cliff Dwellings

After reaching Santa Fé, you will leave almost immediately for Puyé, and perhaps some of the Pueblos. Read:

"Master Builders of Prehistoric America," by F. H. Trego. *Travel,* September, 1928.

"America's Mystery Land," by R. W. Crawford. *Mentor,* August, 1925.

Santos, Katcinas, Rugs and Pottery

If you return early enough in the afternoon, you may want to visit some of the many curio stores. What a visiting librarian described last summer as "those crude little wooden dolls" may be New Mexico Santos. They are described in,

"Saints of the New World," by O. S. Halseth. *International Studio,* September, 1929.

"Santos y Bultos," by Elizabeth De Huff. *Touring Topics,* January, 1930.

There is another kind of little wooden doll, but it is Indian. Look up Katchinas in the twenty-first annual report of the American Bureau of Ethnology.

A good, brief article on Indian rugs by George Wharton James is found in the *Mentor* for June, 1922. I am sorry I do not know of a good magazine article on the Chimayó, or Mexican rugs.

There are many good articles on Pueblo Indian Pottery. Try "Life Forms in Pueblo Pottery Decoration," by K. M. Chapman, *Art and Archaeology,* March, 1922, or "Post-Spanish Pueblo Pottery," by K. M. Chapman, *Art and Archaeology,* May, 1927.

"Indian Arts for Indians," by Mary Austin. *Survey,* July 1, 1928.

Indian Dances

After dinner the hotel plans to arrange for an Indian dance for your entertainment. See:

"Plastic Prayers," by Oliver La Farge. *Theatre Arts Monthly,* March, 1930.

"Dance Rituals of the Pueblo Indians," by Alice Corbin Henderson. *Theatre Arts Monthly,* April, 1923.

"Dance of the Redskin," by L. H. Warner. *National Republic,* November, 1929.

The City Different

The next morning, you will see Santa Fé. If you have *Holland's Magazine* for January, 1926, read E. W. De Huff's "Where Art Is in the Air." The Camino del Monte Sol, the old San Miguel Church, the Cathedral built by the Archbishop in *Death Comes for the Archbishop,* the Palace of the Governors, and the New Museum of Art will be on your route. Be sure to see the old altar in the Cathedral, but first read Witter Bynner's poem about it in the *Saturday Review of Literature* for October 26, 1929. The title is "Plea to the Archbishop."

There is an entire Art Museum number of *Art and Archaeology*—January-February, 1928, and a recent article called "America's Only Real Palace," in the *National Republic* for February, 1930.

We have asked the Transportation Company to leave you at the Woman's Board of Trade Library. It is not starred on the Santa Fé map, or written up in magazines. It is just the town's public library, started by a handful of Anglo women thirty-four years ago in one room of an old army barracks, and now fast growing into county-wide proportions. I suspect you are thinking that the name is slightly absurd. It is. When we were new here, we suggested that the name was confusing and should be changed; but we were told that "the women of Santa Fé had traded everything from old shoes to town lots for the library, and they liked the name." At any rate, it will serve as the place of transition from the paths of prehistoric America, to the main trail which leads to Los Angeles.

Current Library Literature

Intended to index with brief annotation, or excerpts when desirable, articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those in Cannons' "Bibliography of Library Economy," to which this department makes a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this department.

ART LIBRARIES. *See* PERIODICAL INDEXES.

BOOKS AND READING

Van Dyne, Catherine. Young people turn readers' advisers. *Libraries.* 35:77-78. 1930.

How the junior members of the Newark (N. J.) Public Library staff compiled six book lists.

CALIFORNIA. *See* COUNTY LIBRARIES.

CATALOGING

Walton, C. E. Classifying, cataloging, and binding League of Nations publications. LIB. JOUR. 55:155-159. 1930.

Dr. Sevensma's *Short Guide to League Publications* is a useful aid. Opinion is divided on the usefulness of the L. C. special catalog.

CATHOLIC LIBRARIES. *See* PERIODICAL INDEXES.

CHICAGO (ILL.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. SOUTH SHORE BRANCH LIBRARY.

Gerhardt, Paul. The Chicago South Shore Branch Library. illus. plans. LIB. JOUR. 55:148-150. 1930.

The eighth especially planned branch building, erected at a cost of $75,000, and situated among an intelligent class of citizenry.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Mahony, B. E., and Elinor Whitney. *Realms of Gold in Children's Books.* Doubleday, 1929. cl. 796p. illus. pls. $5.

The fifth edition of *Books for Boys and Girls—A Suggestive Purchase List,* previously published by The Bookshop for Boys and Girls, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston, Mass.

CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES. *See* CATALOGING.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

Merrill, J. W. Development of county or similar libraries in many lands. illus. *School Life.* 15:112-113, 117. 1930.

County libraries in Great Britain, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Hawaii, and the United States.

CALIFORNIA

Ferguson, M. J. A library caravan. LIB. JOUR. 55:145-148. 1930.

A 900-mile tour of Californian county libraries made by 13 persons in a caravan of four automobiles.

VIRGINIA

Developments in the county library plan of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, with special reference to Virginia. *Va. Libs.* 2:61-68. 1930.

The influence of the Rosenwald grants is not proving effective in Virginia because the conditions of adequate support, which are stipulated, demand a substantial financial support from the county for five years and the entire burden of support at the end of that period.

WISCONSIN

Long, H. C. Public library opportunity in Wisconsin; a county study of existing libraries. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 26:2-19. 1930.

Twenty-two counties make some appropriation for public library facilities. Three have no public library.

Radio talk on county library. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 26:20-22. 1930.

A dialogue between "Walt" and "Sid," presented by a county superintendent and a county agricultural agent as part of the campaign for a county library in Sheboygan County, Wis.

LAW. *See* LIBRARY LAW.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS. *See* CATALOGING.

LIBRARY LAW

FRANCE

Coyecque, Ernest. *Code Administrif des Bibliothèques d'Étude.* 2 v. Paris: E. E. Droz, 1929. cl. v. 1, 402p.; v. 2, 626p. (Association des Bibliothécaires Français.)

By the Honorary Inspector of Libraries of the City of Paris and the Department of the Seine. Limited to research and reference libraries, excluding public libraries. The first part of the Code cites, in chronological order, statutes bearing on the organization of these libraries; the second, on their composition and the salaries attaching to positions in them.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS

Henry, W. E. Whom shall the library school admit? *Libraries.* 35:41-44. 1930.

The difficulties inherent in admitting former members of the teaching profession, who must "pass suddenly and unknowingly from near monarchy to almost complete democracy," and who usually possess a highly specialized scholarship.

LIBRARY SERVICE TO NEGROES

Shores, Louis. Public library service to negroes. LIB. JOUR. 55:150-154. 1930.

Compiled from the replies of 74 cities to a questionnaire. Thirty-one provide segregated library service.

MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

Locke, G. H. Cooperation between libraries and museums. London: Dulau & Co. *Museums Journal.* 29:260-267. 1930.

Discussion at Worthing Conference on Cooperation Between Libraries and Museums, July, 1929.

NEGROES. *See* LIBRARY SERVICE TO NEGROES.

OVERDUE BOOKS

Beebe, F. I. Books—overdue and lost. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 21:38-40. 1930.

Summary of methods used in various high school libraries. Some use different colored notices. Each color represents the state of librarian's temper at the time of sending, and the third or final notice is red.

PERIODICAL INDEXES

The Art Index. Wilson. v. 1, no. 1, January, 1930. Monthly except July and August.

A cumulative subject and author index to fine arts periodicals, books and museum bulletins, covering archæology, architecture, ceramics, decoration and ornament, engraving, graphic arts, painting and sculpture.

Fitzgerald, F. E. An index to Catholic periodical literature. *Catholic Educational Review.* 28:13-19. 1930.

The forthcoming *Catholic Periodical Index,* a quarterly, will index 40 leading journals.

Public Libraries

Barcelona, Spain

Diputación Provincial de Barcelona. *Anuario de las Bibliotecas Populares,* 1928. Barcelona: Dirección Técnica de Bibliotecas, Palacio de la Diputación. pap. 165p. illus. graphs.

Italy

Hodgson, J. G. The Biblioteche Populari of Italy. *Libraries.* 35:54-57. 1930.

Second and last installment, with bibliography.

Rosenwald Fund. *See* County Libraries.

Royal College of Physicians Library, London

Boswell, Eleanore. The Library of the Royal College of Physicians in the Great Fire. *Transactions of the Bibl. Soc.* n.s. 10:313-326. 1929.

An effort toward identification of the books saved from the Harveian Library at the time of the fire and still in the collections.

Salaries

Howard, J. A., *comp.* Salary statistics; public libraries in cities of 25,000-70,000 population. *A. L. A. Bull.* 24:53-55. 1930.

Thirty-eight libraries from 21 States are represented.

School Libraries

Wood, H. A., *comp. School Library List. Part I: Elementary and Junior High School.* St. Paul: Minn. Dept. of Ed., Library Division, 1930. pap. 136p.

Includes 12p. manual of school library practice.

Staff Training

Bowerman, G. F. *Some Library Personnel Problems.* pap. 10p. Reprinted from *Essays Offered to Herbert Putnam.* Yale Univ. Press, 1929.

The most marked characteristic of the standard library staff is its extreme feminization. This has had its effect on prevailing library salaries. The disproportionately large amount of time spent on semi-mechanical tasks is another serious handicap to enlisting and holding a progressive personnel.

Virginia. *See* County Libraries.

Willesden (England) Public Libraries

Dealing with outlying districts. II—Willesden. plans. *Ln. and Book World.* 19:167-170. 1930.

Four Willesden libraries were unified in 1920 under the Public Libraries Acts.

World Congress

Bravo, F. S. El Primer Congreso Mundial de Bibliotecas y de Bibliografiá, celebrado en Roma y Venecia durante la segunda quincena del mes de junio de 1929. Madrid. *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos.* 33:227-251. July-December, 1929.

BOOKS BY AND ABOUT LIBRARIANS

Hicks, F. C., *ed. Famous Speeches by Eminent American Statesmen.* St. Paul: West Pub. Co., 1929. 990p. $5.

Professor Hicks is professor of law and law librarian at Yale University. This is a companion volume to his *Famous American Jury Speeches and Arguments,* and *Addresses of Joseph H. Choate.* "By statesmen are meant not merely officeholders or 'dead politicians,' but any one of either sex who deals with public questions in a statesmanlike manner."

Free on Request

Princeton University Library will send to any library on request *The Edinburgh Review,* 79 volumes bound in 60, falling between years 1802 and 1892, various imprints. The volumes are bound but several of them need rebinding. Transportation will have to be paid. Apply direct.

A. L. A. Withdraws Reading Course

The American Library Association has withdrawn from circulation the reading course, *Romance of Modern Exploration,* by Fitzhugh Green. Notice of this withdrawal was not transmitted to The Library Journal until March 8, when it was accompanied by the following statement:

Criticism of the course because of a number of alleged misstatements was made to the Association, the author of the course, and several librarians by one interested in exploration. The author of the course was asked to reply. His reply and the original criticisms were submitted to two experts in the field. Though all criticisms were not sustained, there were enough errors to make it advisable to withdraw the booklet. Action was delayed until the opinion of the judges had been received, as the Association did not feel justified in basing a decision upon criticisms originating from one unknown source, especially as the field itself is one filled with controversy. The author of the course had been well recommended to the A. L. A. He was chosen not only because of his participation in exploration, but because of his facile style of writing. The course was planned as one of the more popular of the series, its purpose being twofold: to give the reader a new conception of the numerous types of exploration now in process, and to awaken in the casual reader an interest in books other than fiction. Subscribers wishing to return copies of the course will be credited by the A. L. A.

Has Your Library Been Overlooked?

The preparation of the American Library Directory, 1930, is now under way. Every available source which might yield the names of new libraries or of those not listed in the 1927 edition is being consulted, but there is a possibility that some may be overlooked. If your library has not received a questionnaire, please fill out the following form and mail at once to American Library Directory, R. R. Bowker Company, 62 West 45th Street, New York City.

. . . . . .

State . . . . . City . . . . . .

Name of Library . . . . . .

Librarian . . . . . .

Volumes in Library . . . . . .

Year's Circulation . . . . . .

Total Income . . . . . .

Expenditures for Books and Periodicals . . . .

Special Collections . . . . . .

The Open Round Table

Criticisms and Suggestions

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Since the publication in your columns of the Bibliographical Review: "Dictionaries in English and Foreign Languages," Oct. 15, 1929, a number of criticisms and suggestions have been received, several from abroad, proving that the JOURNAL receives careful attention in Europe as well as in this country. With a view to having all the information as regards books and authors as accurate as possible, it is simple justice to have all such criticisms and suggestions appear in order that the readers of the JOURNAL may have the benefit of them.

JAMES GEDDES.

(*Translation*)

It is with great pleasure that I have read your article on "Dictionaries in English and Foreign Languages," and I am delighted that you did not neglect to speak of Esperanto, which is growing more strongly every day.

I regret, however, that your library does not possess dictionaries of Esperanto, at least the more important, and that for that reason the works which you cite are few and very old. We now possess a considerable number of these, and it may prove interesting to complete your article with a fuller note on dictionaries of Esperanto.

I am ready to furnish notes for an article on dictionaries and encyclopedias in Esperanto.

I am permitting myself to send you at the same time a copy of *Naulingva Etimologia Lebsikono* for your personal library, and a page of the *Dictionnaire Complet* (Esperanto-Esperanto) which will appear in January-February, 1930, and of which I am one of the authors.

S. J. GRENKAMP-KORNFELD,
Membre de l'Union Syndicale
Des Correspondants Polonais en France
Et de l'Association Syndicale
De la Presse Etrangère à Paris.

I happened to note that you do not say anything about the two-volume Hoare, of which the price is not so terrifying as for the large one (Italian and English), and which I have at times recommended to inquirers merely because I had found the larger Hoare to be the best English-Italian one that I had been using; and I wonder if I have been misleading my clients—for I confess that I have never, that I can now remember, actually used the two-volume Hoare myself! This will have to be looked into!

H. D. AUSTIN,
University of Southern California, 3551 University Avenue, Los Angeles.

It might be of interest to you to know that Miles Hanley and I are both from Wittenberg College, where we got our start in phonetics from Dr. and Mrs. K. F. R. Hochdoerfer. Mrs. Hochdoerfer was a Miss Hettie Bearce and came, I believe, from Massachusetts. She studied with Rousselot and Passy.

Apropos the German dictionaries, I don't believe I understand why you have not mentioned Grimm's *Deutsches Wörterbuch,* which with all its faults is indispensable. Then there is the new Meyers *Konversationslexikon,* now almost finished—the *Brockhaus* has just begun its new revision. Another very useful smaller work is Moritz Heyne *Deutsches Wörterbuch* in three volumes, while Paul *Deutsches Wörterbuch* is exceedingly useful to the student who is bothered by adverbs, prepositions, case sequences, etc. Viëtors *Deutsches Aussprachewörterbuch* appeared in the third edition in 1921, by E. A. Meyer, an outstanding phonetician, and is a very different book from the old Viëtor, in that the pronunciation indicated is much less that of the careless Umgangssprache than that of Standard German—so far as there is any such thing. In that connection, Siebs *Deutsche Bühnenaussprache,* eleventh edition, 1915, might be mentioned. In matters of Orthography Duden *Rechtschreibung der Deutschen Sprache* is to be consulted. My copy is the ninth edition, 1915, but there is a later edition. Another indispensable book is Hans Schulz *Deutsches Fremdwörterbuch—fortgeführt von O. Basler,* the second and last volume of which is nearing completion.

ROE-MERRILL SECRIST HEFFNER,
Harvard University.

Among the greatest Italian works you quote that of Boccardo: *Nuova Enciclopedia Italiana.* This is exact indeed, but you forget the *Dizionario della Lingua Italiana,* published by the Accademia della Crusca, which is the true work corresponding to the *Oxford Dictionary* in English. The *Dizionario della Crusca,* as you may know, for lacking of financial means, is not finished, and the last volume arrives only to the letter "O."

Petrocchi's *Dictionaries* are of two kinds and sizes. The bigger in two volumes is the best and the most complete; the smaller is for school use, in one volume, but it is also an excellent reference work.

I would have wanted to see in your paper much more importance to the Lysle's English-Italian and Italian-English dictionary, which is the best of that kind. Its price is $7.50, as you quote, in America, and probably at some Italian booksellers of New York, but you may tell your readers that it is more convenient and cheaper to get the books directly from Italy for nearly $4 less than that sum.

I have myself had the same experience when I was in America.

Finally, please, do not say that Melzi's *Dictionaries* are "very good." They are small and popular desk-encyclopedias rather than dictionaries of the language.

Among the bi-lingual dictionaries should be remembered also Roberts's *Dizionario Inglese-italiano e italiano-inglese* (Firenze, Barbera).

VITTORIO CAMERANI,
Institut International D'Agriculture, Roma.

Has Subscription Been Refused?

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Will librarians who have been refused subscription to any periodical because the publisher's policy is to decline subscriptions from public libraries, please communicate with the undersigned at the Acquisition Division, New York Public Library, giving the name of the periodical.

CARL L. CANNON,
Chairman A. L. A. Bookbuying Committee.

Suggested Junior Criticisms

To the Editor of The Library Journal:

I wish in this letter merely to ask whether it would be possible for The Library Journal to open its columns for a time to the younger graduates of library training schools and encourage them to give their ideas on the worth of the library profession, the best method of training for it, the best method of administering libraries, at least as they see it, and altogether anything which it may occur to them to criticize in library work.

I am a graduate of the University of California School of Librarianship with the class of 1928, and for the past year and a half I have been employed on the staff of a small public library in southern California. I may be wrong in my estimate, but it seems to me that criticism is very decidedly discouraged among librarians generally, and that in training school at least it is very nearly worth anyone's professional life to indulge in it. I have never been able to see the value of a profession which through fear, or for other reasons, discouraged the play of critical intelligence among its younger members. Libraries are not perfect, and while no one, to my knowledge, has declared that they are, the tacit assumption that criticism will not improve them hardly makes for the stability of the library profession.

I wish it clearly understood that I am by no means advocating smart or flippant criticism of libraries in any phases of their work. I realize as well as anyone that criticism for the fun of finding fault has no value; but criticism, whether constructive or not, has very decided value if it is sincere and honest. I am sure that a great many young librarians find the professional atmosphere in which they are compelled to work stifling in the extreme. If they have opinions they are not allowed to express them, and if they are dissatisfied with the work they are doing they are not allowed to say so on pain, sometimes, of rather severe penalties.

I realize that criticism of particular libraries cannot help being personal, and I admit that indulgence in such criticism should be moderate. But there is a relatively impersonal kind of criticism which is extremely valuable, and, in my opinion, it is the kind which members of library schools may be properly expected to give. Students in library schools are presumably selected on the basis of their intelligence. Is it not very unfair, then, to expect them to stifle it in their work after graduation, or at least to indulge very moderately in suggestions for the improvement of the profession which they have decided to make their life work?

I believe that it would be the best possible thing for the library profession if the young people enrolled in it were given a chance to express their ideas. And if The Library Journal should open its columns temporarily to all recent graduates of approved library schools I think that it would receive in place of reports on actual work accomplished some very pertinent suggestions for the improvement of libraries given with a freshness of outlook which the younger members of any profession usually have in abundance. I believe that for the time being at least the exchange would be a good one.

Louise Davies,
Santa Paula, Cal.

The Author's Annual, 1930

In its second year of publication *The Author's Annual* again collects in convenient and compact form much information on the literary prizes, best sellers, book club selections, and statistics of book publishing of the past year. It is also made extremely readable by the skillful manner in which the editor has alternated his array of facts with such literary *hors d'œuvres* as Guy Holt's amusing article on "The Care and Feeding of Authors," Dale Warren's "Why Authors Leave Home," and Elizabeth C. Moore's twenty-three-page list of the "Book Vices Current" of misspelling and misuse of words which so often infuriate the conscientious editor and the literate reader. (*The Author's Annual,* 1930. Edited by Josiah Titzell. New York: Brewer & Warren, Inc.; Payson & Clarke, Ltd. cl. 202p. $2.)

The annotated bibliography of unfinished novels compiled by Earle F. Walbridge (p. 83-112) is an outgrowth of a list originally published in The Library Journal (50:215-216, 662, 1925) and may be regarded as a supplement to the *Bibliography of Unfinished Books in the English Language,* by Albert R. Corns and Archibald Sparke (London: Bernard Quaritch, 1915), which lists only four novels, as compared to fifty-seven in the present list. Stephen Crane's *The O'Ruddy,* completed by Robert Barr, and Guy de Maupassant's two unfinished novels, *L'Angélus,* and *L'Ame Étrangère,* are additional candidates for inclusion, as well as the unfinished and apparently unpublished novel about Owen's colony by Mary Hartwell Catherwood, which is mentioned in the third volume of the *Dictionary of American Biography,* and Sir Walter Scott's forthcoming *Siege of Malta.* E. F. W.

Library Organizations

California Library Association

THE SIXTH District met at San Diego Feb. 1 with County Librarian Eleanor Hitt and City Librarian Cornelia D. Plaister in charge. The meeting opened with a talk by Lyman Bryson, Director of the California Association for Adult Education, "New Life in Old Books." Mr. Bryson said that reading is a vicarious experience and the librarians can help make it so by encouraging book conversations; in this way the borrowers will be able to draw new life from the older books and so not need to demand the newest titles hot from the press of today. Mrs. Jack Vallely of Los Angeles gave witty and comprehensive reviews of twelve current books. Luncheon was served at El Cortez Hotel, where the members were delightfully entertained by Lee Shippey, editor of the *Lee Side o' L. A.*, a feature of *The Los Angeles Times*. Mr. Shippey, a former library worker, gave personal glimpses of famous authors. The afternoon session opened with stories from Tschaikowsky's *Nutcracker Suite*, as told by Mrs. Ritza R. Freeman, with orchestration by the Sweetwater Union High School Orchestra. Two special guests were then introduced: Mrs. Julia G. Babcock, President of the California Library Association, and Miss Mabel R. Gillis, Junior Past President. Mrs. Babcock reported on the Executive Committee meeting held in January, and said that the annual meeting of the C. L. A. would take the form of a short business session held in Los Angeles during the week of the A. L. A., thus enabling all members to profit from the A. L. A. program. Miss Faith Smith reported for the "Committee of Children's Librarians, Psychologists and Representatives of the Public School Course of Study Department," appointed at the 1929 meeting of the Sixth District to keep the membership in touch with developments in psychology as applied to library work. The report was gratefully accepted and the committee asked to continue its work. "Professional Advancement" was the topic which closed the meeting, presented by Miss Helen E. Vogleson; other speakers on the subject were: Willis H. Kerr, Mrs. Theodora R. Brewitt, Miss Emily W. Kemp and Miss Inez Kilton, the latter telling of the requirements laid down for teachers' advancement. In the general discussion, two themes seemed paramount—that of adequate salary compensation and that of further opportunities for study.

District of Columbia Association

A MEETING of the District of Columbia Library Association was held on Jan. 30 at the clubhouse of the American Association of University Women. The president, Claribel R. Barnett, presided. Capt. Byron McCandless, U. S. N., exhibited his camera with which he had assembled a wealth of material on flags during his world-wide travels. The film, prepared by the University of Denver Library, for teaching students how to use the library, was shown. An effort to increase the membership is to be made, and for that purpose a special committee was appointed. The formal meeting was followed by a social hour with refreshments.

Northeastern Library Convention

AS MANY Eastern librarians will find it impossible to attend the A. L. A., the state library associations of New England, New York and New Jersey have arranged a meeting in Swampscott, Mass., at the New Ocean House, June 13-18.

Annual Convention S. L. A.

THE SPECIAL Libraries Association will hold its twenty-second annual convention in San Francisco June 18-21 inclusive; headquarters of the convention will be at the Clift Hotel. The date was selected so that members who desire may attend the convention of the American Library Association at Los Angeles the following week. Miss K. Dorothy Ferguson, librarian of the Bank of Italy, San Francisco, is Chairman of the program committee and promises a program which will give delegates an insight into the work of libraries in the motion pictures industry in Hollywood, the oil industry, mining and hydro-electric power projects, such as those at Boulder Dam.

Illinois Regional Library Conference

THE FIFTEENTH annual regional library conference will be held in Illinois during March and April, under the direction of the Library Extension Division. The date and place of each meeting is as follows: March 18, Lake Forest; March 19, Aurora; March 20, Harvey; March 25, Granite City; March 28, Champaign; April 1, Fairbury; April 4, Mount Sterling; April 8, Marion; April 9, Olney; April 15, Pekin; April 16, Galesburg; April 29, Moline; April 30, Polo.

Massachusetts Library Club

The midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at the Boston Public Library on Feb. 7. At the business meeting the name of the Committee on Work with New Americans was changed to Committee on "Inter-Racial Service."

The general topic of the morning meeting was the Acquisition and Use of Reference Material. The first address was by Mr. Frank H. Chase, Reference Librarian of the Boston Public Library, on the subject "Recent Significant Reference Books." Miss Barbara H. Smith, Librarian, Levi Heywood Memorial Library, Gardner, Mass., followed Mr. Chase with a paper on "First Choices of the Limited Budget" in which she considered reference work from the viewpoint of the smaller library and Mr. Leslie T. Little, Librarian, Waltham Public Library, spoke on "The Subscription Book Situation." At the afternoon session Frank Chouteau Brown of Boston spoke on "The Tercentenary and the Public Library."

The afternoon program was a cooperative one, sponsored by the Division of Public Libraries and the Division of University Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education, the Massachusetts Library Club, the Massachusetts Association of Americanization Teachers and the Department of Inter-Racial Unity of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs. Miss Mary L. Guyton, Supervisor of Adult Alien Education, spoke on "The Co-operation of Library and School in Work with the Foreign Born," and Mrs. John Figmic, Librarian, Plymouth Public Library, discussed a selection of books on the Slavonic peoples. The main address was by Dr. William J. Rose, Department of Sociology, Dartmouth College, and editor of the magazine *Poland*.

The evening meeting of the Club was held at the University Club. The main speaker was Dr. William S. Stidger, pastor of the Copley Methodist Episcopal Church of Boston, who took for his subject "The Place of Books in the Life We Live," placing emphasis on the fact that books are the keys to unlock the world and our minds.

Mexican Cultural Relations Seminar

An introduction to Mexican life and a comprehensive survey of the Mexican scene will be given at the fifth cultural relations seminar, to be held in Mexico City July 5-25, 1930, under the auspices of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America. Several librarians interested in international relations and especially in recent educational and social developments in Mexico are planning to attend the seminar, following the A. L. A. conference at Los Angeles, June 23-28.

Anyone who would like to join a special party going to the seminar from Los Angeles should write immediately for further information to Hubert C. Herring, executive director, the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, 112 East 19th Street, New York City. The A. L. A. Travel Committee is calling attention to a special excursion to Mexico under the supervision of Prof. G. M. Patison. Information about this trip may be obtained from Mr. F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston, or from Professor Patison, P. O. Box 128, Hollywood, Cal.

All-India Conference

The seventh All-India Public Library Conference was held at Lahore, Dec. 26-27, 1929, under the presidentship of Sir P. C. Ray. Several interesting papers dealing with different aspects of library work were delivered by distinguished educationalists; important resolutions were discussed and passed. Also, along with the conference an All-India Library Exhibition was held, Dec. 26-28, 1929, where picture books, juvenile literature, traveling library boxes, rare manuscripts, materials for library equipment, and books on library science were exhibited.

Twin City Catalogers' Round Table

The winter meeting of the Twin City Catalogers' Round Table was held on Wednesday evening, January 29, 1930, at the Minnesota Union, University of Minnesota. Dinner was served at 6:30 and the club discussed informally the advisability of the publication of a yearbook by the Catalog section of A. L. A., and the financing of such a publication. Following adjournment to the lounge Miss Jessie L. Arms of the University of Minnesota library read and commented on her "Short Bibliography of Classification, 1920-1929"; Miss Bryan of Hamline University spoke of progress in changing the library into the L. C. classification, Sister Marie Cecilia of the College of St. Catherine gave the reasons which influenced them in deciding to make the change from D. C. to L. C. classification, stating that with the exception of being obliged to use two distinct catalogs—one catalog constantly expanding and the other shrinking—few real difficulties are being encountered; Miss Goss of the University of Minnesota library gave an informal account of the winter meeting of A. L. A. at Chicago; and Miss Starr of the James J. Hill Reference library spoke of recent developments of the projects of the A. L. A. Catalog section.

Book Reviews

THE ORGANIZATION OF KNOWLEDGE AND THE SYSTEM OF THE SCIENCES, by Henry Evelyn Bliss, Associate Librarian of the College of the City of New York; with an Introduction by John Dewey. New York, Holt, 1929. xx, 433 p. Reviewed by Henry Bartlett Van Hoesen, Librarian, Brown University.

IN PRACTICE, in prospect or in retrospect, every librarian is a classifier; and this book should be prescribed as a hurdle for every classifier. "Classification is fundamental to the organization of knowledge," and, "Classification for libraries can be adequate and efficient only if grounded on the fundamental principles of the organization and classification of knowledge." The unphilosophical student may emerge a bit bewildered from his first excursion into neorealism, reading (p. 158) that "Relations are modes of existence . . ." (p. 159). "They are not existent, but they may be real," and (p. 129) "Reality is existence verified or verifiable." But, in general, the author has minimized the difficulty of our hurdle in every possible way—clearness of exposition, exemplification, detailed table of contents, abstracts at heads of sections, concluding summaries, tables and graphic presentations, and various typographical devices.

The form and style of the bibliographical references are not beyond criticism. For example, one reads on p. 149 the footnote "Gibson *op. cit.*" and turns the pages backwards, to find the same note on pp. 140, 139, 137, and finally (p. 135), "Gibson, *The problem of logic.*" One might, of course, turn from p. 149 to the index, but there he would find "Gibson's *Logic.*" Mere inconsistencies of style like "Jevons. *Principles of Science*" (p. 145), "Mill, *Logic*" (p. 146), and "Mill's *Logic*" (p. 149) do no real ("existent" or "conceptual") harm, but the reviewer has his hobby.

The historical approach to the subject of classification is relegated to Part 4, but we mention it first to get it out of the way, and, with it, our grievance against histories of classification in general. It "treats the historical material in a broader topical and comparative way" than other works on the subject, but like most of these, though better than most, it too often rates earlier classifications according to their applicability to present-day knowledge. Of course, Merlin and Comte did not recognize Psychology as a fundamental science! How could they? These old classifications are significant only when treated in relation to the knowledge of their times, and then they are relevant to a history of learning rather than to the organization of present-day learning. Nevertheless, the story is well and briefly told, gives us the historic background and has its morals, and the few lasting contributions of the old philosophers are duly emphasized.

Part 1 of the book is devoted to the need for, and the movement toward, "more adequately organized knowledge" and "more efficient cooperation in obtaining and applying it." Library students should read this, librarians should know it already, and all should find it interesting. Chapter 5 deals specifically with the organizing of knowledge by librarians and publishers. In Chapter 4 we begin to get a line on the author's theory of classification. Organization is "the correlation of . . . organs to . . . . functions." With this we agree, but the statement (p. 80) that this work treats of "the culminating scientific, systematic, educational and bibliothecal organization of knowledge in its structural aspect . . . rather than in its functional aspect as the education . . . of minds and the bibliothecal . . . services," indicates that our turn as librarians is really to come in Mr. Bliss's next volume. However, Mr. Bliss may succeed in showing the structural and the functional to be less conflicting than we imagine them to be, and, besides, like educationists who take the objective or functional as their starting point, we may be in danger of getting the cart before the horse. And whether the following volume, on book classification, places first emphasis on structural or on functional, we may fairly expect more than usually thorough consideration of the practical ends of classification, for (p. 108) "hardly less important than the selection of books is the classification and grouping of books with regard to their contents and the interests in which they are most likely to be used for good purposes."

The second part, "Classification, Synthesis, and the Order of Nature," is philosophical but necessary. Perhaps the classifier's most unfortunate human frailty is lack of ability to define and differentiate precisely the rubrics in his schedule. How many of us even realize that we are, not *classifiers,* but what Mr. Bliss would call *classers,* and that, as such, we must look up not only to a group of classifiers but also to another grade still higher, that of the *classificationers?* Again, we know that classification is based on likenesses, but are we able

to analyze clearly the particular likeness that dictates the classification—I mean *classing*—of a particular book? Or can we always define clearly the class which the likeness fits? What are the characteristics of the class "Small arms," and does the likeness between rifle and machine-rifle place both in this class? And again, are we all aware of the relations other than likeness which govern our classification? (Cf. p. 159-60.)

Classification proceeds by definition and differentiation to logical division (Chap. 7), subject to the limitations imposed by the ever imperfect state of knowledge and by the practical principle of maximal efficiency. There are various forms of classification (p. 151ff.), of which the one-dimensional serial form of our library classification schedule is, of course, the least adequate to distinguish the coördinate from the subordinate and to show the ramifications due to different aspects, interests and purposes. The practical library classificationer may not be inclined to go the whole way with Mr. Bliss (in this book) in subordination, at least in cases where the subordination is not clear or not established by consensus of opinion. He may, for example, prefer to set up Sports and Games as a major class rather than to subordinate it to Fine Arts, to Education, or, along with Manners and Customs, to Ethnology, History of Civilization, or Sociology. Again, in subdivisions, he may prefer to substitute the alphabetical for a debatably logical arrangement, as Andrews recommends (*L. J.* 50 (1925) p. 939). The alphabetical arrangement is, strictly speaking, a grouping rather than a subject classification, but the practical convenience is obvious where subdivisions are so minute and distinctions so fine as to confuse the layman and to invite the necessity of change as knowledge progresses or the point of view changes. We personally favor, for example, the alphabetical author arrangement of literary texts under a given language, without regard to either form or period. On the other hand, we agree with Mr. Bliss that there is a "subject-index illusion," and we wish he had said more about it.

A "System of the Sciences" (part 3) based on the principles of "The Order of Nature" (chap. 10) when extended to the anthropologic, and "Gradation by Specialty" (chap. 12) "is scientists and philosophers . . . and . . . most likely to prove valid and acceptable to relatively permanent" (p. 219). Are these two principles never in conflict? Are Social Sciences more special than Psychology?—and the author himself says (p. 299) that Philology, "in one aspect . . . is no less comprehensive than . . . Philosophy." We cannot fully agree that the "Order of Nature," "The Logical Developmental Order of Knowledge," "The Pedagogic Order," "The Logical Order" and the order "By Specialty" run so closely parallel as Mr. Bliss shows them in his Synoptic Tables (p. 232-35. Cf. also the synoptic table of the "Classification of Knowledge," pp. 302-03). To take just one more example—reading the book on Sunday afternoon, we were shocked to have to run the whole gamut of the sciences before finding Theology, under Sociology (it is under Philosophy in the "Specialty" column, and under both Philosophy and Sociology in the "Logical" column). Practically, there is something to be said for this arrangement—and, practically, in our perhaps misguided opinion, it doesn't much matter in what order our large classes of books are placed in relation to each other. What *does* matter and what is most interesting and instructive, is the similarity of the corresponding classes in the different schemes, whether or not we agree with the orders of the classes. Equally interesting and valuable are the brief discussions of alternative classifications, from the points of view of Philosophy, Ethics, Psychology, Education and History.

In Mr. Bliss's own "System of the Sciences," we wish he had supplemented his discussion of "fundamental," "special," "derivative," and "composite" sciences by lists of them. In the course of Chapters 11-12, we learn that Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Psychology and Sociology are fundamental (though Sociology is "recently synthesized"), that Geography and Anthropology are composite, and that Astronomy, Bacteriology and Geology are special. But we are not sufficiently expert to place the others.

To us, as a classifier, the most valuable part of the book is the brief and somewhat uneven, but encyclopædic survey in chapters 10-12 of the scope, content and relations of the different classes. The lack of this background is all too common among classifiers and is not supplied in our condensed tabular classification schedules. Not the least valuable feature of this survey is its up-to-dateness. Neglecting several points of disagreement, should we not all like to follow Mr. Bliss in his Physics subdivisions, and, if our specialist would only let us, in his classing Statistics under General Methods, Geology as a physical science, Psychology between Biology and Social Sciences, and Education as Applied Psychology? Is the book equally prophetic in the portions where the reviewer is not sufficiently enlightened to follow?

A review of *Author's Annual* will be found on page 271.

Book Selection on Foreign Countries

What Other Nations Regard as the Best Books In English About Their Countries. A Continuation of The World Peace Foundation Lists

Belgium

Adults

Anderson, I. W. *Spell of Belgium.* Page, 1915. $3.75.

Cammaerts, Émile. *Treasure House of Belgium.* Macmillan, 1924. $8.

Corti, Egon Cæsar, conte. *Leopold I of Belgium.* Brentano's, 1923. $4.50.

Kellogg, Charlotte. *Women of Belgium.* Funk & Wagnalls, 1917. $1.

Lichtervelde, Louis de, comte. *Leopold of the Belgians.* Century, 1929. $4.

Whitlock, Brand. *Belgium.* Appleton, 1919. $5.

Children

Edwards, G. W. *Belgium Old and New.* Penn, 1925. $5.

Van der Essen, Leon. *Short History of Belgium.* University of Chicago Press, 1920. $1.50.

Belgian Congo

Adults

Akeley, Carl Ethan. *In Brightest Africa.* Doubleday, 1923. $2.50.

Marcosson, Isaac Frederick. *African Adventure.* Dodd, Mead, 1921. $5.

Courtesy of the Belgian Embassy.

Lithuania

Adults

Lithuanian Recognition. Lithuanian Information Bureau, Washington, D. C., 1921. 25c.

Children (6-12 years)

Olcott, F. J., comp. *Wonder Tales from Baltic Wizards.* Longmans, 1928. $2.

Courtesy of the Lithuanian Legation.

Estonia

Bowman, Isaiah. *New World.* World Bk. Co., 1928. $4.80.

Kallas, Aino Julia Maria. *White Ship.* Knopf, 1924. $2.50.

Olcott, Frances Jenkins, comp. *Wonder Tales from Baltic Wizards.* Longmans, 1928. $2.

Powell, Edward A. *Embattled Borders.* Century, 1928. $3.50.

Ransome, Arthur. *Racundra's First Cruise.* Viking Press, 1923. $2.50.

Rutter, Owen. *New Baltic States and Their Future.* Houghton, 1926. $5.

Courtesy of Col. Victor Mutt, Consul General of Estonia.

Switzerland

Adults

Brooks, Robert C. *Government and Politics of Switzerland.* World Book Co., 1920. $2.40.

Children

Spyri, Johanna. *Heidi.* Ginn, 1927. $.84.

Courtesy of the Legation of Switzerland.

Finland

Adults

Fox, Sir Frank. *Finland To-day.* Macmillan, 1926. $3.

Medill, Robert, pseud. *Finland and Its People.* McBride, 1925. $1.50.

Scott, A. M. *Suomi, the Land of the Finns.* Thornton Butterworth, 1926. $1.80.

Van Cleef, Eugene. *Finland—The Republic Farthest North.* Ohio State University, 1929. $2.50.

Courtesy of the Legation of Finland.

Latvia

Adults

Bihlmans, Alfred. *Latvia in the Making.* Consulate General of Latvia, 225 Broadway, N. Y. gratis.

Lule, A. B. *Latvia.* ——, 1928. gratis.

Holland

Adults

Barnouw, Adriaan Jacob. *Holland Under Queen Wilhelmina.* Scribner, 1923. $3.

Bowen, Marjorie. *Holland.* Doubleday, 1929. $3.

Edmundson, George. *History of Holland.* Macmillan, 1922. $7.50.

Lucas, Edward Verrall. *Wanderer in Holland.* Macmillan, 1924. $3.

Torchiana, H. A. W. van C. *Tropical Holland, Java and Other Islands.* University of Chicago Press, 1923. $2.50.

Children

Griffis, William E. *Brave Little Holland and What She Taught Us.* Houghton, 1917. $1.10.

Olcott, Frances Jenkins, comp. *Wonder Tales from Windmill Lands.* Longmans, 1926. $2.

Courtesy of the Royal Netherland Legation and Dr. A. J. Barnouw of Columbia University to whom the Legation referred.

Through the Looking Glass

A Monthly Review of Children's Books and Reading

A Few Books for Young People

By Jean C. Roos

Head of the Stevenson Room for Young People, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio

"And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts," and who can tell into what realms they may be guided—romance, poetry, adventure, dramatic biographies and books of achievement?

One of the best books to make our thoughts soar is the *Winged Horse Anthology,* by Joseph Auslander and Frank Hill. While reading *The Winged Horse* we felt, with the authors, that an anthology was inevitable. The background and development of poetry was so ably presented in the former book that it has already made a place for the companion volume. The anthology has come up to our expectation in encompassing "the best verse done in English and only the best." We need not be surprised that some of our favorites have not stood this test, but we can always keep near at hand *The Oxford Book of English Verse.*

Then there is David Loth's *The Brownings,* a Victorian idyll, which gives an intimate and personal interpretation of these two gifted writers, Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning. In this vivacious account we have Browning as an impetuous youth, a much-sought-after dinner guest, a social success, the hero of a unique but romantic love story, and a writer of verses too difficult for most of his readers to appreciate. The happiness of his own early life is in strange contrast with the somber youth of Elizabeth Barrett.

In *A Great Rich Man,* by Louise Boas, we have both romance and adventure. This is a dramatic and fascinating biography of Sir Walter Scott, the writer of "best sellers" in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The title is taken from the prediction of Charlotte, his wife, that he would sometime be "a great rich man." We see him as an incurably boyish and rollicking man who loved to weave romantic tales. "It was through his own creations that Scott realized his life's hopes; he could not himself, lame giant, serve his country; he could not overcome the enemy, he could not sheath his sword after a valiant fight; but he could do all these things vicariously in the persons of his own literary creations."

The spirit of T. R. lives again in Earle Looker's *The White House Gang.* "Theodore Roosevelt started the rollicking, joyous career of the White House Gang by sending his youngest son, Quentin, to the Force Public School. Here the Gang was recruited, and here each day after school it went into a huddle, to confound all rules of deportment in high places, mingle in the lives of Presidents and policemen, win victories, taste honor, suffer punishments and engage in escapades which were swept along the wires to national publicity." What boy will not enjoy reading the pirate gang's search "for gold buried therein," on the banks of the Potomac, and who would not enjoy the thirty minutes of Gang-chasing with T. R. in the huge attic of the White House?

Bruce Gould in his *Skylarking* has given us a most unusual and informative book on flying. His descriptions of flying as a joyous adventure are poetic and his chapters on the "pathfinders of the air" are written with much spirit and more restraint.

Commander Ellsberg's *On the Bottom,* a tale of fortitude and heroism, is the account of the salvaging of the submarine S-51. "The task is done . . . to the navy we brought back its ship, and to the nation we brought back a story of victory over the sea, wrought by the quiet courage of men who could face death in solitude, disregard failure, and still fight on till they had wrested from the ocean the tomb of their shipmates."

William S. Davis has re-created the period of the French Revolution and the turmoil of life in Paris, with its dangers and intrigues, in *The Whirlwind.* The plot is concerned with Chevalier René de Massac, a favorite of the court, who forfeits his position by his determination to marry Virginie Durand, the daughter of a bourgeois merchant. René espouses the cause of the people and only just escapes the guillotine. This book will thrill many a reader and send them scurrying to the shelves to find out more about the Reign of Terror.

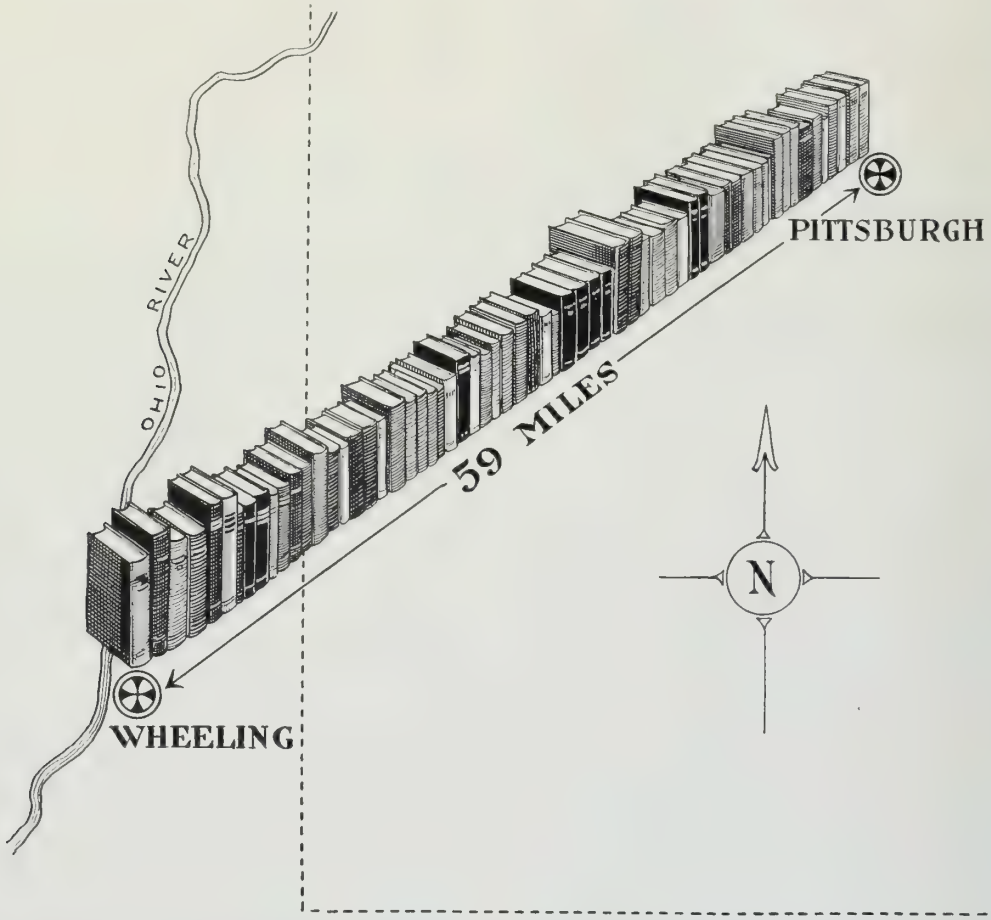
Cuts, at top of page, of the "White Knight sliding down the poker" are taken by permission from the Tenniel edition of *Through the Looking Glass* published by Macmillan Co.

For Bibliography of books reviewed see p. 280.

In the Library World

The Carnegie Library in 1929

By lending 2,855,283 books for home reading the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh broke all former records. This is an increase of 304,697 over 1928, and is the largest year's gain ever recorded. These figures do not include the Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, which serves residents of the North Side. Almost every agency showed a gain, with East Liberty, South Side and Wylie Avenue branches running a close race for honors among the branches. The Knoxville branch, established in 1928 in the school building at Knox and Rochelle Avenues, has shown a phenomenal growth, lending more books than several older and larger branches.



If the number of books which were borrowed from the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, during 1919 could be placed in one line, that line would stretch from Pittsburgh to Wheeling, W. Va.

Americana Has Dana Article

The January, 1930, *Americana Illustrated* contains a most comprehensive article on the Life and Work of John Cotton Dana, by Edgar Holger Cahill, of Newark, N. J. Pages 69 to 84 are devoted to this article, which contains a full-page portrait of Mr. Dana. The article is rather full with reference to Mr. Dana's activities before he entered library work, and special emphasis is also laid on his work in connection with museums.

Change in Code

The Chairman of the Committee who presented the "Code of Ethics" at the midwinter meeting at Chicago, reports the following change regarding the responsibility of the trustees for raising money for the library:

"Responsibility for bringing the needs of the library before the authorities who control the appropriation of funds and for using all proper influence to get such increases as are necessary for the growth and development of the work."

New Buildings

During 1930 North Carolina expects to erect two public library buildings. One, the Sheppard Memorial Library at Greenville, is now in process of going up; it is to cost $50,000, the gift of Harper D. Sheppard, a former resident of Greenville, in honor of his father. The Y. M. C. A. at Gastonia has presented $25,000 to the city with which to erect a library building; the city has furnished the lot and the building will be started in a few weeks. At Goldsboro the remodeling of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sol Weil for a public library is almost complete; the home, and $5,000 to remodel it, is given by the Weil children.

Montclair Branch of the Oakland Free Library, Cal., was dedicated Feb. 28, 1930.

Breaden Family Branch of the Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, Ohio, was dedicated Feb. 14, 1930.

Baltimore Project

In May, 1927, a $3,000,000 loan (including $600,000 for additional properties) was passed by a majority of 50,000 votes for the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore. The architects were not appointed until a year later. The old building site with additional necessary properties for enlargement, was approved; this involved the condemning of surrounding property. As one owner was loath to move, condemnation suit was carried to the State Court of Appeals and was not decided in favor of the library until January 6 of this year. Since that date the work on the final blueprints has been pushed ahead, and it is hoped that bids will be secured in May and actual building operations begun in July.

County Libraries in New York State

Bills have been introduced in the State Senate and Assembly authorizing the Board of Supervisors in each of the counties of New York State to establish a free county library, and to raise by tax for its maintenance an amount which shall not in any year exceed one mill on each dollar of taxable property. The trustees of a library (five residents living in different towns) are empowered to establish a central library or library headquarters in the county seat or some other place conveniently located with such branches or book stations as may be necessary. They may also provide one or more book trucks for distribution of books. Or they may contract with any public or free library to provide such facilities for the county by aid of the money appropriated. The bills further provide that the Legislature shall appropriate on behalf of the State an amount sufficient to pay one-half the cost of the maintenance of the library service and one-half the necessary salaries and expenses of the county librarian and assistants. They also carry a specific appropriation of $25,000 to pay the quotas and an additional sum of $7,500 for the salaries and expenses of a county library supervisor and assistant in the State Education Department. This last stipulation is to make sure that proper standards are maintained.

Editorial Board Named

An Editorial Board for the proposed Journal of Discussion has been appointed by Andrew Keogh, president of the American Library Association. The members are:

J. C. M. Hanson, Chairman, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Edith M. Coulter, University of California School of Librarianship, Berkeley, Cal.

Carleton B. Joeckel, Library Science Department, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

H. B. Van Hoesen, Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.

Joseph L. Wheeler, Public Library, Baltimore, Md.

C. C. Williamson, School of Library Service, Columbia University, New York City.

P. L. Windsor, University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill.

American Library in Paris

For the fifth time, the American Library in Paris has triumphantly met the condition placed upon it by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, that it secure a total of $35,000 from other sources in order to receive a grant of $10,000 from the Memorial. Three days before the end of the year, some $13,000 was needed to complete this total, and a short, sharp campaign was undertaken by the director of the library, Mr. Burton Stevenson, which succeeded in securing considerably more than the amount needed.

One of the pleasantest features was the voluntary contributions, of which the following letter, in which was inclosed a check for $1,000, is an example:

"I read in yesterday's New York *Herald* that you needed to collect $14,000 immediately in order not to forfeit the next Laura Spelman Rockefeller donation. I am, therefore, inclosing a contribution, with my best

wishes for a successful campaign. I visited the library for the first time two weeks ago and was so much impressed by it that it is a great pleasure to be able to help its activities."

Furthermore, two friends of the library, independent of each other, agreed to make up any deficit, and another cabled from New York that he would double his contribution, if it was necessary to do so. This is the last time any stated amount will have to be raised by the library, as the Rockefeller Foundation grant of $35,000 covering the next three years has been made without condition of any sort.

The library is now in financial shape to develop its work considerably, and plans for the year will soon be announced by the Director. They will probably include the establishment of two new departments, and the development and organization of the special library of the International Reference Department. The publication of the *European Economic and Political Survey,* which has been issued by this department for the past four years, has been discontinued, as it was felt that the total resources of the department could be more usefully devoted to the development of the special reference library, in order to make it of greatly increased usefulness to students and research workers in the field of current European economics and politics. Other collections of the same sort in Paris will also be indexed, so that information can be given as to exactly what material is available in Paris, and where it may be found. This may eventually be published in some such form as the finding-list of "American Law Books in Paris," issued by the library some months ago.

Cleveland Organizes Business Information Bureau

IN AN effort to serve the business men of Cleveland better and more intensively, the Cleveland Public Library has organized a Business Information Bureau with a trained staff, and with a trained business research librarian in charge. The literature of business is vast and the library needs of business men cover many subjects which it will not be feasible at present to collect in any one room assigned for this work; but the Business Information Bureau will function as a coordinating unit between the other divisions of the library, thus making the entire business resources of the main library accessible to its clients. A *Bulletin,* issued each month, devoted to notes on current business information, as found in books, services, pamphlets, and periodicals, and to lists on specific subjects, will be sent regularly to libraries which request it on receipt of 25 cents to cover the annual mailing charge.

Twelve Issues of "Booklist"

ANNOUNCEMENT of the publication of twelve instead of ten issues, annually, of the A. L. A. *Booklist* has recently been made. Need for a September issue has been pointed out by librarians who have been obliged to wait until October for information on new books, and a special issue will be published each August in connection with the annual index. The new subscription rate will be $2.50 per year and will go into effect with the September number.

Harvard Receives Rare Hebrew Books

TWO vast and valuable collections of Hebrew literature, which date from the introduction of printing to the present time, have recently come into the possession of Harvard University, according to an announcement made in *The New York Times* of Feb. 18. The larger of the two, a collection of about 12,000 volumes, is the gift of Lucius N. Littauer of New York City, in honor of his father and will be known as the Nathan Littauer Library. The second collection, which is extremely rich in Oriental prints, consists of about 3000 volumes and was presented in honor of Judge Julian W. Mack, a member of the Harvard Board of Overseers.

The Parents' Bookshelf

LIBRARIANS who have not already made the acquaintance of *The Parents' Bookshelf,* a ten-page reading list designed as a guide to the new literature on child training, may secure a sample copy on request to the A. L. A. Prepared in cooperation with the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the folder suggests books which translate the results of scientific research into everyday terms.

Bibliography

(*Continued from "Through the Looking Glass" on page 277*)

Auslander, Joseph & Hill, Frank. *The Winged Horse Anthology.* (Doubleday) $1.50.

Boas, Louise S. *A Great Rich Man; the Romance of Sir Walter Scott.* (Longmans) $3.50.

Davis, William S. *The Whirlwind; an Historical Romance.* (Macmillan) $2.50.

Ellsberg, Edward. *On the Bottom.* (Dodd) $3.00.

Gould, Bruce. *Skylarking; the Romantic Adventure of Flying.* (Liveright) $2.50.

Looker, Earle. *The White House Gang;* il. by James Montgomery Flagg. (Revell) $3.00.

Loth, David. *The Brownings; A Victorian idyll.* (Brentano) $3.75.

Report of the A. L. A. Nominating Committee

President

Adam Strohm, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.

First Vice-President

Louis R. Wilson, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Second Vice-President

Charlotte Templeton, Public Library, Greenville, S. C.

Treasurer

Matthew S. Dudgeon, Public Library, Milwaukee, Wis.

Trustee of Endowment Fund

Harry A. Wheeler, First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

Members of the Executive Board

(Two Vacancies)

Andrew Keogh, Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.

Margaret Mann, Department of Library Science, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Malcolm G. Wyer, Public Library, Denver, Colo.

Jennie M. Flexner, New York Public Library, New York City.

Members of the Council

(Five Vacancies)

Milton J. Ferguson, State Library, Sacramento, Cal.

James T. Gerould, Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.

Ethel F. McCullough, Public Library, Evansville, Ind.

Ralph Munn, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Florence Overton, New York Public Library, New York City.

Samuel H. Ranck, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Louise Prouty, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.

Henry B. Van Hoesen, Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.

Phineas L. Windsor, University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill.

Beatrice Winser, Public Library, Newark, N. J.

(*For the unexpired term of the late W. O. Carson of Toronto*)

Gerhard R. Lomer, McGill University Library, Montreal, Que.

John Ridington, University of British Columbia Library, Vancouver, B. C.

Spanish Literature

To those who are looking for a source of supply for Spanish books it will be of interest to know that an organization exists in New York City for this express purpose. The Casa Editorial "La Nueva Democracia" is part of a movement established to promote friendship and understanding between North and Latin America. This Publications Department was founded some ten years ago and has a staff which is specially equipped to render service, not only in the purchase of books in Spanish but also in advising what books are available for any given purpose. There is a very considerable volume of literature appearing in the Spanish language, but it is published in widely separated cities over the Hispanic world, and there is no one complete organ of Spanish bibliography. Books published in Buenos Aires, Santiago, Lima, Caracas, Havana, Mexico, Madrid and Barcelona, to mention only some of the principal centres of publishing activity, are not listed together anywhere. It is therefore not easy to keep up-to-date on this constant and varied stream of books. This Publications Department was founded to supply the best of both Spanish and Latin American literature and is in a position to render a unique service to librarians who are looking for books in Spanish. Catalogs and book lists are issued by the department from time to time and are sent gratis to all whose names are on the mailing list. Correspondence should be addressed to "La Nueva Democracia," 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Among the recent books:

Ingleses, Franceses y Españoles (an essay on comparative psychology), by Salvador de Madariaga, professor of the University of Oxford.

Elelin (a drama in verse in three acts), by Ricardo Rojas, rector of the University of Buenos Aires and famous Argentine writer.

El Sermon Sobre la Paz, by Juan Zorrilla de San Martín, a well-known Uruguayan writer.

Luis Vives y la Filosofia del Renacimiento, posthumous work of A. Bonilla y San Martín, ex-professor of philosophy in the Central University, Madrid. (Three volumes.)

" . . . *Mas Yo Os Digo,*" by John A. Mackay, ex-professor of Philosophy in the University of San Marcos, Lima.

La Revolucion Mexicana, sus orígenes, sus hombres, su obra; by Luis Araquistain, notable Spanish writer and critic.

El Hombre Nuevo (novel), by Ricardo León of the Real Academia Española.

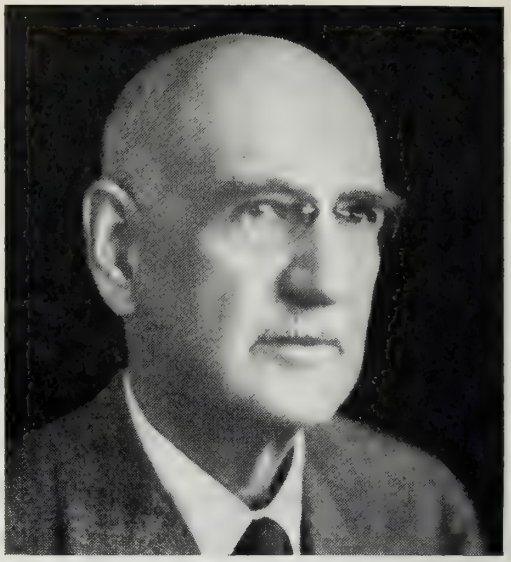
Among Librarians

Dr. Frank P. Hill—*An Appreciation by George H. Locke*

I WAS at a "dinner group" a few weeks ago when the subject under discussion was the existence of reality, and during the animated debate the word "evolution" was used very often and seldom twice in exactly the same sense. I had no idea of the immense scope of the word when used in debate. One man insisted on the point of view of the oak being in the acorn, but more attractive to me was the suggestion that we might look at it from the other end and say that in the mighty oak one might recognize the acorn. That is how I feel when the Editor of this JOURNAL calls on me to write something about the prospective passing of that giant of Brooklyn, Frank P. Hill, the Chief Librarian of the Public Library. I am but a youth in the Library world. I am willing to acknowledge it, but being human I prefer to say it myself. I did not know Doctor Hill when he went to Dartmouth, nor when he lived in New England, nor even when he was unconsciously preparing the way in Newark for the coming of John Cotton Dana. When I first met him he was already a vigorous oak well set in the soil and umbrageous to the timid as well as sturdy against the windy.

You knew he was an oak. You never mistook him for a basswood. There was no mistake about the bark—I am still speaking botanically—and you felt that he would not be disturbed by the zephyrs which might sing through a poplar, or the sudden blast which might snap off the apparently strong elm.

But enough of that figure, although it is alluring! Dr. Frank P. Hill has a definite personality and a seemingly unwilling idealism, a singular and attractive combination, of which we have not enough in this material and man-made day of method and efficiency. The boldness with which he sometimes expresses himself is never without a bit of that New England reticence which while not in favor of



FRANK P. HILL

compromise yet hesitates to be dogmatic. There will be many who will regret that he passes over from "the active work," as we used to say in the days of the good old Wesleyan Church. We are glad to hear that he will not be wholly lost to library work but that he will pass into an "intermediate state" where he will be called a Library Consultant. I hope that we shall have the advantage of his experience for many years, and that the Library Board of Brooklyn will see to it that he attends the meetings of the American Library Association, for he is one of those individuals whose presence and personality are assets to our profession.

And to get back to my original figure of speech, wasn't it Scott who said:

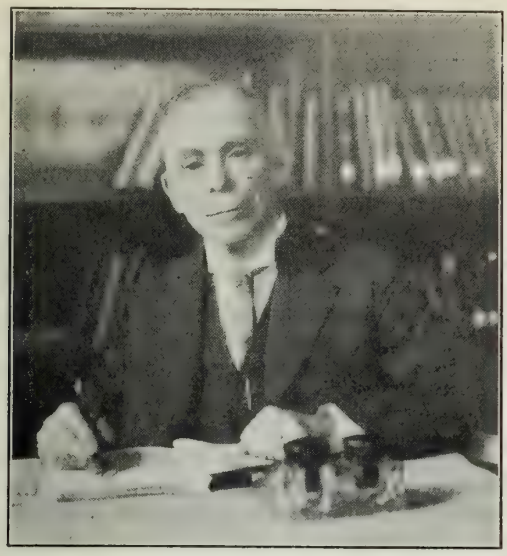
> "Ours is no sapling chance-sown by the fountain
> Blooming at Beltane, in winter to fade."

William Eaton Foster—*An Appreciation by Harry Lyman Koopman*

IN ATTEMPTING to characterize the work of my friend and neighbor, William Eaton Foster, I can fortunately refer to it as not yet complete, for, though he is nominally in retirement, he will still be active in the preparation of the library's monthly publication, *Books For All,* which is descended in a direct line from his earlier and widely influential reference lists. With the problems of general management off his hands, he will be free also to give attention to the development of the special collections in the library, notably the printing collection.

Very few librarians have had a professional career like that of Foster. In fact, it may be a unique record to have had charge of a library from its beginnings for nearly fifty-three years and during that time to have multiplied its contents by thirty, to have designed a library build-

ing and then to have outgrown it, and also to have developed, with its branches, sub-branches, stations and deposits, 149 outside contacts with the public.



William Eaton Foster

In his work for Providence he has been in certain directions a pioneer and in others he has set standards of excellence that have made his methods subjects of study by his fellow librarians. The reference lists issued in his earlier period are an example of this leadership. These lists were an outgrowth of his reference work, a department in which his library has from the first held high rank. His reference lists on American history were later made publications of the Society for Political Education.* He was one of the first librarians to develop contacts with schools, to establish an art department, an industrial department, a foreign department and a business branch.

By his volume, *Libraries and Readers,* by his contributions to the earlier volumes of The Library Journal, as also by his presidency of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Rhode Island Library Association, he has further repaid his debt to his profession. He has contributed to the literature of the Civil Service movement and has written two important historical volumes, *Stephen Hopkins, Rhode Island Statesman* and *Town Government in Rhode Island.*

If I may speak in the language of the old Boston Public Library, I should say that Foster has a Bates Hall mind which has not flinched from Lower Hall problems but has successfully grappled with them. No one can know Foster's career intimately without realizing that a superb university librarian was lost to fame when he dedicated his abilities to public library work. He is by nature a scholar and interested in the scholarly aspect of librarianship. He is as much interested in the deepening as in the diffusion of knowledge. He has therefore bequeathed to his successor and to the city of Providence a library that represents a scholar's approach to literature. He has set a standard so firmly based that it is likely to maintain itself.

While entirely sympathetic with the entertainment aspect of books, Foster has not given such books an unduly prominent place in expenditures for purchase or administration. In this attitude he seems likely to have been prophetic of American library development, which must choose between rivalry with the moving pictures and cooperation with the schools and colleges in the continuous education of the community. The seal of the Providence Public Library bears for its motto "Enlightenment." It is also the keynote of Foster's career.

*The Library Journal, V. 6, 1881.

College and University Libraries

Mary Elizabeth Cobb, N. Y. S. '14, librarian of the New York State College for Teachers, Albany, has been granted a leave of absence for the school year and is attending the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago.

Florence E. Hoffa, Iowa '29, has been added to the staff of the Order Department of the University of Iowa Libraries beginning January 1.

Isabel Howell, Columbia '27, has resigned her position as reference librarian at Vanderbilt University to become reference librarian and executive secretary of the Library of the George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, Tenn.

John H. Knickerbocker, N. Y. P. '24, on October first, became librarian of Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.

Kwoh-chuin Liu, Wisconsin '24, is now librarian of the University of Nanking, acting Dean of the College of Arts, and teacher in philosophy, library science and bibliography.

Still Short Five Copies

Five more copies of The Library Journal for Feb. 1, 1929, are needed. Can you supply them at 25c. each?

School Library News

Rural Schools of Jefferson County, Kentucky

DURING the past year 251 classroom libraries were placed by the Children's Department in 78 schools in Jefferson County. The books were changed once, and sometimes twice, during the year. The big project in the rural schools this past year has been the effort to have a library table and chairs in every school room in Jefferson county. The Supervisor of Reading under the County Board of Education is encouraging this plan. In many instances, the tables are old tables brought from home and enameled by the children in bright colors. Some of the schools are making chairs from orange boxes, and the older girls are making chair cushions of bright cretonne. The parent-teacher associations in the various schools are subscribing to outstanding children's magazines. The bright tables, chairs, books, and magazines are very gay and cheerful, and add much to the atmosphere of the school room.

Book Pageant

TO CELEBRATE Book Week at Southeastern State Teachers College, Durant, Okla., a book pageant was presented by children from the Training School. This was given at the regular Wednesday Assembly hour and was appreciated by the entire student body. Mrs. John Cowan, Assistant Librarian, originated and worked out the idea with pupils from the six Elementarv Grades.

Nine children holding up large story books formed a background on the stage, while the librarian's desk at the left and two small pages with placards helped to make a fitting setting for the huge wooden book on hinges, which was appropriately lettered "Book Week."

When a group of children asked the librarian for books that were interesting and adventuresome, she suggested that she show them some books. This she did by turning the front cover of the huge wooden book, and out stepped Peter Pan, who was followed by First Grade children, costumed to represent Little Black Sambo, the Pig, the Duck, the Dog and Mrs. Tubbs. The Second Grade represented Raggedy Ann and Raggedy Andy, Little Red Riding Hood, Jack and Terry, the Bobbsy Twins and the Good Wolf. Third Grade characters were the Brownies, Doctor Dolittle, Careless Jane, Red Arrow, Miss Humpety, Bunny Rabbit, while the Fourth Grade presented the Japanese Twins, King Arthur, Goody Two Shoes, Uncle Wiggly and the Overall Boys. The Fifth Grade chose Heidi, the Puritan Twins, Huckleberry Finn, Boy Scout and Pied Piper as their characterizations, Mary, Colin and Dickson from *Secret Garden,* Amy, Beth, Jo, Marmee, and Meg from *Little Women,* Jim Hawkins, Rip Van Winkle, Mother Goose and Two Little Confederates were presented by the Sixth Grade.

After characters from every land and age had emerged from the pages of this magic book, Peter Pan suggested a march. A muffled drumming was heard, and the characters easily fell into step for Peter Pan's parade. This gave the audience a good opportunity to observe the costumes, which had, for the better part, been designed by the children themselves.

School Library Film

"BOYS, GIRLS and Books in the Modern School Library," a film prepared by the A. L. A. Education Committee with the aid of the Publicity Assistant at A. L. A. Headquarters, was shown for the first time at a meeting of the Education Committee at Atlantic City, Feb. 25. It was also displayed in the A. L. A. booth at the N. E. A. Meeting of Superintendents, in connection with which the meeting of the Education Committee was called. The film showed school library activities in elementary, junior and senior high schools, and floor plans of several types of school libraries. The film may be shown in an automatic projector or a Society for Visual Education Picturol projector,

Maine Library Has Reading Course

THE Thornton Academy Library, Saco, Me., reports a most interesting library reading course conducted among the students of the school. The object is to create a reading habit of wide range; one book leads to another. Each book and its author is discussed with the librarian and the students read plays, biography, fiction and many other books of interest. The plan is made possible through the small enrollment of the school; student enrollment numbers approximately 260. The present enrollment in the reading course is thirty-one and no two students are following the same course. Other means of cooperation between the library and the school are library instruction, eight lessons being given through the project method and credit being allowed to students completing the course in a reasonable length of time, and through a special reserve shelf for all teachers, facilitating quick reference work for their classes.

Opportunities

This column is open to librarians

Wanted—A librarian of experience and training to act as Head of Circulation in a growing library near New York City. College and library school required. Salary $1,800. C-25.

College and University of California library school graduate, with ten years' experience, desires position in a college, public, or business library. C-16.

University and library school graduate, with M.A. degree, wishes administrative position, order or reference. Experienced in college library work. C-17.

Position wanted in New York City by librarian with six years' public and two years' business library experience. C-18.

Position wanted in library by librarian with A.B. degree, library school training, some experience, and twenty-three years of age. Moderate salary. C-19.

Librarian, with M.A. in English from Columbia University and library school training, desires position for summer months. C-20.

Librarian with training and excellent experience desires to make change by Sept. 1. C-21.

Trained and experienced cataloger, wishing to make a change between now and September, would like cataloging position of responsibility in small city or town in East or South. C-22.

Young woman, college and library school graduate, with little experience, would like a position as assistant in a public or college library. East preferred. C-23.

College librarian wishes librarianship of a small college or reference position in a big college or university for next year. C-24.

Librarian with about twelve years' experience in public, normal school, and document work desires position. Loan or reference work preferred. C-14.

Young woman, college and library school graduate with a year's experience in a college library, desires position for summer. C-15.

Branch librarian, five years' experience, who holds a college and library school degree, wishes position in or near Washington, D. C. C-10.

Library school graduate, with almost four years' experience, wishes position as assistant in college library, preferably seminary and on western coast. C-11.

Library school graduate with public library experience and fifteen years' experience in a university library desires position in the Middle West. C-12.

Children's librarian with training and five years' experience would like position in or near Chicago. C-13.

Use of Book Jackets

In a recent talk to the librarians in Rhode Island, Miss Alice Jordan, Boston Public Library Children's Librarian, suggested another use of book jackets besides the usual one of putting them on bulletin boards. She suggested that librarians who give talks on books to children would do well to take the jackets along to visualize the volume to those to whom they were speaking. To carry a full collection of books is impossible, but the jackets give the children a sense of the reality of the books and hold their attention better than the mere calling of titles.

The Calendar

March 27—Western Massachusetts Library Club, annual meeting at City Library, Springfield.

April 4—American Library Institute at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City.

April 4-5—Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association, annual meeting at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.

April 10-12—Tennessee Library Association, annual meeting at Cleveland.

April 21-22—Ontario Library Association, annual meeting.

May 1-2—Louisiana Library Association, annual meeting at Monroe, La.

May 10—New England School Library Association, annual meeting at New Haven, Conn.

May 12-15—American Association for Adult Education, fifth annual meeting at Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

June 13-18—Northeastern Library Convention will be held at Swampscott, Mass.

June 14—Utah Library Association, annual meeting at American Fork, Utah.

June 13-18—Vermont Library Association, annual meeting at Swampscott, Mass.

June 18-21—Special Libraries Association, annual convention at Clift Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

June 26—Rhode Island Library Association, annual meeting held in conjunction with Massachusetts meeting at Swampscott, Mass.

June 22-28—New Hampshire Library Association, joint meeting with Massachusetts at Swampscott.

June 23-28—American Library Association, annual meeting at Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

June 30-July 18—A rural library extension institute at the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

Oct. 13-18—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Albany, N. Y., in connection with Convocation of the University of the State of New York.

Oct. 15-17—Ohio and Indiana Library Associations, annual meeting (joint session) at Dayton, Ohio.

Oct. 20-22—Montana Library Association, annual meeting in Billings.

Nov. 10—Arizona State Library Association, annual meeting at Phoenix, Ariz.

Nov. 21—Illinois High School Library Association meets as Section of High School conference at Urbana, Ill.

Nov. 6-7—New Mexico Library Association, annual meeting at Albuquerque, N. M.

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FOR the information of those who may not have seen a copy of the American Library Association Booklist for October, we take pleasure in reprinting verbatim the review of the New Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica which appeared in that publication—

The Encyclopaedia Britannica. 14th ed. A new survey of universal knowledge. Lond. The Encyclopaedia Britannica Company, ltd; N. Y. Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 1929. 24v. illus. maps. diag. $129.50; $325.

The first complete revision since 1911. Maintains the high tradition of earlier editions, although its field has been greatly widened and articles and bibliographies show that the work has been simplified, made more popular and more usable. There are thousands of excellently selected and reproduced new illustrations. The paper, while thin, is of good quality and high rag content. Now "re-made for the English-speaking world"; the departmental editors are about equally divided between Great Britain and the United States, and in many, if not in all, subjects a fine balance has been maintained. Its up-to-dateness is revealed not only in dates and figures and new subjects, but in its recognition of the changing attitudes of the day. Public librarians consulted have been unanimous in their approval. Opinion of high school librarians appears to be that, while the new Britannica is a fine addition to a high school collection, and in science and civics the best, there is still need in school libraries for a simpler encyclopaedia when only one can be afforded.

We would also suggest reference to the first report of the Committee on Subscription Books (Subscription Books Bulletin, Jan. 1930) wherein the new Britannica is reviewed and listed as "Recommended" by the Committee.

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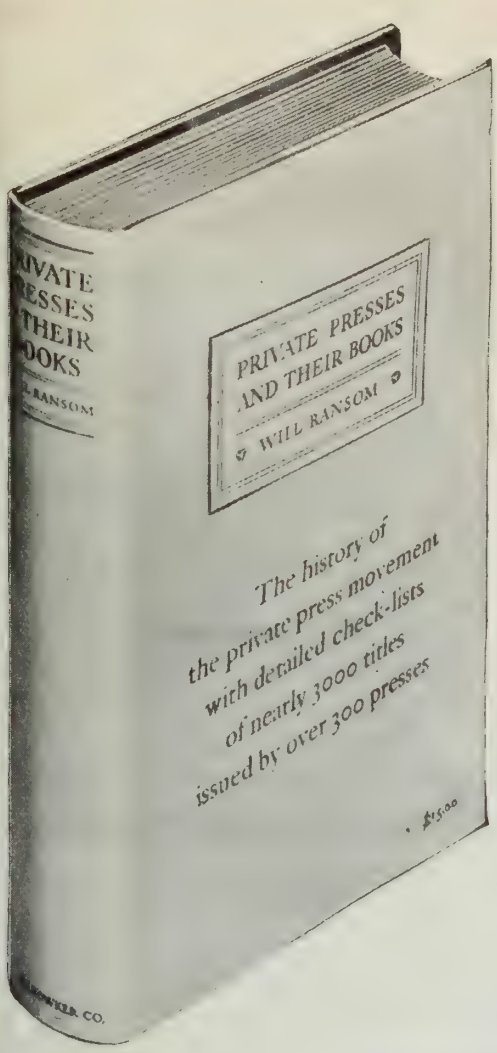

A Review by the BOSTON TRANSCRIPT worth your reading

"Private Presses and Their Books," by Will Ransom, contains in its 494 octavo pages a record of a fascinating field of publishing which is today attracting more attention than ever among collectors. The author tells of the development of the private press and of the noted personalities that figure in its history; of the work of more than 300 presses, and gives a list of nearly three thousand "items" that have come from them, and an exhaustive index including the operators who have provided the material for this output. Not only are the American private presses described, but those of England and some continental places. Here also are described those presses which have worked in the spirit of the private press, like the Merrymount, Nonesuch, Random House and others. The book itself, designed by Mr. Ransom and printed at the Lakeside Press under the supervision of W. A. Kittredge, is an excellent example of the quasi-private press.

It is not an easy matter to define a private press. The Laboratory Press, conducted by Porter Garnett at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, with a purpose purely educational and having no commercial function, is strictly a private press. Yet it is, according to Mr. Ransom's definition, an "educational" rather than a "private" press. Various definitions are given of what constitutes the latter, the one accepted being of "a press that does work to express the sincere personality of the creator," whether it pays or not. The Strawberry Hill Press of Horace Walpole was what is generally understood to be a private press, yet it offered its works, or many of them, for sale, although Walpole expressed his purpose as "amusement." For our own part, we believe the best definition is that which Falconer Madan used in describing the Daniel Press: "A press carried on unofficially by a person or group of persons for his or their private purposes." This would seem to be sufficiently broad to allow the inclusion of all the presses enumerated by Mr. Ransom.

In view of the present widespread interest in fine printing, this book will be of value to many more than those who are collectors. The first section, giving a general view of the different private presses, American, English and Continental, also deals with the personalities back of these presses, the makers and designers of books. This view of the subject will be found not only informative, but entertaining, for Mr. Ransom writes with a facile pen. The check-list of private press issues is of course of more direct interest to the collector and the typographer, and to the former is indispensable. The details given are all that could be desired in most cases, and for the most of the presses the lists have been carefully checked. Mr. Ransom's book is one of the outstanding ones of the year in its class, and as an aid to the collector it merits the use of the word *indispensable*.

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Volume 55, No. 7 April 1, 1930

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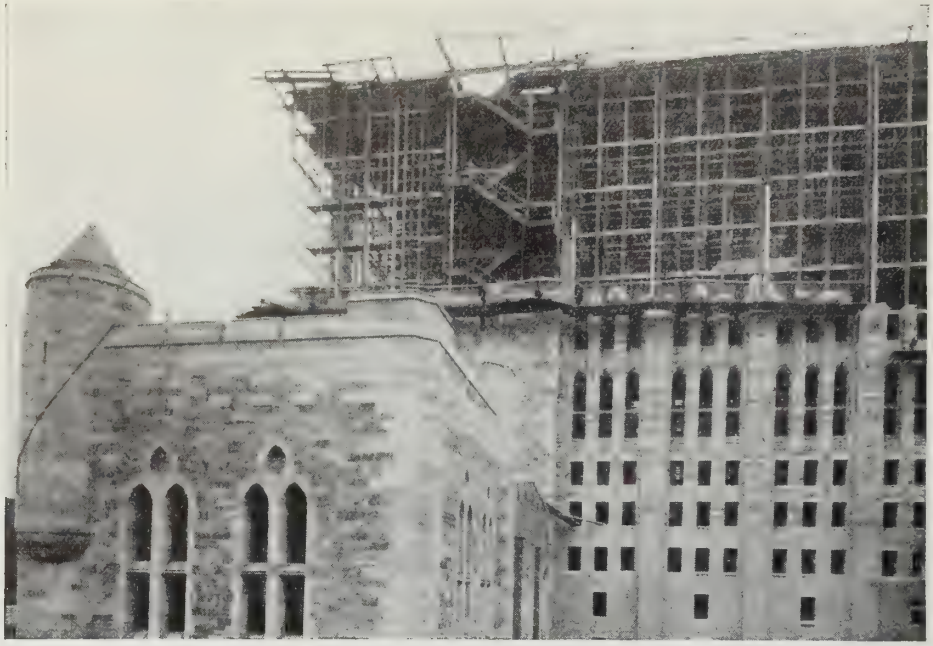
Forthcoming Issues of
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

"The best laid plans o' mice and men . . ." has excellent application to this number. One of our scheduled articles did not arrive in time, but two, quite unexpected and excellent, dropped from the skies just in time to be included. You will want to read them all of course, but we draw your attention to the hitherto unannounced articles: one by John Fogg of New Brunswick, N. J., who presents many problems of the small library in an excellent manner, and the other by Jessie Smith of Hiram College, Ohio, who certainly has an unique solution to the problem of training assistants in a small college library.

In addition to the previously announced articles on Vacation Reading, scheduled for April 15, the story of the World Cruise at Rice Branch, Cleveland Public Library, will be told by Anne Fox Oliphant, children's librarian.

The Business and Special Libraries number is planned for May first and, due to the cooperation of several special librarians, interesting articles are forthcoming.

B. E. W.



Progress View of the 16-tier Main Stack, Sterling Memorial Library, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
James Gamble Rogers, Inc., Architects *Marc Eidlitz & Son, Inc., General Contractors*

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

APRIL 1, 1930

Some Problems of Small Libraries

A Homogeneous Relation Between Board of Trustees, Librarian, and Staff Is Essential to an Efficient Library Service, Either Large or Small, No Matter Where Located

By John B. Fogg
Directing Librarian, Free Public Library, New Brunswick, N. J.

THE PARAMOUNT problem faced, almost without exception, by small libraries everywhere is that of adequately financing the program that the librarians and trustees would set up. Seriously attacking this problem, these same librarians and trustees find themselves facing the inevitable circle. To be sure, a library's service is limited by the financial support it receives, but can it rightfully expect to receive support beyond the value placed on it by those who pay the bills—the taxpayers? For just a moment, put yourself in the place of a city councilman who is constantly reminded that taxes are fast reaching the point beyond which the average taxpayer cannot pay. You are asked to vote for an increased appropriation for an institution serving at the most one-third of the municipality. You only hear of it when it needs more money; few people talk about it, and those who do are not overly enthusiastic about the service they receive. Would you, honestly, in his place, vote that increase? But, you hasten to remind me, we are doing the best that we can with our meager appropriation. We would like to do all of these things, but we simply haven't the necessary funds. And there is your circle.

So long as libraries are confined to this circle no one can expect any real progress. The real problem is to break up this everlasting "beating around the bush" and get started toward somewhere. In the first place, a definite program of library service must be decided upon which will include service to all interests of the city. To develop just a more elaborate program for only part of the community would be suicidal. Remember, our cities include business and industry as well as schools and recreational readers. All interests, I repeat it, must be represented in this program in proportion to their prominence in the community's life.

With these constructive plans tabulated, and their costs over a period of years evaluated, the library trustees will then be able to go before the city officials requesting something definite instead of vaguely asking for additional appropriations to meet "normal growth" or "enlarge an overcrowded building." We have found it helpful in New Brunswick to send our officials individually the requirements of the library outlined in budget form and showing definitely where the increases are. In this way they can see exactly how the money is to be spent. Previous to acting officially on the library's needs, the city officials and the finance committee of the board of trustees meet in conference, at which time all the various items are explained in full. The officials have a chance then to question any portion of the budget. An interesting expression from one of our city officials when we were discussing library needs in conference was that "you couldn't accuse the library trustees of extrava-

gance." That was his impression of our set-up for the coming year. A six per cent increase in the library appropriation with an 18-point rise in the tax rate in New Brunswick shows the effectiveness of this procedure.

It is well to remember in emphasizing the library's needs to city officials that they are more interested in the benefits to the voters than in the detailed needs of the library. They will usually not be interested in knowing that this increase you are asking for will enable you to buy more books, that you can then employ another person to help out, or that you will then be able to buy a new magazine rack. These details are only a means to an end. What they want to know is what difference it makes if you do or do not receive all these things.

The discussion of financing a library program just completed presupposes that the program has been worked up into a budget covering all expenditures. In this day and time one need not elaborate on the advantages, in fact, the indispensability, of the budget plan. No business can long exist or expect to prosper under a less careful accounting plan, and libraries which do not adopt modern business methods cannot hope to warrant the support they desire. It is absolutely essential that libraries adopt a business-like manner of financing their programs. If they can show at the end of a year that they have been run according to up-to-date business methods, and that the money appropriated has been spent both carefully and wisely and entirely to the benefit of the municipality, the chances are just that much better for a more healthy support the following year. In the majority of cases such a procedure should net increased revenue in proportion to the appeal of the program set up and the success of the committee's persuasive abilities. However, if your library is among the few that may receive a complete turn-down, do not give up in despair, but try to determine the limiting factors and go back with a vengeance the next year. If you have done your job well, you may be sure that the city officials know more of the real purpose of a library than they ever did before. Your efforts will not have been in vain.

One of the pleasantest and yet one of the most responsible duties of a librarian is the building of a book collection that will be worthy of the title, library. It is most important that librarians give the selection of books a prominent part of their time, and the growing needs of the community must be their guiding star. Beginning the year with a new book fund, it is advisable to set aside certain amounts to cover reference books and replacements, and to provide for the improving of various sections requiring special attention from time to time. The collections of foreign books, scientific books, business and industrial books, and classical writings are a few which need special attention. Of course, it is impossible to keep all sections up to date at all times, but occasional special attention would be decidedly helpful, and a small fund should be set aside for this purpose.

The selection of current books is a real delight, especially when you can see the books themselves instead of working from lists. By an arrangement with our local book dealer, through whom we purchase most of our books, opportunity is given the library to see the publisher's lines in advance of publication and as a whole. As the publisher's salesmen appear at the book store with their spring or fall lines, they are sent up to the library, giving us the opportunity to select titles that we are certain of buying when published. The salesmen are usually well informed on their publications, and the information that they are able to give is helpful in making a selection. A word of caution should accompany this suggestion, that extreme care be exercised lest you overbuy. The lines will all be very attractive, and the interest in the books may put you off your guard, so that you may order books that are really not the type for the library. Used with due care, however, this preliminary buying is timely, in that you have the books for circulation shortly after publication and also the librarian has an opportunity to "size up" the season in advance.

This selection should account for only the "sure buys," and where there is a question the decision should be left until the book has been published and either read or reviewed favorably. It is not difficult to find reviews of books, as the field is full of them, but the real difficulty is to get the review soon after the book is published. Most reviews of any value appear from one to three months after the book is published. Book reviews of particular interest to small libraries are: *The Retail Bookseller*, including *The Blue List,* published by Baker & Taylor, Jobbers, New York; *The Book Review Digest,* published by H. W. Wilson Company; *The Booklist,* and the Book Supplements of Sunday papers, of which that of the *New York Herald Tribune* is perhaps the most consistent and reliable. Of the review sources listed above, *The Blue List,* published monthly as part of *The Retail Bookseller,* is the most timely and is a very good list for small libraries. Brief reviews accompany the lists, which include many prepublication titles. Except for its lack of timeliness, *The Booklist*

is exceptionally fine, as it not only lists the books with a review, but gives the classification and subject headings. In addition, a selected list for small libraries appears in the back of each number. The other reviews are very good for final checking and should be looked over regularly.

Just as system is applied to the selection of books, it must also be applied in the purchase of them. Other things being equal, it is always best to deal "at home." If you are as lucky as we are that way, you should most certainly buy your new books from your local book dealer. We receive a 25 per cent discount and free delivery, with a privilege of exchange, together with excellent service. In case you are not so fortunate, there are several jobbers who will give the terms listed above. Such jobbers are Wanamaker's in Philadelphia; Baker & Taylor, New York; Library Book House, Springfield, Mass., and several others. Many libraries find it advisable to buy the popular fiction and children's books resewed and in buckram bindings. Baker & Taylor, Library Book House, and Rademaekers & Son of Newark supply new titles in these bindings.

The replacement of worn-out copies is a problem in itself and provides an excellent chance for visiting second-hand book stores and remainder dealers. I look forward with rare delight to my more or less regular visits to Philadelphia and New York for this purpose. It usually happens that while looking for replacements you run across publisher's remainders or review copies of books you have turned down from current lists of new books. As these are usually priced at 50 per cent off, you are thus able to get books you otherwise could not afford. I frequently pass up a high-priced book when new and pick it up later at 50 per cent off. This is common practice among many librarians and is well worth the consideration of all. Particularly should small libraries with limited funds avail themselves of such "honest-to-goodness" bargains.

Unless a book is badly torn or marked inside, it usually pays to rebind rather than replace even at second-hand prices. The price of binding is lower than for second-hand books, except on reprints; a rebound book is superior to even a new book in wearing qualities and, with the bright colors now being used, attractiveness. Before having any books bound be sure to look into all the new materials being developed for this purpose. There are many new and bright colors and also attractive designs in use at the present time. Experience has proved that bright colors and attractive bindings circulate books much faster than the older types of ultra-conservative binding. If you want a book read, be sure it has good-sized type and an attractive binding, and you are practically sure of attainment.

Having solved the financial problem and bought the books, the librarian, with the assistance of the board of trustees, faces the problem of providing the personal equation to care for the books and see that they are systematically distributed and returned. The selection of assistants is all important and requires careful consideration of personal qualities. In fact, I would be inclined to place personal qualities, such as willingness to work, accuracy, ability to meet the public courteously, inherent desire to advance the ideals of library service, and the placing of service above self ahead of educational qualifications. The education can be got later, but the lack of personal qualities is seldom made up. Most of our assistants come to us as part-time workers from our local high school. Our full-time assistants are selected from the best of the part-time workers, and thus have experience in the basic principles of the library before they begin full-time work. The first summer after they graduate from high school and are appointed to full-time work they are expected to begin their work at summer school, and it is an unwritten law that raises in salaries are contingent on summer school training. Where possible, it is always best to replace vacancies by moving up members of the staff and taking on some one for the lowest position. In small libraries this procedure could be adopted in almost every instance except for replacing a librarian, providing the staff makes a practice of attending summer session courses.

Staff meetings or conferences held at regular intervals are decidedly helpful, even in small libraries, for developing a unity of purpose of the library as a whole. Separated according to duties, it is easy for assistants to lose sight of the real ideal they are working for and to think only of their particular tasks. A unified staff with an ideal of "service" can best be attained by talking over the problems of the library and solving frequently problems which, if allowed to remain unsolved, might completely disrupt the service the library is rendering. We use our staff meetings to review current books as well, and find them highly interesting as well as enlightening.

It is well to remember that, after all, the staff is made up of human beings and their interests must be considered in arranging the work of the library. Schedules of small libraries frequently call for the assistants to make three trips to the library in a day, i.e., they may be scheduled 9-11, 1-5, 7-9, or some-

thing like that. Although the total hours for the day are no more than a 9-1, 2-6, or 1-5, 6-9 schedule the difference to the assistant can be readily seen. If possible, arrange it so that the time can be blocked instead of spread out. This will add considerably to their comfort and they will be able to give much more to their work as they will not be worn out tramping back and forth.

Most libraries require between thirty-eight and forty-two hours per week of assistants, the deciding factors usually being the size of staff or number of hours the library is open daily. A forty-hour week is recommended, but each library must make its own decision according to local conditions. If there is much sickness among the staff it might be well to develop a definite system of so much sick leave per year. Several of the more progressive libraries have already developed such a system with unused portions applying toward an extended leave of absence with pay after a certain number of years. This is, of course, an ideal condition, but beyond the reach of most small libraries. Librarians and trustees will usually find that the interest given the welfare of staff members will be returned many times in better attitudes toward work and toward all the library is striving to accomplish.

Service to outside agencies, including schools, hospitals, industries, etc., should be developed as much and as quickly as local conditions warrant and will permit. Unless the schools have their own libraries under the Board of Education, they should receive the first attention of the library. Even if they do have their own libraries there should be a healthy cooperation, one with the other. Class visits to the library with instruction in the use of the library should be carried out regardless of the library situation in the schools. This is easily accomplished by a definite scheduled arrangement decided by the schools and the library.

If there are no libraries in the schools, classroom or school libraries should be arranged through the cooperation of the Board of Education and Board of Trustees of the library. In most cities the Board of Education pays part of the expense, usually purchasing the books. The relations between the schools and the library can be further strengthened by a special program during Book Week. The library at New Brunswick has supplied speakers for the assemblies of local high schools during Book Week each of the past few years. Each year the students look forward to the Book Week speaker from the library and the speakers are always enthusiastically received.

In all the library is striving to do there must be faith and cooperation between the librarian and Board of Trustees. Ideally, the Board of Trustees will provide the money through the annual appropriation and, with the librarian's help, formulate the policies of the library. The librarian's position is to carry out these policies and to recommend new ways of improving the library's service. In all the librarian does where a matter of policy is involved the Board of Trustees must be informed and taken into confidence. Nothing bothers a trustee more than to be told from the outside, first, something new the library is doing. Then, too, a trustee through his contacts can be a great aid to the librarian in starting new services or in meeting people outside the library. The trustees, on the other hand, must be just as thoughtful of the librarian's rights.

A homogeneous relation between Board of Trustees, Librarian and Staff is essential to an efficient library service no matter where it is located. That library in which this homogeneity is most highly developed and where there is a sincere desire to provide the city it serves with the best and most up-to-date library service, will go farthest toward reaching the library ideal of "The best books for the most people at the least cost."

Increasing the Usefulness of My Public Library

The Librarian in the Small Library Must Act the Rôles of Children's Librarian, Cataloger, Chairman of Book Committee, Desk Assistant, Reference and Chief Librarian

By Anna Mower

Librarian, Morristown Centennial Library, Vermont

According to the old adage, "A cat may look at a king," so the small town librarian may look at the methods employed in the large institutions, but only to see how far they can be adapted to her needs and problems.

We read in our professional magazines of the small library of fifty or sixty thousand volumes which shows that *small* is a relative term. Ours is a small library of 6300 volumes in a town of about 3000 inhabitants, and two years ago about 23 per cent of the population were active borrowers. The library is open every afternoon and on four evenings. There is no assistant librarian, so whatever projects are undertaken must be selected with the idea that they cannot interfere with the daily routine of work.

In most places I am sure the library year begins with September, not with the calendar year, for September brings to the library quite a different life. We are located near both high and graded buildings, and most of the children on their way to and from home pass our doors. So it is in the autumn that we begin the story of our activities. We have made sporadic attempts to teach the use of the library to the students before, but never until last year did we give systematic instruction on the book, its contents, on the catalog, the use of the *Readers' Guide*, and the most common reference books. This instruction did not permit of our observing Children's Book Week, but we did visit each of the grades from the third up, talk with them about their reading, and leave lists of books which they would enjoy.

Most of the teachers in our rural schools had collections of books which the children were permitted to take home. To these teachers at the end of the school year letters were sent to be read to the children expressing the hope that they had enjoyed our books and inviting them to get reading matter for themselves during the summer vacation. This year also we tried a new summer reading project. Before the schools closed in June we visited the grades from the third to the sixth inclusive, and invited the children to a vacation trip by means of books. The idea had been tried in Bridgeport, Conn., Springfield, Mass., and other large libraries, but we had to adapt it to our facilities. For both younger and older children, lists of books were made, telling of people or places of historic interest or dealing with different sections of America. It was recommended that, if they wanted to take the trip, they should read eight books, two of which should be true stories. The only attraction offered was some little outline maps of the United States, upon which they traced with colored pencils the various stages of their trip and took home with them when their journey was ended.

Thus far we have been speaking as a children's librarian, but there remain the rôles of cataloger, chairman of the book committee, desk assistant, reference and chief librarian in which we act. The cataloger has too little to do, since the number of new books is small, but that makes the second job, that of chairman of the book committee, doubly responsible, since the book money must be wisely expended. On her falls the duty of seeing that she offers her patrons a well-balanced ration. Some of the books must contain vitamin *A* to feed the ideals and aspirations, vitamin *B* to prevent mental rickets, vitamin *C* to guard against moral scurvy, and vitamin *D* to help them face this kaleidoscopic twentieth century with honesty and courage.

As desk attendant she offers this mental diet to borrowers, carefully distinguishing between the farmer who wants something exciting enough to keep him awake after a long day in the open and the convalescent who needs something soothing; the leisurely person who wants something to help pass the time away and the busy one who honestly desires to keep in touch with the worthwhile in literature; the detective story addict who explains that President Hoover reads them, and the person who longs for the good old-fashioned love story with the happy ending.

As reference librarian, the demands are varied, ranging from information on the religion of the colonists for a member of the local D. A. R. to "dope on muskrats" for someone considering entering the business of raising them. These activities are only a part

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of the general policy of the institution which the librarian, together with the trustees, must shape. How shall we make the entire community conscious of its library? Serving as a community center helps. The local Red Cross holds its annual business meeting here. The village woman's club meets regularly when the building is not open for library purposes, and it, together with the club organized in the outlying district, asks that the librarian have a place on its program, and this gives an opportunity to emphasize some of the worthwhile books. The editor of our local weekly newspaper helped to solve the problem of publicity by giving us a particular place in his sheet, where each week "The Library Corner" offers news items, book reviews, current happenings in the world of books or authors, or, when ideas run low, just a quotation appropriate to the season.

Thus simply and persistently we try to make the library fill its niche in the community. That this niche is slowly enlarging is shown in part by the circulation. Fifteen years ago we had a per capita circulation of 3.6. In spite of the multiplicity of present-day distractions, last year there was a per capita circulation of 7.1. I do not offer these facts and figures as anything unusual. Many other libraries, working under greater handicaps, can offer a better record. They just suggest the reason why a good many people work in these small libraries when they might clerk in a store, work in an office or teach school more profitably. We believe with Kathleen Norris, "Once get into the habit of really enjoying books and you have put into your life something that is pure gain. Nothing restores a sense of true proportion, the true values of our harassed and undignified lives, like a background of books. Little detached flashes of life they are—a Russian interior here, a cold bit of New England ice poetry there, they begin to build themselves together, to take form, to give an expanding interest in the big world, and a willingness at least to decrease one's own ignorance."

To paraphrase the title of a recent popular book, "I Like Librarying."

Books in Suburbia—The Suburban Library's Book Buying Problems

The Suburban Library Is Really a Small Library with Problems Peculiarly Its Own

By Margery Quigley

Librarian, Public Library, Montclair, N. J.

WHEN I unlock the library's front door in the morning and discover outside two or three chauffeurs in livery who have been waiting beside their Packards and Isottas in order to return a few books on Spanish art or stained glass which their mistresses have been studying upon for club papers, my librarian's heart swells with pride. "If a man can build a better mousetrap——," I say to myself. "If a suburban community is willing to tax itself properly for a public library——," I continue to muse, as I beam over the gratifying circulation figures of yesterday, "there is no limit to the suburban library's usefulness."

When the golden glow has worn off, when I read over the Regional Plan and with its authors try to think what our clientèle and the communities of neighboring suburban libraries will be ten and twenty years hence, I am forced to recognize two truths about suburban libraries: that we are not giving our suburban readers either the books they actually need nor the books they want (two quite different matters), and that the traditional library methods of book purchase if persisted in by the suburban library are going to lay the suburban library low.

No public libraries in the United States are at such a crisis in their lives at the present moment as the suburban libraries. We are neither delivering the goods our borrowers want from us nor reaching the persons we should reach, and pretty soon the three groups of us, the library folk, the unsatisfied and the untouched, will all find it out, and then, what?

In general the average suburban town consists of The Rich, Those-with-Superior-Brains-but - with - no - Great-Amount-of-Capital, Servants—a class which makes up the suburban library's foreign born and colored patrons to a great extent—a few nice lads who work in chain stores on the order of the A. & P. and Commuters. Some phase or other of life in the city affects the mental life of each suburban resident. If he reads, the urge which made him get the book in hand has some very close connection with the city.

A good many suburban libraries, those with fair book funds, are therefore panting for

breath. They are trying to get the new books bought and on the shelf before inveterate readers of Sunday book reviews and daily book columns and persons who stroll down the Avenue and look in book shop windows can call up on the telephone and ask to have a long list of books purchased because of special request. No more waiting nowadays for authoritative library reviews, no more patient delay until one of the library assistants or her relatives can read the novel from cover to cover to see if it is pure enough for inclusion in the Public Library's collection; no more order cards and letters in triplicate and express bills and long waits for shipments held for lacks. Instead, at least a weekly trip to the city to publishers or to shops where one can snatch the latest titles off the display shelves and decide then and there on inclusion. More and more suburban libraries are using the book sections of department stores, because of deliveries in less than twenty-four hours, at no cost for carriage, and with no letters to be written.

The book-purchasing agent of the suburban library is at present its pivotal assistant. She must keep a jump ahead of the readers of *The New Yorker* and *Herald Tribune Books,* she must have the current plays and movies in book form, if possible before the plays open, she must know what exhibitions and what commercial movements in the city will affect the reading interests of the suburbs and what lecturers may be expected to address suburban audiences during the coming lecture season.

By the same tokens, gone, or rather almost gone, is meticulous censorship as practised in all good libraries even as short a time as five years ago. It is simply futile in the face of suburban maturity. I recently borrowed *Point Counter Point* from the shelves of the public library where I work and decided, after reading it, that I had no moral right to distribute it to Montclair readers from under the roof of the Public Library. Two weeks after I had withdrawn all copies, it was assigned for study to a group of our most conservative clubwomen; and into the collection once more it had to go.

Every change in the zoning law to permit the erection of apartment houses in suburbs increases the number of potential fiction readers in the town. Every apartment house actually built changes the Public Library's relationship to the circulation rental libraries in bookshops and drug stores, for women in apartment houses read a lot of fiction. This relation is something which will have to be settled sooner or later by conference and treaty based on reciprocity. Public libraries practically always suggest the neighboring rental library when reporting a new novel "out." It does not work the other way round, however; so, as long as the rental library refuses or neglects or does not know enough to recommend the public library to persons who inquire for material not at the rental library and properly the province of the public library—the novels of Dumas, for instance—no suburban public library is likely to cut down its purchases in the new fiction field.

But to go back to The Totally Untouched-by-suburban-libraries. These are chiefly The Rich and The Commuters, a good half of the suburban town's population. It is safe to say that the majority of The Rich is completely indifferent to the local public library. It has every reason to be, except one (divulged two paragraphs below).

The Rich are used to beauty and comfort in their homes, and most suburban libraries are neither beautiful nor comfortable. They are accustomed to quick service and super-service, because money buys both. The suburban library at present is so geared that it can give neither. The clerks and shopkeepers of the suburban town go in for obsequiousness; the library assistants unconsciously have a different manner which is not always pleasing to Mrs. Goldrocks.

One of the stock justifications for the absence of the wealthy from the program of the suburban library is, "The wealthy person buys all the books he requires." He buys a good many, it is true. Almost every best seller and Book-of-the-Month title may be found around his house. It is equally true that never in the history of books did wealthy persons need the services of the public library as much as today. How does a wealthy person dare to buy a bit of expensive furniture or lay out a garden or build a wing on his house, to take simple illustrations, without first reading up on the subject—not simply reading a few books which one's favorite bookshop happens to have in stock, but titles found on sensible annotated bibliographies furnished by the public library? How can a Junior League probationer get along without the public library? How can a wealthy person build up a workable family library without consulting the public library and using its wealth of experience with subscription books and with children's favorites? The obligation of the rich to read is much greater than that put upon the rest of us who consume print. The rich never needed to make up their minds on great problems so much; to do so they must read wisely and widely.

The suburban library has only begun to make its contribution to the rich. We spend so much

time at libraries trying to teach children how to use card catalogs and *Readers' Guides* and *World Almanacs.* If we invested a commensurate amount of time on groups of wealthy women and held classes to teach them how best to spend their money on books, we would pack the library curb with limousines.

Then the whole range of telephone service and delivery by messenger and parcel post waits to be developed with the rich, and the faster the suburban library goes in for adequate publicity here, the better for everyone. I was in an exclusive little bookshop in Suburbia the other day when a distinctly capitalistic mother, evidently at her wits' end, rushed in and said to the clerk, "Have you a book which tells how to play dominoes?" "No; I'm sorry," replied the clerk, and the incident was closed. Almost any suburban library, if called on the telephone, would have read off the fundamental rules to her or set the book aside for her. Speed the day of the public library's concern for the rich and the consequent enthusiasm of the rich for the public library. Both parties would make money by the union, bookstores would make more sales, and the diffusion of knowledge from the printed page would at least be more diffused.

We may as well confess also that the average suburban library scarcely touches the commuters. To prove it one has only to walk down the aisles of any suburban train. Out of a train load of passengers I doubt if one can find ten persons reading books. If an imaginative librarian allows her mind to run on schemes to equip commuters with books as well as with newspapers and *The Wall Street Journal,* she glimpses all sorts of services; slot machines for books operated with a library registration disk, a library branch in the station made up entirely of pocket-size volumes, the commuter's ticket acting as a perfectly good "identification card," and so on. In the only case I have heard of where a public library planned to set up a commuters' branch under most liberal lending terms in a great union station the owners of the newspaper and magazine concession in the station had the permission rescinded.

The suburban library's disgruntled customers are the poor souls who "take courses for credit." Scratch almost any suburbanite around New York and you find she is taking a course; at Columbia, at N. Y. U., Rutgers extension, in Newark, in her own home town, or by correspondence. Although it is not uncommon for five hundred persons to be referred to the same book at the same time to the librarian's certain knowledge, the adult suburban student is reluctant to believe that anyone else in the community could want the book he or she wants. Suburban librarians make desperate efforts to buy required readings well in advance of the demand. They try to drag by mail from instructors the names of texts and supplementary recommendations. Zeal dies after a few such answers as, "There is a copy of each book on reserve for my class in the University Library," "I try to compel my students to own copies of the book, or at least to have one in class at each meeting."

The tired, hard-pressed students who for one reason or another are not buying these essential texts will continue to tell the world that the suburban library "simply doesn't have a thing I want," just as long as instructors in extension and adult education classes insist upon the reading of definite pages and chapters, instead of saying, "Read everything you can lay hands on around this subject."

The suburban library will properly come to do in a general way for books and information and special libraries in the metropolitan district what the *Union List of Serials* does in print for magazines—tell the seeker after information the nearest library where he can get it. This service will often take time, time, for instance, to borrow or time to photostat pages. It will cost someone money. For example, it recently cost the Montclair Library fifty-five cents in telephone calls to tell the father of a college student home on a short vacation where in the vicinity she could borrow or buy a copy of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Journals* before nightfall. The recognition of such a policy will put an end to that feeling of frustration so many persons have in dealing with libraries, and it will also give the librarian the pleasure of seeing a library inquiry through to its end. Many more letters of introduction to librarians of special libraries, much fuller understanding of what the special libraries contain and what service they are equipped to give, many more books purchased by individuals will be among the results of selling this "metropolitan area" idea to readers and to information assistants.

Suppose the Board of Library Trustees in Suburbia should say to their librarian, "Just what can this library do in the way of books and printed matter that no other agency in town—schools, bookstores, art museum, women's clubs—can do at all or even do fairly adequately?" Suppose this board then said, "When we find out what the library is best fitted to do in this town we will go ahead and do that *and nothing else.*"

What answer could the librarian make? I think she could say with truth, "The suburban library stands alone in this town in the completeness of its files of magazines and the indexes which open them up. No other institu-

tion in town can have the collection of expensive and up-to-date reference books we have. No one is equipped to give so many kinds of information by telephone, from nine to nine daily. Theoretically at least our advice about books to buy ought to be the best in town, for we have ready access to all sorts of authoritative printed bibliographies. We can act as a clearing house to tell where the nearest source of information is, if the information is not available here."

"Magazine—reference books—telephone answers to questions—bibliographies—local information; all right! Get some superb reference librarians, and don't care what the telephone bills are henceforth," reply the trustees. "It won't come to a cent more than the present program, either," they add cannily.

Statistics in a Small Library

By Marian P. Greene
Librarian, Alhambra Public Library, California

"Statistics prove so many things:
The size of towns, the height of kings,
The age of children in the schools,
The skull development of fools,
The wealth of lucky millionaires,
The price of hens and mining shares—
All things below and things above,
It seems to me statistics prove.

But no; statistics never yet
Appraised a single violet,
Statistics never caught the gleam
That dances on a meadow stream
Or weighed the anthem of a bird
In forest aisles, devoutly heard;
Statistics never proved a soul
In high or low, in part or whole;

How much statistics cannot prove."
—*Library Occurrent.*

The only way, apparently, that a small or medium-sized library can obtain funds from whatever governing body controls it is to prove by statistics of circulation, reference work, telephone calls, or what not that it is underfinanced and undermanned, or, I should say, underwomaned. This constitutes a real menace to the soul of the library in that part of the work that "statistics cannot prove," which is more vital, more necessary to true growth than any number of more or less useless volumes on the shelves, or than any amount of daily circulation records. The soul of the library is the staff thereof. At various State and national meetings for the past seventeen years (and longer, for all I know), in *Libraries* and The Library Journal, the qualifications of a library assistant have been discussed. Around and around we go, like the patient horses of old-time, one-ring circuses, and these discussions apparently are nothing but variations on the same old theme, with nothing new or really constructive to give the young and growing library assistant fresh courage and revivified interest in her work.

At a recent meeting of the Sixth District of the California Library Association the topic for the afternoon session was "Professional Advancement." Librarians spoke from various library angles, and urged that the staff be encouraged to attend lecture courses, read more, travel, and sit at the feet, spiritually, of those who have attained prominence in the library world. How travel when the salaries are so low that only the assistant who can make her own clothes, cook her own meals, and live at home can exist from one salary check to another? How travel, even, if funds have accumulated, when the long vacation never exceeds three weeks, and in many local libraries has been cut to two? How read more and take extension courses when her eight-hour day leaves the average assistant bodily and mentally numb, even though she be young and healthy? What she wants, and what she needs, at the end of a library day is fun and recreation—a complete change of thought.

Librarians and library assistants, to be efficient, must come refreshed and happy to their work each day. It is the duty of the librarian, and it should be her chief interest and pleasure, to help her subordinates feel the dignity and importance of their tasks, to realize that there is life in even minute detail. What can we do to keep those who must necessarily do a large part of the drudgery, that belongs to all daily tasks, alive and growing in spirit? How can we make the staff, the soul of the library, happy in its work? In a large library, where there are many heads of department, there is a goal toward which all may work, but in the small or medium-sized library there is really only one person, the librarian herself, who has much chance of professional recognition.

In *Libraries* for July, 1927, a short article on "Salvaging the Specialist," by Fred Telford, director of the Bureau of Public Person-

nel Administration at Washington, D. C., expressed the writer's surprise at the way library workers flit about, not only from city to city, which is good for us, but from position to position. To quote: "I was wholly unprepared to find that the trained librarian, who last year was doing children's work apparently with a considerable degree of success, might be found this year handing out books to adults at a loan desk, next year giving assistance to a rather crotchety lot of readers wanting help with metaphysical problems, and the following year cataloging current fiction."

This seems to me a waste of force, and even in a small library we ought to be able to salvage the specialist by studying the individuality of each assistant, and giving her the type of work she is best fitted to do, with freedom to try out her own ideas and methods. However humble the task, there is joy and pride in doing it just as well as it can be done. In this particular library, with a staff now grown to twelve, including the librarian, we have a special reserve assistant, a school assistant (not the children's librarian), a statistician and periodical assistant, a registration assistant, as well as the reference librarian, cataloger, and children's librarian. Even the "overdues" assistant, surely one of the most thankless positions, is bound to feel a thrill when "no fine" week produces more than forty long-lost volumes, as well as an aftermath of "conscience books" returned anonymously to the shelves. Those who have had training in accredited library schools, there are four on this staff, take keen pleasure in instructing an understudy in their own particular line of work. The reserve assistant has brought up her reserves from a negligible quantity to 2000 books in the last year, and we only reserve nonfiction. As for the statistics that "prove so many things," they show a healthy increase all along the line.

Since the beginning of the new fiscal year all phases of the various library activities have been increasingly prosperous. Now what lies in the future? When each of the present assistants reaches the maximum salary for her position, what can the librarian do to keep her happy and contented? Who can blame her if she goes to pastures new, where financial opportunities are better and advancement more sure? The problem is the biggest one facing the medium-sized library, and the only solution is to create an *esprit de corps*, a morale, that will be proof against all temptation. Vacations should be longer, and extra time allowed to those who do attend extension courses during the year.

Here in California, as far as I know, the Alhambra Public Library is the only one where each assistant is given one whole free day a week. Two half days, with their scattered hours, are nothing as compared to the bliss that comes when, on awaking, the first thought is: "I am *free* today!" Yet the statistics that prove so many things demonstrate that we have one assistant to every 25,000 in circulation, which does not admit of idleness, and the good will and kindly attitude of our ever-increasing public shows, as statistics cannot possibly do, that success is a thing of the spirit.

Training of Student Assistants in Small College Libraries

By Jessie J. Smith
Librarian, Hiram College Library, Ohio

WHEN I came to Hiram College, student assistants were assigned to the library on the basis of their need of earning money to finance their way through college. They were good, bad, and indifferent. I soon realized we must have better help. I remember the first time I heard Dr. Dewey talk on the qualifications of a librarian; almost the first thing he said was: "You can polish an agate, but not a pumpkin." Regardless of all that has been said in the past about the superiority of students who work their way through college, anyone who has had to work with student help knows that neither the inability or the unwillingness of parents to meet the college expenses of their children furnishes an infallible guarantee that the children are worth educating or that they can render valuable service in a library. The selection of those who shall be admitted to the privilege of library training while they are in college can in no case be left to those who are promoting student enrollment with promises of library work as a means of self-support. It involves the rights of the librarian, who is responsible for the service they are to render in return for their instruction, the rights of other students in the school who desire this opportunity to prepare for lives of service and who can bring greater ability to the task.

Paper presented at College Librarians Section, A. L. A. Mid-winter Meeting, Chicago, Ill.

The system we have evolved in Hiram has many advantages. Each fall we start a training class in which the students compete for the student assistant positions which will become available upon the graduation of the seniors the following June. The course consists of one class hour and two hours of supervised work per week for one full school year. It is understood there will be no tuition, no credit for the course, and no pay for the work hours; consequently, only those who desire the knowledge apply for admission. The course is so popular that some years we have had twenty-six applicants. We give three lessons to all applicants, and choose the ten with highest standing for the class which is to continue throughout the year. This selected group of ten compete for the positions on the paid staff. These awards are made at the end of the school year, so that students who are eligible for paid positions know what they can count on for the coming year. I find ten the number which I can handle to the best advantage without their having to wait for the use of library tools when we are doing problems.

During their years on the paid staff, students are required to attend staff meeting once each week, and work about ten hours per week at desk work. These staff meetings are virtually classes in library methods and reference work. Thus a student who secures a position on the student staff at the end of his freshman year receives 144 hours of class instruction during his four college years, an equivalent of four hours per week for one school year. Through this selective system we always have exceptionally bright and dependable students on the student staff. Here is one place where the shibboleth, "Nothing succeeds like success," is true. The excellent service which these selected students are able to render is the thing which popularizes the library training. We always use seniors at our reference desk. Reference librarians might be surprised at the per cent of problems these students are able to handle without assistance. Our reference desk is near the door into the librarian's office, and when a student assistant has a problem he cannot handle, he comes in and asks help. This policy of making students appear capable increases their pride and interest in their work and certainly helps in popularizing the library course.

Now that we have briefly sketched the practice in our small library, let us take up in more detail some of the phases of the course. First, there is the policy of no credit. There has been some agitation to make this a credit course. But we feel we cannot be bothered with the students who are seeking what they hope will be a "snap" course. We say firmly, "If you want a knowledge of library work, to help you judge if you would like librarianship as a profession, if you want to know how to use library resources to advantage while in college or in later life, if you want to know how to do research work in a university, or how to organize a library in rural high school which is too small to employ a trained librarian, we will be glad to have you enter the class, but if you feel that the knowledge you will gain is not sufficient recompense for the time you must spend, three hours per week for one school year, we do not want you." My observation is that credit classes in any applied subject usually draw the froth. Insistence that knowledge is the only reward that can be expected certainly skims the cream. When more students apply for training than can be successfully trained in such necessity for a library classification which embraces the whole field of knowledge, each student is then given nine slips of paper, each of which is headed with one of the main divisions of the Dewey decimal system. Then we read in miscellaneous order the subjects of the second summary, asking him to assign each to its proper slip. This reveals which students can think logically, and incidentally forms an excellent introduction to later work in the study of the classification. For the second lesson we have the class make catalog cards by dictation. This lesson reveals which students can follow directions accurately and, incidentally, makes a splendid introduction for later work in the study of cataloging. For the third lesson we give a quiz on their knowledge of books and affairs, which gives an appraisal of their background for library work. With these three insights it is not difficult to choose from the applicants the ten who will do the best work in the class.

Some years I have conducted two classes. One year a boy who was "going out" for debate came and asked me if I would take a class of ten boys who wanted to learn how to collect debate material. Before that, the library class had always been composed entirely of girls. Since that time we have always had a fair number of boys in each class. When the class is finally organized we require a $5 deposit from each member. Fifty cents is deducted from this deposit each time he is absent from class or work period without being excused in advance. In every class there are a few who receive all of the $5 back at the end of the year. But sometimes there are a few who forfeit the whole amount. Naturally these are deemed too undependable for staff positions. Work periods are assigned to each student where he has vacant periods on his class

schedule. Usually during the training year students are assigned morning hours at the reserve desk. Our reserve desk is not very busy during the morning hours, and we can give them busy work; they do a great variety of manual and filing tasks and accessioning, although it sometimes results in a mottled appearance of the accession book. The training class always takes a thorough invoice of the library each year.

In the class we aim to give them a survey of all kinds of library work. Because too much college work consists of lectures and assigned readings, I try to teach this class through projects and problems. Leonard in his recent life of Steinmetz, speaking of the marvel of Steinmetz's success as a lecturer, says, "Lecturing to undergraduates is as specialized a profession as acting on the vaudeville circuit. You have to hold down the writhing, unwilling minds with one hand while you cram knowledge into them with the other. Undergraduates have a way of drawing in their ears until they become round, perfectly polished, and words glance off them harmlessly." Our course is planned entirely with the idea of making the student familiar with library tools and reference books. We feel guilty when we take any part of his one hour for getting acquainted with these tools and books for lecture work. Our methods may be erratic, but we are never annoyed by lack of attention. For example, in teaching subject heading, after a few minutes spent in explaining the principles of subject heading, I give each member of the class a volume of the *Smithsonian Institution Proceedings* and the volume of the *Readers' Guide,* which indexes the same, asking him to find one subject entry for each article in the appendix. The students learn more about subject heading in this one hour than a dozen lectures would teach them. Reference books are presented in the same way. Perhaps ten minutes are taken to point out the characteristics of a group of reference books, and the remainder of the hour spent in problems in them. I find having each problem printed on a separate slip, which can be signed on the back by the student who solves it, is a much better policy than having all of the problems printed on one sheet. I think it possible that many educators carrying on their tasks in traditional manner do not realize that educational practice is changing from the lecture method to the laboratory method quite as rapidly and as surely as it changed from the text-book method to the lecture method in the recent past. The student assistant doing supervised work in the library is in reality having a laboratory course in library work, and if his class work is also conducted upon laboratory methods he is doubly fortunate.

At the end of the training year, two or three of the best students in this class are chosen to fill the places on the staff made vacant by the graduation of seniors. The first year a student serves on the paid staff he works either afternoon or evening hours at the reserve desk. In the junior or senior year he is promoted to the reference desk. With three siftings, first when we refuse to give credit, second when we reduce the class to ten, third when we accept only the best in the training class for paid positions, we always have dependable, efficient student assistants. The class conducted for the paid student assistants aims to cover the various subjects much more thoroughly than was possible in the training class. We aim to give enough knowledge of cataloging to enable a student to use a catalog intelligently and to compile a creditable bibliography, but, of course, we do not train catalogers. However, I have known of some of our graduates doing creditable cataloging in rural high schools which were too small to employ a trained cataloger. So with the other subjects, we aim to give a thorough general knowledge. It is out of the question for a small college such as ours to give complete technical training. In the class which we conduct for the paid assistants we spend about half of the year on reference work each year, and rotate the technical subjects on a three-year schedule, so that any student coming into the class at the end of his freshman year gets the whole course. Perhaps all other small college libraries have evolved some such system as this. There are several reasons why small college libraries should train student help. They cannot usually afford to pay for trained help enough to carry on all of their work, they furnish employment to deserving students who need work to help finance their way through college, and they give valuable training to students which could be made valid only through actual work in a library. (I have had students return from study in a university and say "my library training was of more use to me in my work at the university than any of my other college work.") The attitude of the whole student body toward the library is materially affected by having several of the outstanding students in college have an inside view of library problems. The loyalty of the student staff makes infringement of library rules less frequent. And, lastly, such a selective system as we maintain at Hiram College furnishes a splendid group of recruits for the library profession.

This last point brings me to the point of this talk. Since it is clear that in no other way

could a group of young people be selected who would be as capable and as definitely suited to the library profession as through a selective system applied to student assistants in a college library, it is regrettable that more of them do not enter the profession. If a selective system could be adopted in all small colleges, so that college librarians could certify that their graduating student assistants were superior and especially fitted for library work, it seems they might be given preference over applicants with no training whatever for library positions which do not require technical training. Students who have had such training and supervised practice throughout their college years have a better technique for handling reserve desk problems in schools, colleges and universities which are large enough to employ assistants for such positions than library school students who have not had a thousand hours of desk practice. Usually students who have had four years in college feel that they must earn their own money for subsequent education. This results in these students who have shown especial fitness for librarianship being forced to find employment in some other field before they go on to library school, and the majority of them are lost to the library profession. I have wondered why a library school in connection with some large university might not offer working scholarships for students whose ability has been thus tested, and who have had supervised practice in the various kinds of library work peculiar to college and university libraries. The other suggestion for saving to the library profession this selected and partially trained group of potential librarians is that some summer school meet their especial needs. We have enough summer schools giving courses for the general public, so that one in each section might be spared to render this special service. Of course, this would mean some standardization of the training given in small colleges, so that the school could have a definite basis on which to proceed and could know what subjects had been covered. I am quite aware that standardization, if carried to any great extent, tends to destroy interest, but it might be carried as far as the adoption of a uniform practice in the selection of assistants to guarantee their exceptional ability and fitness for the task; an outlined course for the first year, to insure that each student has received an introduction to all phases of library work, a required number of hours of supervised work, and a minimum number of class hours in each subject necessary for the comprehension of the whole task. Upon such a basis a summer school might develop a course which would produce much greater ability than is produced in the average summer school. This would give a summer school where all of the students were college graduates of superior ability and with practical knowledge of library problems, and offer a chance for a course radically different from the summer courses now given.

The DeWitt Clinton High School Library

By Harriette Arden
Librarian

The new DeWitt Clinton High School for boys, New York City, with a registered attendance in the main building of over 5,600, and an additional attendance in its four annexes of about 3,000, is very attractively located on high ground facing Mosholu Parkway to the north, and with a beautiful view of Jerome Reservoir to the south; adjoining the school property, on the east side of Jerome Reservoir, are the grounds of Hunter College, the buildings of which are now under construction. The school building is rectangular in form with a large court in center. This court is divided from north to south by a connecting section which unites the front and rear portions of the building. In this section on the main floor is the auditorium, and directly above it, and reached from the third floor, is the library. The library was planned by the late principal, Dr. Francis H. J. Paul, assisted by the advice of Mr. C. C. Leland, the Supervisor of School Libraries of the Board of Education of New York City, Mr. Datz, and his staff of the Library Bureau, and the DeWitt Clinton Librarian. The students assembled in the new school on the first of May, 1929, but the school building was not formally dedicated until October 29, 1929.

The library is entered from the "Hall of Colleges," so named from the photographs of universities which are hung upon its walls. On either side of the wide entrance is a check-room for student's brief cases; beyond this, and facing the entrance, is the main charging desk, sufficiently removed from the reading tables as to prevent any noise about the desk from disturbing the readers. The large library, a room 70 ft. by 86 ft., seating 300 students, is directly

beyond the charging desk, a railing on both sides separating the desk space from the main room. To the left of the charging desk is a very attractive reading room for teachers; to the right two conference rooms and a work room. Opening from the work room is a large stack room. The library class room is across the hall from the library.

Entrance to DeWitt Clinton High School Library. To the left of the Charging Desk is a Reading Room for Teachers; to the right two Conference Rooms and a Work Room

The lighting is admirable; it is from high windows on three sides, with the addition of a carefully planned number of skylights in the center of the ceiling. The heating and ventilation is by preheated fresh air forced in under the windows, the impure air being withdrawn through ducts at either end and at the center. The floor covering is of tan-colored cork. The walls are a light buff, and upon the rear wall have been placed two very large mural paintings by C. Y. Turner, representing the opening of the Erie Canal by DeWitt Clinton in 1825. These beautiful frescoes are the most decorative feature of the room. The woodwork, shelving and furniture are all of a dark oak finish. Curtains of tan, shot with blue satin mohair, are draped gracefully at the windows.

The book shelving, with the exception of the wall shelving, has been furnished by the Library Bureau. Approximately 19,000 books can be shelved in the main library and the teachers' reading room. Double faced ranges of book stacks have been placed on either side in the front of the library to enable both students and librarians to readily reach the most used collections. In the stack room additional capacity for about 19,000 books is furnished by steel shelving. The furniture of dark oak to match the woodwork was planned and furnished by the Library Bureau. Tables 3 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in., each seating eight students, were selected on account of the size of the room, and they have proved most satisfactory. A small number of round tables add to the attractiveness of the room. The main charging desk was specially designed for this library and has ample space on the inside to allow six or seven student helpers to work comfortably together. It is fitted with drawers of different sizes, two large cupboards, and a great deal of shelf space for returned books. Four desks for the librarians, and attendants' desk for student helpers are suitably placed around the library. Two glass display cases are both useful and ornamental. Bulletin boards are placed on the pillars down the center of the room, and in the hall just outside of the library, four large glass-covered bulletin boards afford a further opportunity for display. Pamphlet cases, catalogs and dictionary stands complete the furnishings of the library, which now contains about 15,000 books, and which comfortably seats 300 students at one time.

DeWitt Clinton High School Library, 70 ft. by 86 ft. Has comfortable seating capacity for 300 students at one time

Randolph-Macon Woman's College Library

THE NEW library at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va., is situated on the east side of the campus and is joined by an arched arcade to the main group of college buildings. In keeping with the general type of architecture, the library is Georgian in design, built of red brick with white Ionic columns. The entrance most used by the students is through the arcade directly into the delivery hall on the second or main floor. Cream-colored walls, ivory woodwork, high arched doorways, windows and ceilings give one an immediate impression of spaciousness and light. On either side of the delivery hall, with its built-in charging desk and catalog case, are large reading rooms, one containing the reference collection, the other periodicals and a selected group of books. Opening from the reference room and conveniently located to the charging desk and the stacks, is a reserve book room. On this floor are also located the librarian's office and the cataloging room. A gallery on the third, or mezzanine, floors looks down upon the delivery hall. This provides excellent space for the display of special exhibits. Opening from the gallery at the front of the building is a rare book room which houses an interesting and rapidly growing collection of rare books and manuscripts. On the mezzanine floor one also finds a cozy browsing room and a rest room and kitchenette for the use of the staff. On the first floor are several pleasant seminar rooms, two work rooms and the stack room, which provides shelving space for 100,000 volumes.

The Delivery Hall in the Randolph-Macon Woman's College Library. On either side are large reading rooms, one containing the reference collection, the other periodicals.

The building is beautifully equipped with mahogany furniture which forms a pleasing contrast to the light walls and woodwork; colorful hangings at the windows and some excellent pictures add much to the attractiveness of the rooms. The entire appearance of the library is one of beauty and dignity, and yet there is an informality about it which at once gives a feeling of "at-homeness." The architects for the library are Messrs. Johnson and Brannan of Lynchburg, Va., and Mr. E. F. Tilton of New York City, consulting architect.

Below—South Reading Room beautifully equipped with mahogany furniture. High arched doorways and windows give impression of spaciousness; light walls and woodwork contrast pleasantly with dark furniture and colorful hangings add to attractiveness of room.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

April 1, 1930

Editorial Forum

ADEQUATE financial support as the paramount problem faced almost without exception by small libraries, is emphasized in both Mr. Fogg's and Miss Greene's articles, elsewhere in this number, discussing problems of this type of library. One help, though not a solution perhaps, would be to have a definite program established, tabulated, and presented to cover a period of five or ten years in the hands of the library trustees when they approach town or city officials for financial aid. It is the right of every citizen who has contact with the public library, including town officials, trustees, library personnel and especially the public, to be made familiar with the goal and the aspirations of future growth in the small library. Such a program, recently worked out in Montclair, N. J., presents future plans for growth for five years and will be noted in the next issue of the JOURNAL.

THE CENSORSHIP issue called forth last month two remarkable debates, one in the United States Senate, the other in the Massachusetts lower house. The whole question was thrashed out ably on both sides, and the decision reached by these respective legislative chambers is practically the same, although neither is fully satisfactory from the library point of view. A vital objection to the provision in the tariff bill, where this subject does not properly belong, was that customs officers, incapable if not ignorant in this field, were made the judges, and there has been a decided gain in referring the question of the admission of any particular book to be passed upon by a Federal court, although this method involves a serious delay. In Massachusetts the phrase adopted banned a book "which is obscene," thus inferentially leaving the question to be passed upon by a State court unless a precedent has been made by a Federal decision. Action in the other house is in each case necessary, as well as signature of the Executive before either bill becomes law.

THE SMALL library has the advantage that the limitation of book purchases because of meager funds saves it from some of the dilemmas in purchasing which confront libraries of larger income. While appeals for censorship have been progressing through national and State legislatures, with discussion raging in legislative halls, in the public press and in organizations dealing with books, there has been a curious and regretable emergence in the publishing world of books whose titles suggest salacious contents or else are open to the other objection that they fool those salaciously minded. The series of confessions by an ex-this or an ex-that and some light books bear the imprint of publishers of good standing whose books are usually safe and in favor with libraries, and it is a pity that if such books are to be published at all they are not left to publishers whose imprint is not expected to carry recommendation of a book's contents.

ONE OF the most appreciated features of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL in recent years has been the annual contribution of Miss Isadore G. Mudge in extension and revision of her admirable and standard work on reference books, which began in January, 1921, with reference to approximately one hundred and ten titles covering ten pages of the periodical. This valued contribution has steadily increased in volume until in 1929 it covered approximately two hundred and twenty titles, or nearly twenty-eight pages, involving its division into three parts in February-March issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, lessening by this necessary division its value for reference purposes. Miss Mudge's remarkable industry and breadth of scope had led her this year, when the manuscript reached us last month, into a contribution extending to an estimated forty-eight pages, or a full issue of the JOURNAL, covering approximately two hundred and sixty books, some of these in such careful detail that the references amounted to reviews, thus also lessening its value for ready reference. It was with extreme regret that this extension forced us to give up the use of this valuable material in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, especially as this was to be the first supplement to her latest revised volume, published by the A. L. A. last year. It is to be hoped that the A. L. A. will decide to make a supplementary volume of this valuable material, whose usefulness is attested by the inquiries which have reached this office as to publication. Meantime Frank H. Chase of the Boston Public Library has compiled for ready reference, and had printed for distribution at the Massachusetts Library Club meeting of February 7, a compact list of 120 titles of recent significant reference books.

Librarian Authors

Charles S. Greene, Librarian Emeritus of the Oakland Free Library, California, was born in Bridgeport, Conn. He was graduated from the East Greenwich Academy and received his A. B. from the University of California. For twelve years he was associated with *The Overland Monthly* magazine as Assistant Editor, Manager, Associate Editor, and as Acting Editor. In 1899 he became Librarian of the Oakland Free Library, a position he held until 1927, when he became Librarian Emeritus. He has served as President of the California State Library Association, as trustee of the California State Library and as a member of the A. L. A. Council.

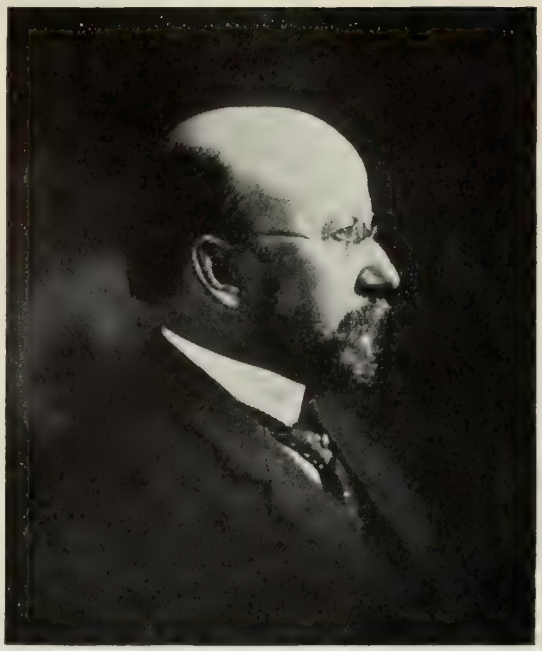
Mr. Greene says that the first poem he remembers to have written was the following, hitherto unpublished:

Lovely little Alice,
If I had a palace
And a pearl ring, too,
They should both be for you.

"From this you will see," says Mr. Greene, "that the motive to write on my part came rather from the heart than the hand, and I think my critics will agree that that has continued to be true.

"The second influence that led to my writing verse was when I attended the University of California in 1876, while Prof. Edward Rowland Sill occupied the chair in English. He was always so encouraging to anyone who was the least bit inclined to write verse, and especially anybody who took an interest in the sonnet form, which was his favorite, that a strong impulse came to several of his pupils at that time, though they fell far short of his example.

"The third impulse to write verse came from the fact that for six or eight years, after I gave up college at the end of my sophomore year, I was an invalid most of the time and was unable to read, except fifteen minutes or so a day, or walk more than four blocks a day. This left plenty of time for meditation and writing verse, especially sonnets, which can be held in the mind and completely composed before writing them on paper. It will be seen that this was a very great resource. After recovering somewhat, I joined myself to the office of *The Overland Monthly* for a dozen years or so and was connected with that magazine in almost every one of its various desks. The need of the magazine for verses of short lengths to fill a page were often the occasion of the shorter poems. The result was that during the last fifty years I have from time to time written verse which has at last been gathered in the little book *From the Sierra to the Sea,*" from which the two quoted below are taken:



Charles S. Greene

SILENCE

Goddess of dusky brow,
Refuge of broken hearts,
Healer of them that grieve,—
The veil that thy fingers weave,
The balm that thy touch imparts,
Grant, I beseech of thee now!

MILTON

Upon my bookcase shelf I see with shame
Thy poems stand, their pages long unread,
And think how oft my midnight lamp has shed
Its light on work of far less worthy claim.
For thou are like an eagle—on the same
Exalted air thy mighty wings are spread,
And thou dost fix upon the fountain-head
Of day thy steady gaze. My grosser frame
With effort rises to that lofty air,
The sun in blinding to my weaker sight,
And soon I sink to lower regions, where
I find a denser air, a softer light:
A thousand simple pleasures charm me there,
And common griefs my sympathy invite.

The April Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during the coming month

(Exact date of issue is given when known)

Biography

Anon. *A Quaker Forty-Niner.* Univ. Penn. Press. $3.50.

Brooks, Van Wyck. *Amiel's Philine.* Houghton Mifflin. $3.

Clemenceau, Georges. *Grandeur and Misery of Victory.* Harcourt, Brace. $5.

Easton, Emily. *Roger Williams, Prophet and Pioneer.* Houghton Mifflin. $5.

Eckenrode, H. J. *Rutherford B. Hayes: Statesman of Reunion.* Dodd, Mead (April 25). $5.

Ellinger, Esther P. *Thomas Chatterton.* Univ. Penn. Press. $2.

Ford, Worthington C. ed. *Letters of Henry Adams,* 1858-1891. Houghton Mifflin. $5.

Hardy, Florence Emily. *The Later Years of Thomas Hardy.* Macmillan. $5.

Howard, James L. *Seth Harding: Mariner.* Yale Univ. Press (April 4). $3.

Lucas, Veronica, tr. *Letters of George Sand.* Houghton Mifflin (March 26). $4.

McClure, Norman E. *The Letters and Epigrams of Sir John Harington.* Univ. Penn. Press. $5.

May, J. Lewis. *George Eliot.* Bobbs-Merrill. $5.

Maynard, Theodore. *De Soto and the Conquistadores.* Longmans, Green (April 2). $3.50.

Newman, Alfred. *Guerra.* Knopf (March 28). $3.

Palmer, John. *Molière.* Brewer and Warren (April 14). $5.

Papini, Giovanni. *Saint Augustine.* Harcourt, Brace. $3.50.

Pétain, Henri Philippe. *Verdun.* Dial (April 15). $4.

Pound, Arthur, and Day, Richard E. *Johnson of the Mohawks: A Biography of Sir William Johnson.* Macmillan. $6.

Russell, Charles Edward. *Charlemagne, First of the Moderns.* Houghton Mifflin. $4.

Stahl, John M. *Growing with the West; The Story of a Busy, Quiet Life.* Longmans, Green (April 9). $5.

Wiley, Harvey W. *Autobiography.* Bobbs-Merrill. $5.

Literature, History, and Travel

Beard, Charles A. ed. *Toward Civilization.* Longmans, Green (April 16). $3.

Chaucer, Geoffrey. (Trans. from original into modern English verse by Frank Ernest Hill). *The Canterbury Tales.* Longmans, Green (April 16). $3.50.

Cherry-Garrard, Apsley. *The Worst Journey in the World.* Dial (April 15). $5.

Clark, Henry W. *History of Alaska.* Macmillan. $2.50.

Crane, Stephen. *Collected Poems.* Knopf. $2.50.

Crockett, William D. and Sarah G. *A Satchel Guide to Spain and Portugal.* Houghton, Mifflin. $4.

Field, Rachel. *Points East, Narratives of New England.* Brewer and Warren (April 19). $2.

Hughes, M. V. *America's England.* Morrow (April 10). $2.50.

Hunter, R. C. *Old Houses in England.* Wiley (April 10).

Laughlin, Clara E. *So You're Going to Germany and Austria!* Houghton Mifflin. $4.

Lee, Bourke. *Death Valley.* Macmillan. $4.

Moore, Thomas. *Lalla Rookh.* (New edition.) Dial (April 1). $4.

Nichols, Nicolas. *Quaint and Quotable Sayings and Incidents.* Stratford. $2.

Puleston, Fred. *African Drums.* Farrar and Rinehart (April 4). $4.

Richter, Grisela. *The Sculpture and Sculptors of the Greeks.* Yale Univ. Press (April 25). $12.

Rittenhouse, Jessie B. *The Silver Bird.* Houghton Mifflin. $2.

Schultz, James W., and Donaldson, Jessie L. *The Sun God's Children.* Houghton Mifflin. $3.

Stoney, Samuel G., and Shelby, Gertrude M. *Black Genesis.* Macmillan. $5.

Religion, Ethics, and Psychology

Adler, Dr. Alfred. *The Education of Children.* Greenberg. $3.50.

Bacon, Benjamin Wisner. *Studies in Matthew.* Holt. $5.

Davis, J. J., and Wright, J. C. *You and Your Job.* Wiley (April 15).

Dell, Floyd. *Love in the Machine Age.* Farrar and Rinehart (April 4). $3.50.

F, Mrs. *From Beyond.* Stratford. $1.50.

Furfey, Paul Hanly. *The Growing Boy.* Macmillan. $2.

Josephus, Flavius. *The Messiah Jesus.* Dial (April 1). $5.
Langdon-Davies, James. *Man and His Universe.* Harper (April 4). $5.
Mathews, Shailer. *The Atonement and the Social Process.* Macmillan. $2.
Morgan, C. Lloyd. *Mind at the Crossways.* Holt. $3.75.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

Balderston, C. C. *Group Incentives.* Univ. Penn. Press. $2.50.
Bell, V. M., and Helser, M. D. *Essentials in the Selection of Meats.* Wiley (April 10).
Billings, Dr. W. A. *Livestock and Poultry Diseases.* Macmillan. $3.50.
Carothers, Neil. *Fractional Money.* Wiley (April 25).
Chalfant, W. A. *Death Valley: The Facts.* Stanford Univ. Press. $3.50.
Chenoweth, W. W. *Preservation of Food.* Wiley (April 15).
Coons, Arthur G. *The Foreign Public Debt of China.* Univ. Penn. Press. $3.
Deming, Horace G. *In the Realm of Carbon.* Wiley (April 15).
Dresden, Arnold. *Solid Analytical Geometry and Determinants.* Wiley (April 15).
Fleming, R. *Wind Stresses in Buildings.* Wiley (April 10).
Fry and White. *Big Trees.* Stanford Univ. Press. $2.
Hahn, Emily. *Seductio ad Absurdum.* Brewer and Warren (April 1). $2.
Harding, T. Swann. *Aren't Men Rascals?* Dial (April 1). $2.
Hesse, A. W. *Principles of Coal Property Valuation.* Wiley (April 25).
Hoxie, George L. *Stock Speculation and Business.* Stratford. $1.
Ingram, Kenneth. *Modern Attitudes to the Sex Problem.* Stokes. $2.
Kneen, Orville H. *Everyman's Book of Flying.* Stokes. $3.50.
Kuznets, Simon S. *Secular Movements in Production and Prices.* Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.
Legrain, Leon. *Terra-Cottas from Nippur.* Univ. Penn. Press. $15.
Macy, John. *About Women.* Morrow (April 10). $2.50.
Scarth, G. W., and Lloyd, F. E. *Elementary Course in General Physiology.* Wiley (April 15).
Schauffler, Robert Haven. *Graduation Day.* Dodd, Mead (April 25). $2.
Smith, C. B., and Wilson, M. C. *Agricultural Extension System of the U. S.* Wiley (April 25).
Snyder, Harry. *Bread.* Macmillan. $2.50.
Stone, Herbert L. *The American Cup Races.* Macmillan. $2.50.
Tucker, Dr. Beverley R. *The Gift of Genius.* Stratford. $2.50.
Wilm, Grace G. *A History of Music.* Dodd, Mead (April 25). $3.50.
Wilson, Ernest H. *Aristocrats of the Trees.* Stratford. $15.
Woldman, N. E. *Physical Metallurgy Laboratory Manual.* Wiley (April 25).

Juvenile

Braden, James A. *The Carved Sea Chest.* Harper (April 2). $2.
Bunzel, Madeline. *A Picture Book of a Big City.* Knopf (April 11). $1.25.
Coatsworth, Elizabeth. *The Boy with the Parrot.* Macmillan. $2.
Forbes, Helen C. *Apple Pie Hill.* Macmillan. $1.75.
Fyleman, Rose. *Tea Time Tales.* Doubleday, Doran (March 21). $2.
Kerr, Estelle M. *The Town Crier of Gevrey.* Macmillan. $2.
Maeterlinck, Maurice. *The Magic of the Stars.* Dodd, Mead (March 21). $2.50.
Raymond, Margaret Thomsen. *Linnet on the Threshold.* Longmans, Green (April 2). $2.
Sanford, A. P. *Outdoor Plays for Boys and Girls.* Dodd, Mead (March 21). $2.50.

Fiction

Abbott, Jane. *Beggerman.* Lippincott. $2.
Barnes, Margaret Ayer. *Years of Grace.* Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.
Benoit, Pierre. (Rita Wellman, trans.) *Axelle.* Dial (April 15). $2.50.
Buchan, John. *Salute to Adventurers.* Houghton Mifflin (April 9). $2.50.
Christie, A. *The Mysterious Mr. Quinn.* Dodd, Mead (April 25). $2.
Clausen, Carl. *The Gloyne Murder.* Dodd, Mead (April 4). $2.
Cole, G. D. H. and M. *The Berkshire Mystery.* Brewer and Warren (April 14). $2.
Cottrell, Dorothy. *Tharlane.* Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.
Dawson, Coningsby. *Fugitives from Passion.* Doubleday, Doran. (April 18). $2.50.
Dutton, Charles J. *The Shadow of Evil.* Dodd, Mead (April 4). $2.
Evans, Hubert. *The Silent Call.* Dodd, Mead (April 4). $2.50.
Farjeon, J. Jefferson. *Following Footsteps.* Dial (April 1). $2.
Forbes-Mosse, Irene. *Don Juan's Daughters.* Dodd, Mead (April 4). $2.50.
Fulcher, Paul M. *Guests of Summer.* Macmillan. $2.50.

Green, Anne. *The Selbys.* Dutton. $2.50.
Greig, Maysie. *The Man She Bought.* Dial (April 15). $2.
Hammock, Claude Stuart. *Why Murder the Judge?* Macmillan. $2.
Hergesheimer, Joseph. *The Party Dress.* Knopf (April 11). $2.50.
Irwin, Wallace. *Days of Her Life.* Houghton Mifflin (April 9). $2.50.
Marlowe, Christopher. *The Black Forest.* Dodd, Mead (April 4). $2.50.
Mordaunt, Elinor. *These Generations.* Brewer and Warren (April 21). $2.50.
Palmer, Frederick. *Look to the East.* Dodd, Mead (April 25). $3.
Ripley, Clements. *Devil Drums.* Brewer and Warren (April 7). $2.
Rollins, William, Jr. *The Obelisk.* Brewer and Warren (April 28). $2.50.
Walpole, Hugh. *Rogue Herries.* Doubleday, Doran (April 18). $2.50.
Weale, B. L. P. *The Port of Fragrance.* Dodd, Mead (April 25). $2.50.
Yates, Hannah. *Dim Stars.* Morrow (April 10). $2.50.

School Library News

Graph of Circulation

THE SCHOOLS Division of the Denver Public Library, with the cooperation of the Woodbury Branch Library, has made graphs of the circulation at the branch library from two schools in the neighborhood. The circulation of books taken by children over ten and under ten from these two schools was recorded, and at the end of a year the curves were worked out. The graphs show that the visits of the library representatives and other means of stimulation at these schools did influence children to borrow books from the public library. One school has classroom libraries, so an additional graph was made of this circulation. In the future other library problems may be worked out in this way.

Allures to Reading

WE ARE experimenting with various allures in the Bulkeley High School, Hartford, Conn., to get boys and girls to read only the best. When they enter as freshmen we take each English class for two lessons; each student is given a plan of the library and is made to feel at home in finding material for himself.

One alert English teacher assigned the following subjects for themes in the Junior class: The Bible Through the Centuries; Beautiful Books, Old and Modern; Earliest Printed Books; Book Making of William Morris; Suggestions on How to Read and What to Read from Well-known Writers; Appreciation of the Finest Books; Experiences of Some Famous Book Collectors; Running a Book Store; Some Well-known Libraries.

Also a poster, BOOKS AND READING, was made with colored manuscripts, pictures of Oxford, Morgan, Huntington, etc., libraries and among the titles put on reserve were: Addison, *Arts and Crafts in the Middle Ages;* Newton, *Magnificent Farce;* Mitchell, *Morocco Bound;* Newton, *Greatest Book in the World;* VanDyke, *Companionable Books;* Johnston, *Biography: Literature of Personality;* Bennett, *Literary Taste and How to Form It;* Erskine, *Delight of Great Books;* Woolf, *Common Reader;* Lowes, *Of Reading Books;* Drew, *Modern Novel;* Macy, *Story of the World's Literature;* Winterich, *Books and the Man;* Rogers, *Fine Art of Reading;* Drinkwater, *Outline of Literature,* v. 1; Ivans, *Arts of the Book;* Jenison, *Sunwise Turn;* Langstaff, *David Copperfield's Library;* Campbell and Thomas, *Magazines and Newspapers of Today;* Becker, *Adventures in Reading;* Becker, *Books as Windows;* Orcutt, *Kingdom of Books;* Mott, *Rewards of Reading;* Smith, *What Can Literature Do for Me;* Crawford, *What to Read in English Literature.*

It has been a most happy assignment for the students are not only unconsciously gaining a broadened outlook on the world of books, but they are becoming interested in the particular books themselves.

Evenden Standards Adopted

THE EVENDEN Standards for libraries in teachers' colleges were adopted by the Association of Teachers Colleges at its meeting in Atlantic City, Feb. 22. The standards will be published in the association's proceedings, to be printed in a few months, and in a later issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

A Use for Thumb Tacks

IN ORDER to get the catalog drawers back to their proper place, Miss A. V. Jennings, of Kearney, Neb., reports that she ordered numbers on thumb tacks from John W. Iliff & Co., Chicago, Ill., and placed these at the upper left-hand corner of the drawers. (Patrons can count, but they do not know the alphabet.)

Book News

Book Club Selections

(for April)

Book League

Gentleman Rebel, by J. H. Preston. Farrar & Rinehart.

The "Gentleman Rebel" in question is Mad Anthony Wayne, one of the most romantic figures of the American Revolution.

Book-of-the-Month Club

Gallows' Orchard, by Claire Spencer. Cape & Smith.

A short novel of a country town in Scotland.

Business Book League

Robots or Men? by H. Dubreuil. Harper.

A French workman's experience in American industry.

Catholic Book Club

De Sota and the Conquistadores, by Theodore Maynard. Longmans, Green.

The story of De Sota, who is the supreme example of the Spanish Conquistador.

Crime Club

Mystery Mile, by M. Allingham. Crime Club, Inc.

Freethought Book Club

The Sacred Fire, by B. Z. Goldberg. Liveright.

Junior Literary Guild

Adventures of Marion (boys and girls 8-12), by Waldemar Bonsels. Boni.

Linnet on the Threshold (girls 12-16), by Margaret S. Raymond. Longmans, Green.

Jump: Tales of the Caterpillar Club (boys 12-16), by Don Glassman. Simon & Schuster.

Literary Guild

The Bystander, by Maxim Gorki. Cape & Smith.

The first American translation of a work which has appeared serially in Russian newspapers and magazines and which Russian critics have called "the sum total of all of Maxim Gorki's experiences in life and in art."

Paper Books

Prize Poems, edited by Charles A. Wagner. Paper Books, Inc.

Thirty-three American poets, winners of the most important poetry prizes offered from 1913 to 1929, are included in this anthology.

Best Sellers

(from the Book Stores)

Fiction

Young Man of Manhattan, by K. Brush. Farrar and Rinehart.

All Our Yesterdays, by H. M. Tomlinson. Harper.

All Quiet on the Western Front, by E. M. Remarque. Little, Brown.

Coronet, by M. Komroff. Coward-McCann.

A Farewell to Arms, by E. Hemingway. Scribner.

Passion Flower, by K. Norris. Doubleday, Doran.

Pure Gold, by O. E. Rölvaag. Harper.

The Hidden City, by P. Gibbs. Doubleday, Doran.

The Million Pound Deposit, by E. P. Oppenheim. Little, Brown.

The Woman of Andros, by T. Wilder. Boni.

Non-Fiction

Lincoln, by E. Ludwig. Little, Brown.

The Rise of American Civilization, by C. A. Beard. Macmillan.

Is Sex Necessary? by Thurber and White. Harper.

The Specialist, by C. Sale. Specialist Pub. Co.

The Art of Thinking, by E. Dimnet. Simon and Schuster.

New Worlds to Conquer, by R. Halliburton. Bobbs-Merrill.

Franklin, the Apostle of Modern Times, by B. Faÿ. Little, Brown.

The Tragic Era, by C. Bowers. Houghton, Mifflin.

Escape, by F. F. Nitti. Putnam.

Grandmother Brown's Hundred Years, by H. C. Brown. Little, Brown.

Gorki Invited to Visit United States

The Literary Guild of America has invited Maxim Gorki, said to be the greatest of living Russian writers, to visit the United States in time for the publication of his newest novel, *Bystander.* Maxim Peshkov, Gorki's son, and his secretary, Madame Mura Boudberg, have been asked to accompany the famous novelist. His only previous visit to this country was in 1906. His visit will be entirely of a personal character and quite without political intent. An extensive lecture tour of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit and other centers is being planned for Gorki, and it is understood that the great Russian will speak in his native tongue, his remarks to be translated into English by an interpreter.

Book Selection on World Affairs, VII
International Finance and Statistics

The World Peace Foundation Mobilizes the Opinions of Experts Throughout the United States

Cassel, Gustav. *Money and Foreign Exchange After* 1914. (7 votes) Macmillan. 1922. $2.25.

"It should be read by all those who desire a firm grasp of the . . . problems European peoples have faced since the beginning of the Great War."

Recommended as Advanced by Bober, Dye, Fossum, Lucas, Preston; as Intermediate by Burns.

Furniss, E. S. *Foreign Exchange.* (7 votes) Houghton. 1922. $2.50.

"A clear, well-organized explanation of foreign exchange."

Recommended as Advanced by Beatty; as Intermediate by Bober, Dye, Lucas, Preston; as Elementary by Burns.

Hobson, C. K. *Export of Capital.* (6 votes) Macmillan. 1914. Out of print.

"An excellent work on the relation of trade and foreign investments."

Recommended as Advanced by Dye, Lucas; as Intermediate by Knight, Schluter.

Mills, F. C. *Statistical Methods.* (5 votes) Holt. 1924. $3.60.

"Well written and complete with examples from business."

Recommended as Advanced by Beatty, Blackburn, Hunt; as Elementary by Fossum, Riegel.

Angell, J. W. *Theory of International Prices.* (4 votes) Harvard University Press. 1926. $5.

"A good history of the various theories; good criticisms of modern viewpoints."

Recommended as Advanced by Bennett, Bober, Preston, Smith.

Cross, I. B. *Domestic and Foreign Exchange.* (4 votes) Macmillan. 1923. $4.50.

Recommended as Advanced by Lucas, Preston; as Intermediate by Dye, Schluter.

Cooperating Professors: Willard C. Beatty, Brown University; William W. Bennett, Union College; R. F. Blackburn, University of Pittsburgh; M. M. Bober, Lawrence College; A. F. Burns, Rutgers University; Earl V. Dye, Pennsylvania State College; George W. Edwards, College of the City of New York; Mercer C. Evans, Emory University; Paul R. Fossum, Carleton College; Mary Agnes Gordon, Mills College; Stanley B. Hunt, Temple University; Melvin M. Knight, University of California; Arthur F. Lucas, Clark University; Roswell F. Phelps, Boston University; H. H. Preston, University of Washington; C. F. Remer, University of Michigan; Robert Riegel, University of Buffalo; W. C. Schluter, University of Pennsylvania; Lawrence Smith, Wellesley College; Ivan Wright, University of Illinois.

In presenting this selected list of books on International Finance and Statistics, the World Peace Foundation aims to offer a guide to the best available material as recommended by composite expert opinion. To the end that these titles be indeed the most worth while the Foundation asked a large number of college professors teaching in the various fields relating to international affairs to recommend the best available books—elementary, intermediate and advanced—in the realm of their particular interest. All of the titles included here were recommended by three or more different professors and are arranged in the order of votes received. It is hoped that not only libraries, but study groups and individuals as well will find this list useful. The complete list of all titles on International Finance and Statistics recommended as a result of this survey will be sent upon request.

Edwards, G. W. *International Trade Finance.* (4 votes) Holt. 1924. $3.60.

"A well-rounded treatment of methods in financing trade between nations."

Recommended as Advanced by Dye, Preston; as Elementary by Lucas, Schluter.

Mitchell, W. C. *Business Cycles.* (4 votes) National Bureau of Economic Research. 1927. $6.50.

"An excellent general treatment of the business cycle."

Recommended as Advanced by Beatty, Blackburn, Burns, Riegel.

Moulton, H. G., and Lewis, C. *French Debt Problem.* (4 votes) Macmillan. 1925. $2.

"A careful analysis."

Recommended as Advanced by Dye, Fossum, Smith; as Elementary by Bennett.

Thorp, W. L. and H. E. *Business Annals.* (4 votes) National Bureau of Economic Research. 1926. $4.

" . . . An exhaustive and impressive account."

Recommended as Advanced by Beatty, Blackburn, Riegel; as Elementary by Bober.

Whitaker, A. C. *Foreign Exchange.* (4 votes) Appleton. 1919. $5.

"Well arranged and presents a difficult subject in an excellent manner."

Recommended as Advanced by Lucas, Preston; as Intermediate by Dye, Smith.

Willis, H. P., and Beckhart, B. H. *Foreign Banking Systems.* (4 votes) Holt. 1929. $7.50.

"This book gives a clear but brief discussion of every important banking system in the world."

Recommended as Advanced by Beatty, Burns, Dye, Preston.

Yule, G. Udny. *Introduction to the Theory of Statistics.* (4 votes) Lippincott. 1923. $6.

"The standard theory text of statisticians since its first edition in 1908."

Recommended as Advanced by Blackburn, Gordon, Hunt; as Intermediate by Riegel.

Edie, L. D. *Money, Bank Credit and Prices.* (3 votes) Harper. 1928. $3.50.

" . . . Up-to-date and thorough."

Recommended as Advanced by Fossum, Preston; as Intermediate by Bennett.

Escher, Franklin. *Foreign Exchange Explained.* (3 votes) Macmillan. 1917. $1.75.

" . . . Concise . . . clear . . . well arranged and well written."

Recommended as Elementary by Lucas, Preston, Schluter.

Fisher, Irving. *Making of Index Numbers.* (3 votes) Houghton. 1927. $7.50.

"The standard book on index numbers."

Recommended as Advanced by Hunt, Riegel; as Intermediate by Blackburn.

Friedman, E. M. *International Finance and Its Reorganization.* (3 votes) Dutton. Out of print.

"A good historical background presenting a complete summary of conditions in international finance serving as a basis for present reorganization of currencies and finance."

Recommended as Intermediate by Knight, Schluter.

Koren, John, ed. *History of Statistics.* (3 votes) Macmillan. 1918. $7.50.

"A good summary of what is being done in other countries."

Recommended as Advanced by Blackburn, Burns; as Elementary by Riegel.

Moulton, H. G. *Reparation Plan.* (3 votes) McGraw. 1924. $2.50.

"A simple discussion of the Dawes Plan."

Recommended as Intermediate by Preston, Smith; as Elementary by Bennett.

Moulton, H. G., and McGuire, C. E. *Germany's Capacity to Pay.* (3 votes) McGraw. 1923. $2.50.

"A good, realistic discussion of this important problem."

Recommended as Advanced by Bober, Dye, Smith.

Taussig, F. W. *International Trade.* (3 votes) Macmillan. 1927. $3.50.

"An excellent presentation of the basic principles of the present-day problems, and of various experiences in the past."

Recommended as Advanced by Bober; as Intermediate by Evans, Smith.

Young, J. P. *European Currency and Finance.* (3 votes) U. S. Government Printing Office. 1925.

"Contains much valuable information concerning monetary conditions in Europe during and immediately after the war."

Recommended as Advanced by Preston, Smith; as Intermediate by Bennett.

Book Reviews

Supplement to Granger

Burton Stevenson's *Home Book of Modern Verse,* Braithwaite's *Anthology of Magazine Verse* for 1924 to 1926, the *Copeland Reader,* two Oxford books of verse, and four volumes of Thomas Moult's *Best Poetry* are only a few of the 126 collections and compilations indexed in the new *Supplement to Granger's Index* (1919-1928), published by McClurg last year (cl., 519p., $8). The book follows the general plan of the original *Granger's Index to Poetry and Recitations,* and gives particular attention to the section devoted to special days, seasons, months, humorous and inspirational selections, pieces for musical accompaniment, readings and monologs. The Index proper is divided into three sections: title, author and first line.

The only important omission noted is *The Haunted Hour,* Margaret Widdemer's anthology of ghost-poems (Harcourt, 1920), which might usefully have swelled the rather meager Hallowe'en section. Several poems carry the location-symbol of SWC. No such collection is listed in the Key to Symbols. In the author index Hans Christian Andersen is spelled "Anderson," and there are several other misprints: "Laconte" de Lisle, Holman "Frances" Day, Thomas "De Quincy," Elizabeth "Cleghorn" Gaskell, etc.

Percy MacKaye is separated from his daughter, Arvia, by two columns. All women writers are referred to by their married names with the exception of Alice Hegan Rice (Mrs. Cale Young Rice); Dorothy Canfield, who has no cross-reference from Fisher; and Virginia Sackville-West (Mrs. Harold Nicolson), whose identity appears to have eluded the compilers. For some curious reason Booth Tarkington's family name is asserted to be Booth. The author entry runs "Booth, Newton (Booth Tarkington)." We also learn that Oscar Wilde's real name was Fingal Wills, although his father was Sir William Wilde.

Horticulture Society Award

The first award of its Schaffer Memorial Medal for any book has been made by the Pennsylvania Horticulture Society to Susan Delano McKelvey for her monograph *The Lilac,* published by Macmillan. The medal is awarded only at such times as the society feels that a sufficiently meritorious work in the interest of horticulture has been done to merit it. It was established as a memorial to William L. Schaffer, president of the society from 1868 to 1884, and has previously been awarded to but five other persons.

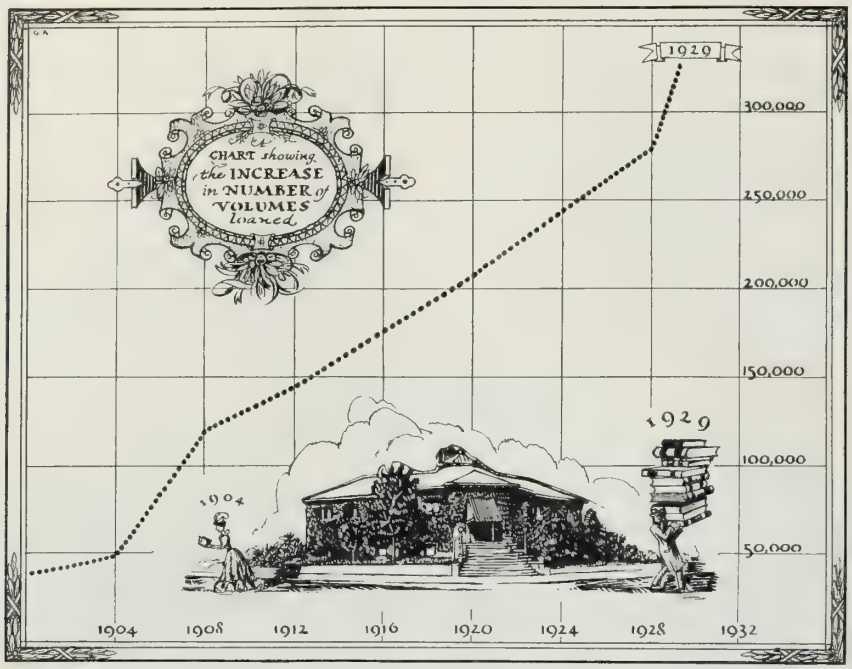
This is the second medal to be awarded Mrs. McKelvey in recognition of her contribution to horticulture in *The Lilac.* The Emily Renwick Achievement Medal of the Garden Club of America for "the most distinguished achievement" of 1928 also came to her.

Prison Libraries Bibliography

The current bibliography of the Russell Sage Foundation is on Prison Libraries. Bibliographies are issued bi-monthly and cover subjects relating to the social field. This organization is prepared and willing to render to individuals free bibliographic help in this field.

In The Library World

Growth of Circulation, 1929, in Montclair, N. J.



American Law Library Given to London Bar

AN AMERICAN law library in London in connection with the historic Middle Temple Library has recently been established. The 2,000 books which make up the library include the reports of various Federal and State courts in the United States. The need for such a library has been manifest for some time; British lawyers felt it and expressed their desires for such a library and the librarian of the Ancient Middle Temple Library, H. A. C. Sturgess, set out to get the necessary American law books and place them on the shelves of his library. The matter was brought to the attention of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace with the result that the endowment appropriated approximately $7,000 for getting the requisite books and sending them as a gift of the endowment. In each volume a bookplate indicates that the gift was brought about through the good offices of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and its library committee. These books will be made available not only to English lawyers but to American lawyers properly accredited by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

Kansas Mail Loan Service

KELLOGG Library, Kansas State Teachers' College, Emporia, maintains, as one of its distinct departments, a Mail Loan Service. Through this service books, pamphlets, clippings, mounted pictures, etc., are loaned by mail to residents of Kansas, and to alumni and correspondence-study students in other States. This work requires most of the time of one of the full-time professional members of the library staff and during the last year 3521 books, 193 pamphlets, 1014 clippings and 44 magazines were sent out. These packages reached 376 Kansas towns and 24 towns scattered through 14 other States. All but six of the 105 counties of Kansas were aided by this service last year.

Information Wanted

H. O. SEVERANCE, Librarian of the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., Chairman of the Committee for the Encouragement of Research, would be pleased to know of any research problems completed or any books written in 1929 by members of the Library profession and books and problems in process at the present time.

News from China

After three and a half years of independent existence, the Metropolitan Library of Peiping (Peking) has been amalgamated with the Peiping Library, formerly maintained by the Ministry of Education, and is now known as the National Library of Peiping. Pending the completion of the new fireproofed building originally designed for the Metropolitan Library, the two collections are being housed at two historical buildings at the Middle Sea and North Sea. The National Library is now administered under the general direction of a self-perpetuating board which nominates the Director and Associate Director, who are appointed by the Ministry of Education. Chancellor Tsai Yuan-Pei has been appointed Director, but during his absence Mr. T. L. Yuan, formerly of Columbia and Albany and until recently Director of the Metropolitan Library, has been appointed Acting Director. The amalgamation, combining, as it does, the resources of two of the most important libraries in China, is of far-reaching importance to scholars.

Besides collecting Chinese books, the National Library will devote itself to occidental sciences and important reference works published abroad. The National Library is trying to build up a center of research in Peiping, and in this it has received generous support from foreign learned institutions and governments. The National Library publishes a *Chinese Monthly Bulletin* devoted to bibliography, and also distributes the *English-Language Bulletin* of the Fan Memorial Institute of Biology.

A notable addition to the National Library was made in November, 1929. In that month a collection of one hundred volumes of Tangut sutras, mostly printed during the Yuan, or Mongol, Dynasty (1280-1368), and a few Buddhist paintings, were purchased. These were recently discovered near Ning-Hsia, a city in northern Kansu. The importance of the purchase may be gauged from the fact that before this collection was acquired by the National Library, no such material could be found in Chinese libraries. The Tanguts played an important part in North West China in the 11th Century, but their language was somehow lost to the world, and was rediscovered only during the opening years of the present century. The Tangut language, which is ideographic and looks somewhat like Chinese, has not yet been completely deciphered. The sutras were translated from the Chinese Tripitaka, and it is expected that through a comparative study of the text our knowledge of the language will be materially advanced.

The National Library is preparing for publication a classified catalog of the Chinese books formerly kept at the Peiping Library and the Metropolitan Library. The whole collection consists of over 200,000 volumes, of which 25,000 are known as Chinese Incunabula.

In cooperation with the Peiping Research Institute, the National Library is also editing for publication a union catalog of books and periodicals in occidental languages found in Peiping libraries. There are some twenty libraries in Peiping where important foreign books may be found. It is hoped that the union catalog will be published before next fall. The union catalog will be kept up to date by a card supplement filed at the National Library.

Report Free

The first report of the Philadelphia Municipal Court Survey Series, entitled "History and Functions of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia," is now obtainable free of charge upon application to the Bureau of Municipal Research, 311 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This survey was undertaken several years ago at the request of the presiding judge of the court and has been financed by the Thomas Skelton Harrison Foundation.

Santa Fé, New Mexico, Bookmark

Santa Fe, N. M., has issued an intimate Bookmark report to friends and patrons of the everyday work of the Public Library. Seven years' growth in circulation, new borrowers, gifts from children and adults, hours of opening and various other bits of news are given on this 3-in. x 7½-in. report.

A Home Library for the White House

A year ago, on the evening after the inauguration, a friend of President Hoover's noticed that members of the family wished to turn to books for relaxation after the strain of the day, and that none were available. There has never been a "home library" in the White House, although there are reference shelves in the business office and numerous books to be had from the Library of Congress. Word of this came to John Howell, a San Francisco bookseller, who presented a plan which won the hearty approval not only of the Western Booksellers at their meeting in San Francisco, but of the National Convention. A committee was appointed of which Frederic Melcher, Editor of *The Publishers' Weekly,* is chairman, to make up a list of 500 books for the library and carry out the plan. A letter is being sent at this time to all booksellers inviting them to join in the presenting of a "home library" to the White House, the booksellers' gift to the Nation.

Ontario Suffers Losses

THE LIBRARY world of Ontario has suffered greatly this year. Mr. W. O. Carson, the energetic and capable Inspector of Public Libraries, passed away in the summer; James Steele, Esq., the president of the Ontario Library Association and for upward of twenty years a member of the Board of the Public Library of the City of Stratford, died very suddenly; and even more suddenly during the first week in March, E. J. Hathaway, Esq., the just-elected chairman of the Public Library Board of Toronto, was taken.

All these men are distinct losses to the library work of the province. Mr. Hathaway, after serving seven years on the Board, was about to assume the chairmanship and just on the eve of the opening of the great new Central Lending Library.

Men Readers Lead

CONTRARY to popular supposition, the number of men participating in the benefits of the Norfolk, Va., Public Library is greater than that of the women visitors, according to the annual report of the Librarian for the last year. At the Main Library 64 per cent of the grown people using the reading room were men and at the Van Wyck Branch 51 per cent were men. The circulation of the whole library showed an increase over the preceding year of 20,653, nearly half of which gain was made at the Van Wyck Branch.

Survey of South Being Made

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, secretary of the A. L. A. Board of Education for Librarianship, assisted by Tommie Dora Barker, librarian and director of the library school of the Carnegie Library at Atlanta, began a survey of training agencies in thirteen southern states March 10, as the first result of recommendations made by the Policy Committee of the Southeastern Library Association last December, when a broad program of southern library development was outlined. The survey is being financed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and will be completed some time in April. In addition to recommending the complete study of demands and facilities for library training in the southeastern area, the Policy Committee program covered the establishment of a strong State library agency in each State, with a trained field worker attached; the appointment of a regional field agent for library extension, with headquarters in the South but attached to the A. L. A.; the appointment of a State school library supervisor in each State; aid for the development of negro public library service; the establishment of scholarships and fellowships to southern library schools and for research elsewhere; and aid in building up more adequate book collections in college libraries.

A thorough study of school library conditions in the South is now being made by Dr. Frank P. Bachman, director of surveys and field studies, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., which, together with the A. L. A. survey, will give definite information in regard to the whole school library situation in that area.

Navy Book Circulation

THE *U. S. Daily* for March 15, 1930, has the following report of book circulation in the United States Navy:

> The per capita circulation of books in the United States Navy during the last calendar year was 18, exceeding by 7 books the greatest known per capita circulation of any public library in the country for the same period, according to figures made available March 14 by the Department of the Navy.
>
> A total of 1,023,085 books was read in the service, both aboard ships and at naval stations, the compilation shows. The number read in hospitals was 434,432, for an average circulation per person of 24. For other stations, exclusive of hospitals, the number loaned per capita was 14.9, making the number loaned per capita for all stations 18.
>
> "The greatest known per capita circulation for any public library in the country for the same period was that of San Diego, Cal., where the score was 11," it was stated at the Bureau of Navigation.

Success of Rental Collection

THE SUCCESS of the rental collection in the Central Missouri State Teachers College, Warrensburg, Mo., which was established seven years ago, is shown by the following statistics submitted by the librarian:

Original number of volumes.....	163
Original cost.....	$326.41
Vols. transferred to General Library	1,102
Original cost	$1,925.53
Vols. now in the Rental Collection..	390
Original cost	$770.04
On deposit at Citizens Bank.....	$213.12

Note: The uniform rent per book is ten cents for the first week and two cents per day after that.

Have You Collection Like This?

THE LIBRARY for the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities at Northwestern University has a collection of public utility employees' magazines as complete at it can be made. The library wishes to know whether another collection of this sort exists?

Book Review Club of Greater Boston Lists XXIII, March, 1930

RECENT FICTION

Novels of Literary Value, or Included Because of Author's Prominence.

Cleugh, Dennis. *Wanderer's End: Odyssey of Don Paradise.* Doubleday. $2.50.

Charming tale of some traveling players.

Deeping, Warwick. *Exile.* Knopf. $2.50.

Story of an English girl's successful business career in a lazy Italian town, and of her love affairs. Read before buying.

Freeman, Harold W. *Down in the Valley.* Holt. $2.50.

A story of the Suffolk farming country delightfully written. The complications of the hero's love affairs will make some libraries hesitate. Better read before deciding.

Hamilton, Mary Agnes. *Three Against Fate.* Houghton. $2.50.

Powerful story of the effects of the war on three finely drawn English characters, two men (devoted friends) and the wife of one of them.

Hodson, James L. *Grey Dawn—Red Night.* Doubleday. $2.50.

The war seen through the eyes of a clean-living and clean-thinking English boy—a starkly realistic story. His early life in an English manufacturing town (Grey Dawn) is extremely well told.

Kaye-Smith, Sheila. *Three Against the World.* Dutton. $2.50.

An interesting, though tragic, tale of the Sussex farming country—typical of this author's best work. Printed in this country for the first time.

Komroff, Manuel. *Coronet.* Coward-McCann. 1v. ed. $3, 2v. ed. $3.50.

The background is 500 years of history. The Coronet is the symbol of the arrogance of aristocracy.

Marshall, Archibald. *Miss Welby at Steen.* Dodd. $2.50.

Pleasant story of English country life in a big house. Not up to the author's best.

Roberts, Elizabeth M. *Great Meadow.* Viking. $2.50.

Historical novel of Revolutionary Virginia, of Daniel Boone and the settlement of Kentucky. Wilderness life of pioneers.

Tomlinson, Henry M. *All Our Yesterdays.* Harper. $2.50.

A cross-section of England from the time of the Boer War to 1918, showing how the human as well as the material factors made the war inevitable. The descriptions are extraordinarily vivid and powerful.

Wilder, Thornton N. *The Woman of Andros.* Boni. $2.50.

Story of simple villagers on a small Grecian island, based on the opening acts of the "Andria" of Terence.

Stories of Popular Appeal

Benson, Therese, pseud. *Go-Between.* Dodd. $2.

A charming little story of a popular type.

Brush, Katharine. *Young Man of Manhattan.* Farrar & Rinehart. $2.

Highly entertaining story of love and marriage in the New York journalist's world, interspersed with plenty of cocktails. Read before buying.

Cannon, Cornelia J. *Heirs.* Little. $2.50.

Interesting story of rural life in New Hampshire, contrasting the Polish farmers with those of English ancestry. Local color very good. Story somewhat sentimental.

Cary, Lucian. *One Lovely Moron.* Doubleday. $2.

Humorous tale of the love of the Professor of Psychology for the daughter of the College President. Light weight.

Case, Robert Ormond. *The Yukon Drive.* Doubleday. $2.

A tale of the gold rush to the Klondike.

Clark, Judith. *Arrows of Desire.* Minton. $2.50.

A refreshing picture of young Americans of the present day. Scene is laid in Northern Virginia and in Washington. Will appeal to women.

Coolidge, Dane. *Horse-Ketchum.* Dutton. $2.50.

Western story of romance and adventure.

Gibbs, Sir Philip H. *Hidden City.* Doubleday. $2.50.

The story of a young London doctor who sees the city through the lives of his patients.

Haworth, Paul L. *Caverns of Sunset.* Bobbs. $2.

Adventures of an English girl who, disguised as a boy, goes to Canada to find her brother, a prisoner in an Indian village.

Le Gallienne, R. *There Was a Ship.* Doubleday. $2.50.

Adventure, romance and swashbuckling on land and sea in the days of Charles II.

Neville, M., pseud. *Giving the Bride Away.* McBride. $2.

How a young Englishman contrived to give away the bride he did not want!

Niles, Mrs. Blair. *Free.* Harcourt. $2.50.

A novel dealing with the convicts who have served their prison terms, and are free to starve in the towns or jungles of French Guiana, but not free to leave the penal colony. Very interesting.

Roberts, Kenneth L. *Arundel.* Doubleday. $2.50.

Very well-told story of Steven Nason of Arundel, Maine, and how he went with Benedict Arnold on the secret expedition to Quebec. Plenty of thrills.

Seton, Graham. *W Plan.* Cosmop. $2.

The tale of a stupendous scheme for crumbling a whole sector of the British front in the Great War.

(*Continued on page* 326)

Elusive Quotations

A column designed to assist in the location of quotations and poems which cannot be found through the usual channels of anthologies and books of reference.

M. R. L.—Requests information about the source of the expression:

Give me a child until he is seven and I care not who has him after that.

C. H.—Desires help in obtaining the author and in quoting the poem of which the first line is:

The world is at its best. I feel a triumph in the work I do.

Accompanying the poem was the picture of a workman at a potter's wheel. The theme of the poem was suggestive of three lines from the first stanza of Van Dyke's poem entitled "Work."

E. W. B.—Requests author, title and source of:

"Far, far away, like bells at evening pealing,
The voice of Jesus sounds over land and sea;
And ladened souls by thousands meekly stealing,
King Shepherd, turn their weary steps to Thee."

Answer:

E. M. S.—Gives complete hymn found in *Favorite Songs for School and Home,* ed. by J. P. McCaskey. c. 1899. Amer. Book Co.

ANGELIC SONGS ARE SWELLING

Hark! Hark! my soul, angelic songs are swelling
O'er earth's green fields and ocean's wave-beat shore.
How sweet the truth those blessed strains are telling
Of that new life when sin shall be no more.

CHORUS

Angels of Jesus, angels of light,
Singing to welcome the pilgrims of the night.

Onward we go, for still we hear them singing,
"Come, weary souls, for Jesus bids you come!"
And, through the dark, its echoes sweetly ringing,
The music of the Gospel leads us home.

CHORUS

Far, far away, like bells at ev'ning pealing,
The voice of Jesus sounds o'er land and sea;
And laden souls by thousands meekly stealing,
Kind shepherd, turn their weary steps to thee.

CHORUS

Rest comes at length; tho' life be long and dreary,
The day must dawn, and darksome night be past;
All journeys end in welcome to the weary,
And heaven, the heart's true home, will come at last.

CHORUS

Angels, sing on! Your faithful watches keeping;
Sing us sweet fragments of the songs above;
Till morning's joy shall end the night of weeping,
And life's long shadows break in cloudless love.

CHORUS

—REV. F. W. FABER, 1850.

Note: Twenty other answers were received and forwarded to E. W. B.

N. Y. S. L.—Requests the origin and significance of:

The goose honks (or hangs) high.

Answers:

G. H. F.—States that above quotation is given in H. H. C. *Dunwoody's Weather Provcrbs* in the following form:

Everything is lovely, and the goose hawks high (not hangs high, as is usually stated). Geese flying high is a sign of fair weather.

The following quotation, taken from *Strange Metamorphosis of Man,* 1634, in regard to the goose and weather-lore, may be of interest:

She is no witch, or astrologer, to divine by the starres, but yet hath a shrewd guesse of rainie weather, being as good as an almanack to some that believe in her.

M. N. B.—States that the above quotation is given in *Everyday Sayings,* by Charles N. Lurie, New York, Putnam, 1928, page 182, with the following explanation:

When the goose hangs high, all is well; whence we get the expression, "everything is lovely, and the goose hangs high." Some say that the expression should read, "The goose honks high." When the geese made their flight near the clouds, and honked as they flew, it was a sign of fair weather, according to ancient belief. From "honks" to "hangs" was an easy change. Others declare, however, that in places where wild geese are short it is the custom to hang high before the kitchen door the one that is to be roasted for dinner, and the prospective diners seeing it there exclaim, "The goose hangs high today!" Still others trace the saying back to olden days in England, when the cruel sport of goose pulling was in vogue. A live goose was hung by its feet from the limb of a tree. The men rode their horses at full gallop under the tree, and the one who succeeded in pulling down the goose kept it. The signal for beginning the contest was, "The goose hangs high!"

She also states that this quotation is found in *Nuggets of Knowledge,* by George W. Stimpson, New York, Sully, 1928, page 113, with the following explanation:

The origin of this common expression is obscure. It means the prospects are good. Most etymologists are inclined to regard it as a corruption of *the goose honks high,* referring to the noise made by wild geese in flight, especially in fine weather. It may, however, have originated in connection with the tournaments formerly held in many parts of the South. In these tournaments rings were suspended some distance apart and gallant knights were rivals in trying to center the largest number of rings while riding at full speed. The knight who caught the largest number usually received a prize and was permitted to choose the prettiest girl for the dance which followed. In some sections such tournaments ended with *gander pulling,* in which a tough old gander whose neck had been picked clean of feathers and greased was suspended at a considerable height. Each knight would attempt to pull the gander down while riding at full speed. Frequently the knight was pulled from his horse. The signal for the knight to start was, *the goose hangs high.*

ANNA CHRISTIE

"Children of the Mysterious Sea"

Books suggested by the

Cleveland Public Library

(Insert name of library)

The Call of the Sea (Drama)

"I have lent myself to thy will, O Sea.
My soul to the lure of thy mystery."
—C. W. Stork.

O'Neill—Anna Christie
O'Neill—Bound East for Cardiff
O'Neill—Ile
Berrisford—The One Eternal Thing
Clements—Sea Plays
Ibsen—The Lady from the Sea

Seas and Harbors (Stories)

"I remember the black wharves and the slips
And the Sea-tide tossing free."
—Longfellow.

Bone—The Brassbounder
Bone—Broken Stowage
Burke—Limehouse Nights
Connolly—Crested Seas
Jesse—Tom Fool
McFee—Casuals of the Sea
Poole—The Harbor

Sailor Songs

"I must go down to the sea again,
To the lonely sea and the sky."
—Masefield.

Fox-Smith—Sailor Town
Fox-Smith—Sea Songs and Ballads
Lee—Lure o the Sea
Masefield—Dauber
Masefield—Salt Water Poems and Ballads

Printed by the courtesy of the

Name of Theater

Presenting

Greta Garbo

in

"ANNA CHRISTIE"

100% All Talking

DISRAELI

"Disraeli regarded life as a comedy and he sought to make it a romantic comedy. His genius was essentially histrionic."—A. G. Gardiner.

Reading suggested by the

Cleveland Public Library

(Insert name of library)

Disraeli in Drama

Parker—Disraeli
Housman—The Queen—God bless her; His favorite flower

Disraeli in Fiction

Disraeli—Coningsby
Hope—Quisanté
Trollope—Phineas Finn

Disraeli, Man and Statesman

Brandes—Lord Beaconsfield
Gleichen-Russwurm—Dandies and Don Juans
Meynell—Disraeli
Monypenny—Benjamin Disraeli
Raymond—Disraeli, alien patriot
Sichel—Disraeli

Disraeli and His Times

Disraeli—Letters to Lady Chesterfield and Lady Bradford
Guedalla—Palmerston
Maurois—Disraeli; a picture of the Victorian age
Molloy — The most gorgeous Lady Blessington
Shore — D'Orsay; or, The complete dandy
Somervell—Disraeli and Gladstone
Strachey—Queen Victoria
Sykes—Mary Anne Disraeli
Taylor—English political portraits of the 19th century

Disraeli, Poet and Novelist

Disraeli—Novels and tales; introductions by Guedalla
Guedalla—Mr. Disraeli, poet; in "Masters and men"

Printed by courtesy of

Name of Theatre

Now Showing

"DISRAELI"

Proposed A. L. A. Mexico Post-Conference Trip

PRICES

From Los Angeles back to Los Angeles, either both ways via Nogales, or with optional return via El Paso—Lower berth basis, $285; upper, $275; lower shared, $262.

From Tucson back to El Paso or to San Antonio—Lower berth basis, $250; upper, $243; lower shared, $233. (The Tucson rate to apply only to holders of tickets routed east via Southern Pacific R. R.)

Meals for the duration of the tour should be estimated at approximately $28 or $30, or about $15 more if the best uptown restaurants are patronized.

ITINERARY

June 29—Leave Los Angeles, 4:00 p. m.
June 30—Arrive Tucson, 10:00 a. m.
Leave Tucson, 10:40 a. m.
Arrive Nogales, Ariz., 12:50 p. m.
Leave Nogales, 3:00 p. m.
July 2—Arrive Guadalajara, 3:00 p. m.
July 3—All-day trip to the Lake Chapala country; two-hour motor boat ride on the lake; side trip to the Falls of Juanacatlan.
July 4—Sight-seeing in Guadalajara; trip to the town of San Pedro Tlaquepaque, noted as the pottery-making center of Mexico.
Leave Guadalajara, 5:30 p. m.
July 5—Arrive Mexico City, 8:15 p. m.

HEADQUARTERS IN MEXICO CITY FROM JULY 5 TO JULY 11

July 5—Desert of the Lions; Toluca (capital of state of Mexico).
July 6—San Angel, Excavations of Copilco, Coyoacan; bullfight in the afternoon; jai-alai games at night.
July 7—Churubusco, Pyramid of Cuicuilco, Xochimilco and the Floating Gardens.
July 8—Cuernavaca (capital of Morelos), Pyramid of Teoponzalco; Falls of San Antonio.
July 9—Puebla (capital of Puebla); Cholula and Pyramid of Cholula.
July 10—Archaeological zone of San Pedro Teotihuacan (including Pyramids of the Sun and Moon, Temple of Quetzalcoatl, Museum of Antiquities, underground dwellings, etc.); stop at Guadalupe on return trip.
July 11—Los Remedios and Pyramid of Tenayuca.
Note: On some of the trips mentioned above, the party will return to Mexico City early in the afternoon; on these days cars will be used for conveying members to various interesting points in Mexico City, such as Chapultepec Castle and Park, National Palace, Flower Market, National Library, National Theater, etc.
July 11—Leave Mexico City, 5:40 p. m.
July 15—Arrive Tucson 3:35 p. m.
July 16—Arrive Los Angeles, 7:20 a. m.
Optional: Leave Mexico City, July 11, 9:00 p. m., arrive San Antonio, Tex., July 13, 1.50 p. m.
Or: Leave Mexico City, July 12, 8:50 a. m., arrive El Paso, Tex., July 14, 12:25 p. m.

Note: This is personally conducted by Mr. G. M. Patison, for years a conductor of Mexico trips, whose qualifications are vouched for by the Los Angeles Public Library. Register for the trip direct with Mr. Patison, P. O. Box 128, Hollywood, Cal., as soon as possible, with a first payment of $25.

Accommodations: Standard Pullmans; closed automobiles used for all motor trips; rooms either with private bath or connecting bath while in Guadalajara and Mexico City; two persons to be assigned to each room, with separate beds if desired. First-class hotels in Guadalajara and Mexico City.

Those booking for this trip who are returning east should specify, when buying ticket, return via the Southern Pacific, as that ticket can be used from Los Angeles to Tucson and thence east after the trip, either from El Paso or San Antonio.

Those attending the Conference on Cultural Relations, opening in Mexico City, July 5, can journey to Mexico with this party from Los Angeles, if desired, paying actual traveling expenses plus the slightly extra charge for the two days' Guadalajara stopover.

An Offer to Reference Librarians

THE CARDED Woolen Manufacturers' Association, 146 Summer Street, Boston, Mass., has taken an active and influential part in the discussion of the tariff on wool and wool goods and has published many statements on this question. Sets of the statements have been bound and are available to reference libraries of the United States on condition that the volume is not to be circulated, but is to be kept in the library building.

Book Review Club

(*Continued from page 323*)

Whitechurch, Victor. *First and Last.* Duffield. $2.
A pleasant story of life in an English seashore town. Above the average.

Wright, Ruth. *Stars for Sale.* Penn. $2.
Clean, pleasant story of a girl who is orphaned and left with the care of an invalid brother. She chaperons a four-year-old girl across the Atlantic and meets romance on the way.

Detective and Mystery Stories

Oppenheim, E. P. *The Million Pound Deposit.* Little. $2.

Rhode, John. *Peril at Cranbury Hall.* Dodd. $2.

Walling, R. A. J. *Man with the Squeaky Voice.* Morrill. $2.

Freeman, R. H. *Mystery of 31, New Inn.* Dodd. $2.
Older book, reprinted. Very well worth having. By the dean of mystery writers.

Propper. *Ticker Tape Murder.* Harper. $2.
First-class detective story. Ingenious, exciting, plays fair with the reader.

The Open Round Table

The Handling of Duplicates

To the Editor of The Library Journal:

Mr. Dewey's letter in your issue of March 1 recalls not only his earlier efforts in the direction of pooling duplicates but also the more recent discussion of this question at the last meeting of the American Library Institute. The suggestion made by the writer of this letter that a big central storehouse be set up was met with a number of objections, none of which were necessarily final. It appeared, for example, that some libraries are not at liberty to handle duplicates in that way, and for these Mr. Wilson's method would seem the only feasible one at present.

The very promising suggestion was offered by Mr. Johnston, of the Bureau of Railway Economics, that, instead of one clearing house for duplicates, there be several according to specialties. For example, the Bureau of Railway Economics, provided it were willing to undertake the handling of duplicates concerned with railroads, could certainly handle them (whether for exchange or sale) in the most effective way, knowing, as this bureau probably would, just the most likely library in which to place individual items. Would not various libraries volunteer to handle in this fashion books on various subjects in which they are respectively interested?

Henry B. Van Hoesen,
Associate Librarian, Brown University.

A Union-Catalog of Early Printed Books

To the Editor of The Library Journal:

It is hardly necessary to remind librarians that Oxford is one of the greatest literary treasure cities of the world. The Bodleian Library, founded in 1602, has been a depository of national literature since 1610, when Sir Thomas Bodley made his famous agreement with the Stationers' Company. There are the libraries of twenty-one colleges founded before 1640, the year in which the Civil War began, besides important specialized libraries, like the Taylorian and the Radcliffe (Science) Library. These libraries together probably contain 3,500,000 printed books and 60,000 manuscripts. Among the hindrances to research in this university, according to a distinguished American professor, "must be counted the libraries. They are hopelessly un-coordinated and so decentralized that it requires years to learn what books on one's own subject may be found there. With the expenditure of a few hundred pounds, the treasures already in Oxford libraries could be rendered more accessible by a card-index of the whole." The need was, however, recognized long ago. As early as 1652 Doctor Langbaine, afterward Provost of Queen's College, began the compilation of a subject catalog of all books in our public library and in any of our private college libraries. In the next century the Bodleian Curators tried to collect lists of books in college libraries not in the University Library; and a few years ago another attempt was made privately. The results were practically negligible.

Last year a new effort was made. The Bodleian Library, Magdalen College Library, and the Oxford Bibliographical Society by cooperation compiled and published a list of books (English and foreign) at Magdalen printed before 1641 not in the Bodleian, but with references to all English books before that date which are in both libraries. The year 1640 is convenient for English books because at the outbreak of the Civil War the country was flooded with pamphlets; it has, of course, no special significance in foreign history, but it set a definite limit and made it possible for the Oxford Bibliographical Society to print the list out of its own resources. To have taken a date such as 1800 financial assistance from outside would have been needed.

This was an experimental step. After consultation with College Librarians it was decided to put forward a proposal for the preparation of typed lists of all books printed before 1641, of which the colleges possess copies, and to form a card-index to the whole to be deposited in the Bodleian Library, the ultimate intention being to publish a complete catalog of early printed books before 1641 in Oxford College Libraries. This proposal, which has the approval of the Curators of the Bodleian Library, was communicated to the various college authorities, who have received it with favor. The typing of entries has already begun, and the work will now proceed steadily. It is true that the main Bodleian catalog is not yet printed but the vast majority of the early books in it are to be found in the published catalog of 1843 (4 volumes, still on sale at the Clarendon Press for £4 net) supplemented by the catalogs of the Malone collection (1836) and the Douce collection (1840, Clarendon Press, 15s. net). It is hoped, however, that within the next few years the Bodleian catalog will be printed.

S. Gibson,
Secretary to Bodley's Librarian and President of the Oxford Bibliographical Society.

From The Library Schools

Michigan

UNIVERSITY of Michigan courses in Library Science for the Summer Session of 1930 will be given from June 30 to Aug. 22. Early registration is desirable, as the prospects are that a large number of students will limit the number. Courses open for seniors presenting 90 or more hours of credit, with at least one and one-third as many points as hours, and a reading knowledge of French and German, are Cataloging and Classification of Books, Book Selection and Ordering, Administration, Care and Use of Ephemeral Material, Reference, School Library Work for Teacher-Librarians, Special Collections, and the Making of the Book. Advanced courses for those with a Bachelor's Degree, a reading knowledge of French and German, and one year of study in Library Science, include National and Regional Bibliography, Library of Congress Classification, and Advanced Cataloging Problems.

Oregon

SEVEN COURSES in library methods will be given at the 1930 summer session of the University of Oregon, June 23 to Aug. 1. Three courses constitute a full load of work. Miss Clara E. Howard, director of the Library School of the New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick, will give a course in "The Administration of High School Libraries," both senior and junior, and a course in "Books for High School Libraries." Miss Della J. Sisler, University of California School of Librarianship, will give a course in "Elementary Cataloging" and one in "Classification and Subject Headings." Miss E. Lenore Casford, periodical librarian of the University of Oregon, will give a course in "Elementary Reference Work," one in "Children's Literature," and one in "Library Work with Children."

Pittsburgh

DUE TO a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh is again able to offer courses for more extensive and specialized training to those engaged in public library work with children and elementary school library work. With one exception, the courses offered will be the equivalent of those given in the regular session of the school.

The school is fortunate in having Miss Martha C. Pritchard, director, Library School, New York State College for Teachers, for the instruction in Administration of the Elementary or Platoon School Library. Miss Elva S. Smith, head of the Boys' and Girls' Department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and instructor in the regular session of the Carnegie Library School, will give the course in Book Selection for Children. Miss Elizabeth Nesbitt, instructor in the Carnegie Library School, will give the courses in Story-Telling, Administration of Children's Rooms, and Reference Work, while a simplified course in Cataloging and Classification, Subject Bibliography for elementary school use will be taught by Miss Helen McCracken, teacher-librarian of the Westinghouse Junior-Senior High School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The library of the H. C. Frick Teachers' Training School will again be operated as a demonstration library by the University of Pittsburgh and Carnegie Library School for the benefit of their summer students. Miss Laura C. Bailey, former librarian of the Mount Auburn Training School, Cleveland, will be in charge. Demonstration work in book appreciation and in teaching the use of books in the grades, as well as the introduction of literary and visual material which correlates with curriculum, will be featured.

A catalog will be sent upon request.

Toronto

WITH the beginning of the year the first semester of the Librarians' Course, University of Toronto, was completed. Final examinations and sessional tests were given during the last week of January. The second semester started with several new classes. Mr. Stewart Wallace, University librarian, resumed his lectures, beginning a course for the whole class in Canadian literature. Miss Lillian Smith is continuing her class in Children's literature and a number of students who are not specializing in Boys' and Girls' Work have elected to take this course. The elective course in school libraries under Miss Jean Merchant, Librarian, Normal School, Toronto, has a large registration. Story-Telling with Miss Enid Endicott, Boys' and Girls' Division, Toronto Public Library as lecturer, is another elective course which is very popular. Miss Dorothy Thompson of the Public Libraries Branch, Department of Education, has just finished three interesting lectures at the school on the relations between the Public Libraries Branch and the public libraries in the Province, maintained through the medium of the *Ontario Library Review,* visits to libraries and other organized methods too numerous to mention.

Simmons

Miss Brotherton, as assistant director, will be in charge of the six-week summer session, July 7 to Aug. 15. She is offering six-week courses in library work with children and in school libraries.

Miss Kauffmann will conduct the six-week cataloging and bibliography course, and Mrs. Hartzell will give a four-week course in elementary reference.

For college graduates most of these courses give credit toward the degree of Associate in Science. Usually others may attend, though without receiving credit toward a Simmons College degree.

Tennessee

The University of Tennessee announces summer courses for teacher-librarians in continuation of those which were given last year, thus enabling those who began the work at that time to complete the twelve weeks' training required by the Southern Association of Secondary Schools. The three courses given last year will be repeated for the benefit of beginners. The instruction will be given by Miss Helen Harris, Association Professor of Library Science at the University of Tennessee; by Miss Carrie M. Wiseley, Librarian, Scott High School, Toledo, Ohio, and by Miss Sarah C. Currell, of the University of Tennessee Library, who will be released from her regular duties for this purpose. The enrollment in the Library Science courses given during the winter session has been double that of the first year and considerable interest is manifested in the work for the summer session.

Western Reserve

Beginning with the summer of 1930, the School of Library Science of Western Reserve University will offer in consecutive summers a regular one-year library school curriculum. The session in 1930 will be for six weeks, beginning on Monday, June 23, and ending on Friday, Aug. 1. The unit courses offered are equivalent to those in the regular session and yield credit, subject to the regular admission and curriculum requirements. In 1930 special emphasis will be upon courses in school library service and in library service for children. The school library courses are designed to meet the needs of teacher-librarians and school librarians in active school library work who have not had special library training, and of those who have prepared for teaching and desire to enter school library work. Admission requirements of the school presuppose at least three years of college, admitting to senior standing; but, with the permission of the dean, other qualified persons may be admitted. Those desiring to enroll in the courses in high school library service must, however, hold a bachelor's degree from an approved college or university.

An advanced course is offered in library service for children, leading to an M. S. degree. Instruction covers administration in all fields of library work with children, with emphasis on evaluation of comparative methods in organization. Book selection courses include studies of type books and sequences in reading with reference to individual differences and trends in group interests. The history of children's literature in relation to modern books is also considered. Each student is required to present a written thesis on a subject approved by the faculty of the school. This course is offered to a limited number of persons who present the following qualifications: 1. A bachelor's degree from an approved college. 2. A certificate or a degree from an accredited library school. 3. Successful library experience in work with children under approved conditions.

Readable Books Experiment

As an experiment the Springfield, Mass. City Library recently started a case of "Readable Books" in the delivery room. Only books that it was hoped the general reader would enjoy were chosen, and no book was given more than a week's chance. In four weeks 750 books were placed upon these shelves and 600 went out. Thus, in their six-day probation only one-fifth of the total number were turned down by gentle readers. Of the various kinds, biography led—only 17 books of the 122 offered were not taken; literature was the least popular, with 41 rejected out of 192. Translations of foreign literature went out almost to a book and works on religion, sociology and art made an excellent record; better than the average for the whole collection. Antiques, murders or cats were almost sure of a reading, archæology was apparently not to anyone's taste, and as for individual books and authors, there were many surprises.

Wanted

Wanted—By Dalhousie University Library, Halifax, Nova Scotia, the Index to Volume No. 6 of the *Botanical Series* of the University of California Publications.

Library Organizations

Arizona Conference of A. L. A.

LIBRARIANS from all parts of the country are planning to attend the Arizona conference of the American Library Association, to be held June 21 at the Grand Canyon. This event, the first of its kind to take place at the Canyon rim, will precede the A. L. A. national convention, opening June 23 in Los Angeles.

Governor John C. Phillips of Arizona will give the address of welcome and Dr. Andrew Keogh, of the Yale University Library, president of the A. L. A., will preside at the special program on library development. The conference will aim to arouse interest in greater library activity throughout Arizona.

Speakers on the program will include Julia Wright Merrill, executive assistant of the committee on library extension of the A. L. A., who will discuss "The County Library"; C. B. Lester, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, who will talk on "The State's Function in Library Service"; Estelle Lutrell, librarian of the University of Arizona, who will speak on "The Library Movement in Arizona," and Dr. Keogh, who will conclude the program with a brief discussion of "The College Library."

Fourth District Meeting of C. L. A.

THE FOURTH District met at Modesto Feb. 15. The morning session was given over to business and to the discussion of County Library Branch work. Neva Hunsberger, Custodian of the Sanger Branch of the Fresno County Free Library, spoke of the kind of shipment the Custodian likes to receive from the Main Library; she cited regularity of shipments, the sending out of attractive posters and the pasting of reliable reviews in the books as aids in serving the local public. The other side of the question was presented by Mrs. Phœbe Winkler, in charge of the branches of the Tulare County Free Library, who discussed the kind of cooperation the county library likes to receive from the custodian; she emphasized loyalty to the head librarian and the impersonal attitude toward the borrowers as cooperative aids. The afternoon session opened with an address by Mrs. Julia G. Babcock, President of the California Library Association, entitled, "California Is Hostess to the American Library Association." Following this, Miss Edna M. Stangland, Associate Chief of the State Division of Adult Education, spoke on her observations on Adult Education Abroad. The meeting closed with the dramatic reading of St. John Ervine's "The Ship," by Prof. De Marcus Brown, director of the Little Theatre of the College of the Pacific.

United Staff Associations Dinner

THE THIRD annual dinner of the United Staff Associations of the Public Libraries of the City of New York was held in the ballroom of the Hotel Commodore on Sunday evening, Feb. 9. Over 700 librarians and guests were in attendance. The purpose of the dinner was to promote closer fellowship for unity of action looking toward the betterment of economic conditions throughout the staffs and more adequate library service to the people of the five boroughs of the city of New York. Hon. James T. Hallinan, former trustee of the Queens Borough Public Library, was the toastmaster. The Library in Its Civic Relations was presented by Robert E. Simon, Wilson M. Powell, and Laura A. Cauble. Speakers representing the Arts were John Mason Brown, dramatic critic of *The New York Evening Post;* Mrs. Louise Closser Hale, well-known actress and author; David Mannes, director of the David Mannes School of Music, and Nicholas Roerich, director of the Roerich Museum. Andrew Keogh brought greetings from the American Library Association and spoke of the unique position of the public library in America as compared with libraries in Europe, and emphasized the debt of librarians to their profession. Claude G. Bowers, author of *The Tragic Era* and other popular works, was to have spoken, but was unable to attend on account of illness. Other guests were Hon. William T. Collins, Theodore L. Frothingham, Darwin L. James, Prof. Howard L. McBain, Hon. Martin G. McCue, Monsignor Joseph H. McMahon, Hon. Frank L. Polk, Hon. Ellwood M. Rabenold, and Ferdinand L. Feurbach.

Kansas Association Considers Extension

IN ACCORDANCE with the recommendations passed at the Kansas Library Association meeting last October, the president called a meeting on Jan. 27 of representatives from various State organizations and institutions interested in possible extension of library facilities for Kansas. Miss Ruth Hammond, librarian of the Wichita Public Library, and president of the K. L. A., presided. Attention was called to a map prepared by Miss McNeal, State Librarian, showing eighteen counties in Kansas

with no libraries and thirty-one counties with no public tax-supported libraries. Miss Hammond presented statistics from California and compared them with Kansas. After an election of officers, the meeting was thrown open for general discussion. Three motions were passed by the group before adjournment: That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman to act as an executive committee in organizing and carrying forward the movement among interested organizations in all counties of the State; that this meeting request the Kansas Council of Women to sponsor legislative action necessary for providing a field worker to assist in the advancement of library work in the State; and that this meeting go on record as favoring the establishment of county libraries throughout Kansas, and that the members present report back to their respective organizations the action of this meeting.

State Publicity Lectures

A short series of lectures on Publicity for Librarians has been arranged by the Publicity Committee of the New Jersey Library Association. These talks will be given at the Newark Public Library on Tuesday mornings at 10.00 on April 15 and 22, and May 6 and 13. There will be no charge for the course.

The program has been arranged by Miss Grace D. Ross, librarian of the Morristown, N. J., Library. The dates, topics and speakers follow:

April 15—"Book News and How to Judge It," by Mr. Frederic Melcher, Editor, *Publishers' Weekly,* New York City.

April 22—"Newspaper Publicity," by Miss Marjorie Shuler, Central News Bureau, New York City.

May 6—"Printing and Posters," by Miss Chapman and Miss Travis, Newark, N. J., Public Library. A feature of this talk will be the actual setting up and printing of library signs on the printing press of the Newark Public Library.

May 13—"A Publicity Program," by Miss Margery Quigley, librarian of the Montclair, N. J., Public Library.

Columbian Library Association

Librarians from Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Delaware attended the annual meeting of the Columbian Library Association, held Feb. 15 at Johns Hopkins University. Dr. John French, librarian, welcomed the delegates and told them something about the University Library. Among the speakers were Dr. John Rathbone Oliver of Baltimore; Miss Margaret Jackson, librarian of the Hoyt Memorial Library, Kingston, Pa., who spoke on "Of the Making of Books There Is no End," and Dr. Gilbert Chinard, professor of French literature at Johns Hopkins University, who delivered the concluding address of the conference on "The Librarian and the Scholar."

Are You Listed in Directory?

Response to the notice about the preparation of the 1930 edition of *The American Library Directory,* which appeared in the last issue of The Library Journal, has been excellent. As it appears to have proved a reminder to some librarians who had not sent in their information, this note is inserted with the hope that it will stimulate response from the remaining few.

Late information is desired. In some cases it may be obtained from State Libraries or Commissions, but it is more desirable to get facts from direct source. Below is the form in which such information is desired. If the Journal cannot be cut, or if the original blue form has been mislaid, kindly follow arrangement below, using letterhead paper:

State ..... City .....
Name of Library .....
Librarian .....
Volumes in Library .....
Year's Circulation .....
Total Income .....
Expenditures for Books and Periodicals....
Special Collections .....

Court Censorship on Foreign Books Adopted

The United States Senate adopted without roll-call on March 18 the Smoot amendment on censorship, slightly modified, extending the present law to make district courts the final arbiters of obscenity in literature and art, and treasonable publications. This action upset the Cutting amendment, which eliminated books from censorship but created for the first time a real censorship by judge and jury, taking from the custom officials and the Treasury the authority to decide what is obscene or immoral. The amendment may cause some delay in the arrival of certain books imported by reference or university libraries, and there is still room for difference of opinion between different courts, but decisions upon this very important question are in the future to be decided by the tribunals which are clothed by the Constitution with the authority to pass upon questions of social policy.

Among Librarians

Special Libraries

MARY K. LOGAN, Simmons '22, has been appointed librarian of the Cooper Union Museum Library, New York City.

FLORA MOFFAT, N. Y. P. L. '25, has resigned the position of head cataloger at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, to accept a position in the Catalog Department of Union Theological Seminary.

JANE E. MOLENAER, Pratt '29, who has been indexing technical periodicals of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, has been made assistant in the Reference Department of the Engineering Societies Library.

HELEN L. ZANES, Pratt '29, who has been serving as substitute assistant in the library of the Young Men's Christian Association since her graduation, has been appointed assistant in the library of the Children's Museum in Brooklyn, N. Y.

College and University Libraries

HESTER CODDINGTON has resigned as head cataloger at the University of Wisconsin Library.

FAYE A. COLLICOTT, Columbia '28, resigned the librarianship of the Mamaroneck Junior High School, White Plains, N. Y., to accept the position of assistant librarian in charge of children's work, State Teachers College Library, West Chester, Pa.

VELMA GOODE, Atlanta '21, has been appointed assistant in the Emory University Library.

LEOTA HULSART, Atlanta '29, has been appointed assistant cataloger in Ohio Wesleyan Library, Delaware, Ohio.

EVELYN JOHNSON, Simmons '26, has gone to the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass., to assist with the cataloging reorganization.

DELLA MCGREGOR, Wisconsin '11, head of the Juvenile Department, St. Paul Public Library, is giving two courses at the University of Minnesota, on Library Work with Children and on Work with Adolescents.

GEORGE V. MARAIS, Columbia '28, completed nearly a year of service as assistant in the Washington Square Library of New York University before returning last September to his permanent position in the Library of the University of Stellenbosch, South Africa.

MARY BEVERLY RUFFIN, Columbia '28, went to the Library of the University of Florida last September as acting head cataloger.

Public Libraries

RICHARD ASHTON, Borough Librarian and Curator of the Blackburn Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery, England, completed fifty years in the service of the Blackburn Corporation on March 1, 1930.

RAY STANNARD BAKER (David Grayson, pseud.), noted author, was elected a trustee of the Jones Library, Amherst, Mass., on March 4 to succeed the late Dr. John Tyler, who died last spring.

CLARA BALDWIN'S thirty years of service to Minnesota libraries has just been celebrated by the Minnesota Library Association, which expressed its appreciation with a purse of $225 and a sheaf of letters neatly mounted in book form.

WELTHA BROWN has been librarian of the Columbus, Mont., Public Library since last September. It was recently reported that Mrs. Rosalia Lee Bell was librarian. Miss Brown replaced Mrs. Bell in this position.

ELLA B. COOK, Pratt '14, has recently accepted a position as chief of the Catalog Department in the Trenton, N. J., Public Library.

ELIZABETH MCCARRICK, Atlanta '23, is joint author with Florence Adams of *Highdays and Holidays,* published by Dutton. Miss McCarrick has been a children's librarian in the branches of the New York Public Library since graduating from the Library School, and is now in charge of the children's work in Muhlenberg Branch on West 23rd Street, New York City.

BESS MCCREA of the Cincinnati Public Library has been appointed assistant librarian of the Providence, R. I., Public Library.

LAURENCE M. SHAW, Brown University '99, has been promoted from head of the Order Department to assistant librarian of the Providence, R. I., Public Library.

HELEN G. STEWART, former librarian of the Victoria, B. C., Public Library, has accepted the directorship of the demonstration of rural library service which the grant of $100,000 from the Carnegie Corporation (LIB. JOUR. 55:128, 1930) makes possible.

MARY E. ROSSELL, N. Y. P. L. '15, formerly head of Circulation in the Fort Wayne, Ind., Public Library, has become head of Circulation in the Charlotte, N. C., Public Library.

LOUISE GRAHAM HINSDALE, Pratt '98, for sixteen years librarian of the East Orange Public Library, died at her home in New York, Jan. 17.

Opportunities

This column is open to librarians

Wanted—A library school and college graduate to teach library science, six weeks' course, during the summer, 1930, in standard four-year college in Kentucky. D-15.

Wanted—By the Riverside Library Service School, California, applications for position of executive secretary. Applicant should be college and library school graduate, preferably with library and teaching experience, a good typist, able to drive a car, and willing to do whatever position requires. Address C. F. Woods, Director.

School librarian with five years' experience and M. A. degree desires position in North or Northwest. College library preferred. Available July 1 for vacation or permanent position. D-12.

Librarian of large senior high school desires position for July and August. College graduate with library training and several years' experience. D-13.

Classifier in ten languages with two years' experience desires position in library. D-14.

College and library school graduate, with ten years' experience in college and school libraries, desires summer position in camp, summer school, or substitute work. D-10.

College and library school graduate, having several years' experience with periodicals and some reference work in college libraries, desires position in Washington, D. C., in a public, special or business library, or with a publishing firm handling periodicals. Reference work preferred. D-11.

Cataloger wants position in public library. Circulation experience also. Z-20.

Trained and experienced cataloger, wishing to make a change between now and September, would like cataloging position of responsibility in small city or town in East or South. C-22.

Young woman, college and library school graduate, with little experience, would like a position as assistant in a public or college library. East preferred. C-23.

College librarian wishes librarianship of a small college or reference position in a big college or university for next year. C-24.

College and University of California library school graduate, with ten years' experience, desires position in a college, public, or business library. C-16.

University and library school graduate, with M.A. degree, wishes administrative position, order or reference. Experienced in college library work. C-17.

Position wanted in New York City by librarian with six years' public and two years' business library experience. C-18.

Position wanted in library by librarian with A.B. degree, library school training, some experience, and twenty-three years of age. Moderate salary. C-19.

Librarian, with M.A. in English from Columbia University and library school training, desires position for summer months. C-20.

Business Books List Free

The March number of *Book Marks,* the monthly publication of the Des Moines, Iowa, Public Library, contains a list of books for the business man and woman. A copy will be sent to anyone desiring it.

The Calendar

April 4—American Library Institute at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City.

April 4-5—Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association, annual meeting at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.

April 10-12—Tennessee Library Association, annual meeting at Cleveland.

April 12—Ninth District of California Library Association will meet in Willows, Cal.

April 12—Ohio Valley Regional Catalogers' meeting in Indianapolis, Ind.

April 21-22—Ontario Library Association, annual meeting at Public Reference Library, Toronto.

May 1-2—Louisiana Library Association, annual meeting at Monroe, La.

May 10—New England School Library Association, annual meeting at New Haven, Conn.

May 12-15—American Association for Adult Education, fifth annual meeting at Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

June 13-18—Northeastern Library Convention will be held at Swampscott, Mass.

June 14—Utah Library Association, annual meeting at American Fork, Utah.

June 13-18—Vermont Library Association, annual meeting at Swampscott, Mass.

June 18-21—Special Libraries Association, annual convention at Clift Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

June 22-28—New Hampshire Library Association, joint meeting with Massachusetts at Swampscott.

June 23 or 24—California School Library Association will meet at Los Angeles, Cal.

June 23-28—American Library Association, annual meeting at Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

June 26—Rhode Island Library Association, annual meeting held in conjunction with Massachusetts meeting at Swampscott, Mass.

June 30-July 18—A rural library extension institute at the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

Oct. 8-11—Regional meeting of Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, and possibly Nebraska, to be held in St. Paul.

Oct. 13-18—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Albany, N. Y., in connection with Convocation of the University of the State of New York.

Oct. 15-17—Ohio and Indiana Library Associations, annual meeting (joint session) at Dayton, Ohio.

Oct. 20-22—Montana Library Association, annual meeting in Billings.

Nov. 10—Arizona State Library Association, annual meeting at Phoenix, Ariz.

Nov. 21—Illinois High School Library Association meets as Section of High School conference at Urbana, Ill.

Nov. 6-7—New Mexico Library Association, annual meeting at Albuquerque, N. M.

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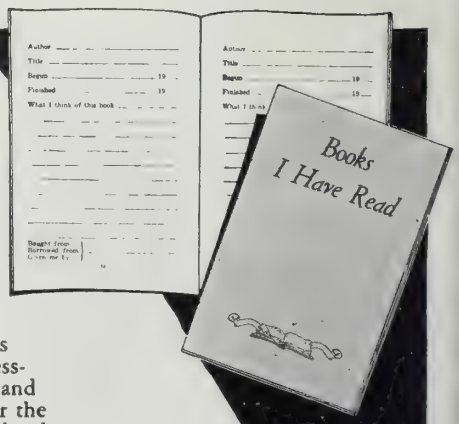

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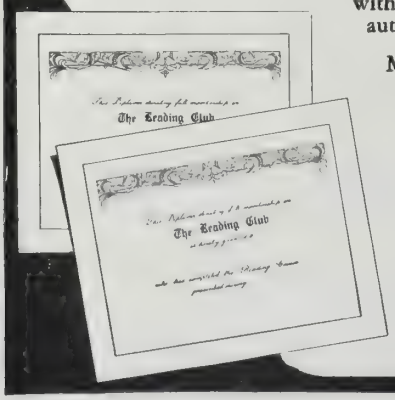

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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Forthcoming Issues of
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

The May first number will be devoted to Special Libraries. Two symposiums will be given; one covering Libraries and Business Men in Financial, Industrial, Insurance, Newspaper, and Advertising Libraries, the other discussing the problems of training for special librarianship. The first part of the report of a survey of Public Business Library Work in Large Cities conducted by Marian C. Manley of the Newark Business Branch will be given; the second and final part to be continued in the May 15 number. Other interesting articles, such as an article on book selecting by Miss Burnett of the Federal Reserve Bank, an article on the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research by Miss Troy and an article entitled, "An Ideal Library for Research Purposes," by W. C. Schluter of the University of Pennsylvania, have been planned for.

We have two articles on budget-cuts scheduled for May 15; one by Samuel Ranck of the Grand Rapids Public Library, Michigan, the other by Miss Plaister of San Diego, California.

The June 15th number will be a special coast number, representing the work of California, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia and will be distributed at the Los Angeles Conference.

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Illustration shows Snead Time Switches for controlling lights . . . Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

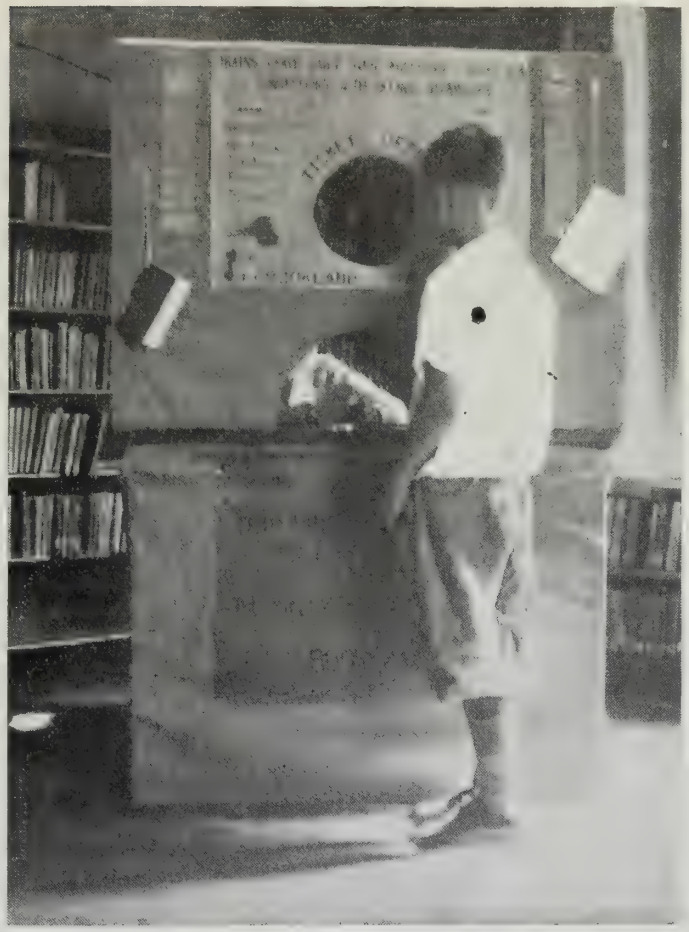
APRIL 15, 1930

The Millicent Library Book Tour

By Avis Miller Pillsbury
Librarian, Millicent Library, Fairhaven, Mass.

Where shall I go a-traveling,
Traveling, traveling, traveling?
On the sea, in the air,
On the land—I don't care,
For I love to go
Traveling, traveling.—J. S. TIPPETT.

THIS LITTLE verse sounds the keynote of the children's reading contest which was held during the summer of 1929 at the Millicent Library, Fairhaven, Mass. The contest was conducted for children from the first grade through the first year in high school, and was called a Book Tour. Its sole aim was to encourage the children to read, and because it was the first time in years that any such project had been carried on in the library, everything that could be thought of was done to make it alluring rather than formidable to the child. The plan was adopted from suggestions gathered here and there from ideas carried out elsewhere, with variations and the introduction of original innovations to make it appeal to the children of this community.



One of the passengers having his name inscribed on ticket with stylus

To begin with, publicity items were issued through various channels. The librarian visited the school and talked to the children of the different grades, in sixteen different groups, on the two days preceding the close of school. The June issue of the *Millicent Library Bulletin* had one page devoted to the contest. The local newspapers were generous in in-

cluding in their columns noteworthy items and, as the work with the children progressed, even sent photographers to get pictures of certain events.

Efforts were made to present the travel book idea in such a way as to appeal to the child's imagination, and as children seem to be more interested when they see some reward ahead, they were told that when the contest was over there would be a surprise for those who had done the most and the best reading. They were invited to travel over the MILLICENT LIBRARY RAILROAD and on the *S. S. Libraria* to North America, South America, Asia, Africa, Europe, Australia, Fairyland (included so that the children in the first two or three grades could find books suitable to their age), and to the Homes of Great Men and Women (listed to bring into the contest a different type of book, with the element of biography and a background of some one of the countries).

The janitor of the library made a ticket office out of wooden boxes covered with green crepe paper; this was made to fit the top of a desk in the children's room. Posters were attached, one reading thus:

TRIP AROUND THE WORLD
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
OVER
THE MILLICENT LIBRARY RAILROAD
VIA
BOOKLAND

A small poster just above this read:

Tickets may be obtained between July 8 and 22.

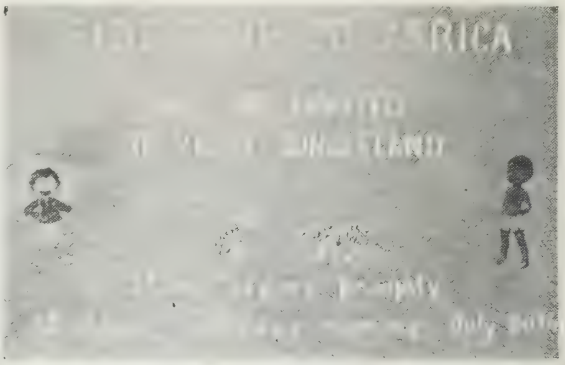
Ticket agent on duty between 10:00 and 11:59 a. m. daily.

The regulations for passengers were as follows:

REGULATIONS FOR PASSENGERS

1. Tickets must be secured at Ticket Office.
2. Plan your route. Consult the globe of the world and choose the place you wish to visit first.
3. Select books from the tables that are labeled, or from shelves that have signs.
4. When you have read the book thoroughly:
   Return it to the desk.
   Bring ticket to be punched.
   Secure a slip on which to write notes about your journey. It may be in the form of a diary if you wish. After you have read five or more books, you may have a booklet in which to write your notes.
5. Watch the tables for new books.
6. For colors representing various countries, consult list on bulletin board. After you have written your first note, your name will be added to the list of passengers. Following it will be placed colored pins representing the countries you visit.
7. Do not lose your ticket. Deposit it in the hands of the Conductor, or Captain for safe keeping, if you wish.

These regulations were posted on one side of the ticket booth, while on the other side the progress of the passengers was recorded. Two lists, namely, "Everyland" and "Children of Many Lands," were checked and the call numbers of the library books written in the margins. The "Everyland" pamphlet was



Poster advertising story hour

marked TIMETABLE and hung on the ticket office, as well as a sample of the Gaylord booklet, "Books I Have Read," a copy of which each child was promised when he or she reported at least five books read; sample tickets were posted, too. A globe of the world, which had previously attracted the children, was placed in the juvenile room where it could be easily consulted. Around the room, on tables and on top of the low bookcases, were arranged groups of books, the subjects corresponding to those on the ticket.

Much latitude was given the children in making their selections. No attempt was made to have them read from any special list of travel books; the "Timetable" was simply a guide. Desirable as systematized reading is, it did not seem to be the opportune time for it in the Millicent Library chiefly because, in the estimation of the librarian, the children needed to acquire the reading habit. They were allowed to choose any book which had some national background. The impression, "Aw, gee, we don't want to read geography books," was soon dispelled, as the children learned that they could read such books as *Heidi, Hans Brinker, Little Maid of Massachusetts Colony,* and the like.

Promptly on the morning of July 8 the children gathered to secure their tickets, some thirty or more arriving on the scene at an early hour; a press photographer snapped the group, and the picture appeared in the evening paper. Each child awaited his turn at the ticket office and was given a ticket on which his name and grade was written with the electric stylus, in any one of several colors

he himself selected (red, blue, green, yellow, orange, black). This proved a great fascination, so much so that one child who came out of hours insisted that his name must be written on with the stylus rather than in the usual fashion. The ticket was a long strip of green porous paper (2¾ in. x 15 in.), made to resemble a Pullman ticket. It read thus:

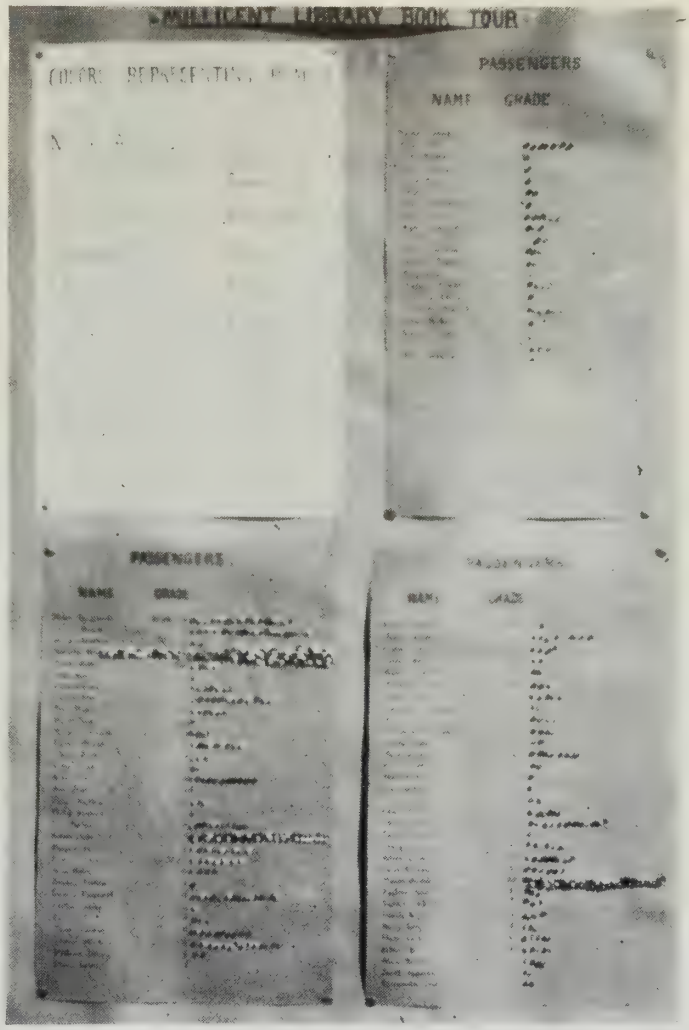
THIS TICKET ENTITLES
THE BEARER
John Smith
Grade 5
TO ONE CONTINUOUS
PASSAGE TO THE POINTS
PUNCHED BELOW, OVER
THE MILLICENT LIBRARY RAILROAD
via
BOOKLAND

Then followed the names of the continents, "Fairyland" and "To the Homes of Famous Men and Women," with a space left after each subject.

When a child reported on a book read, the name of the country was written on the ticket, under the proper heading, with a punch opposite it. The child's name was placed on the chart only after a review of the book had been written when a colored pin, or map tack, was placed beside the name; the continent or place visited being denoted by the color of the pin. The colors represented places, as follows: North America: United States, red; Canada, green; South America, black with white spot; Europe, blue; Asia, yellow; Africa, black; Australia, rose; Fairyland, crystal; To the Homes of Famous Men and Women, gold.

Some children aspired to include one or more pins of each color beside their names; others cared only to read those books which most interested them. It was astonishing to see how eager the children were and how real the Book Tour seemed to them. As was to be expected, the first interest was the greatest, and a few of the youngsters dropped out after two or three weeks. One noticeable result which seemed most satisfying was the fact that some of the children, while not continuing to read in the contest, did continue to read along other lines. And since the intention of the whole thing was to instill the love of reading into the boys and girls, we felt that our efforts had been well spent.

The greatest difficulty encountered was to check the feeling of "beating the other fellow," and reading just for a pin won or a possible reward in sight. One girl in the eighth grade read too many books, 147 of them, from July 8, when the contest began, to Nov. 1, when it officially closed. This sort of reading cannot be called healthy reading and efforts were made to check it, but this particular girl had a great desire to surpass everyone else. In consequence, toward the end of the contest, she read books that were far too young for her. However, some of the reviews she wrote showed originality of thought, so what she gained amounted to something at least. The



Showing passenger list and indicating (by pins) the country visited

contest continued after school opened in the fall because of requests from the children to continue it. As some of the youngsters who were away during the summer wanted to join, it seemed only fair to give them a chance, too.

In connection with this summer reading, story hours were held by several of the townspeople most generous in giving their time. Kipling's *Just So Stories* were advertised in poster form: SIDE TRIP TO AFRICA. ALL ARE INVITED TO VISIT JUNGLELAND. Cut-out illustrations from the book jacket of *Little Black Sambo* were pasted on the poster. Another, JAPAN—COME AND LISTEN TO THE STORY OF OUR JAPANESE COUSIN. This story hour was particularly significant because it so happened, without any plans being made to have it coincide, that the delegation of Japanese students who come once a year to Fairhaven were scheduled to arrive on the very morning the story of Japan was to be told. By hasty telephoning and a slight change of schedule the children were kept waiting until the Japanese arrived. Most of the children sat on the floor, leaving the chairs for the guests. One of the Japanese, observing them, said: "So you are doing the way they do in our country." After the story hour, which was somewhat shortened, the children were honored by hearing one of the Japanese talk for a few minutes. It was a gala event and one long to be remembered.

The culmination of the contest came during Book Week. The surprise was kept a secret until invitations were sent to each child who had entered the Book Tour Contest, the invitation reading thus:

COME

WHAT: To the Millicent Library Party.
WHEN: Friday afternooon, Nov. 22, at 4:15.
WHERE: At the Banquet Hall in the Town Hall.

All who traveled over the Millicent Library Railroad during the past summer are invited,

BUT

BE SURE TO BRING YOUR TICKET WHICH WAS ISSUED TO YOU FROM BOOKLAND STATION

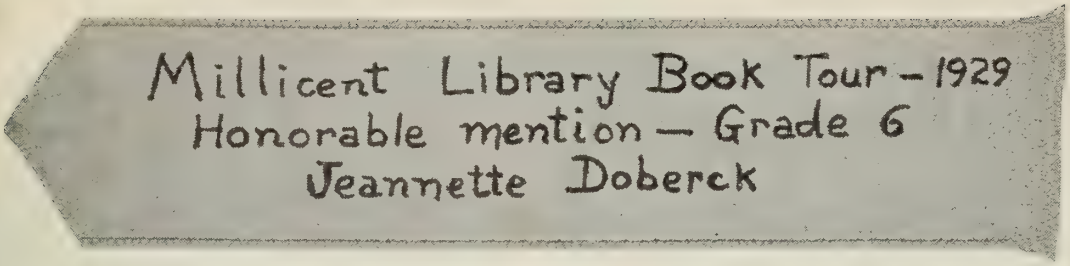
The Banquet Hall was secured because the library had no room large enough to provide for such a gathering. One hundred and forty-three invitations were sent to the boys and girls and the room was well filled. For entertainment, one of the elementary school principals very kindly used his motion-picture projector, showing slides on Switzerland and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Besides this, three children, pupils of an elocution teacher of New Bedford, gave readings which delighted the boys and girls. Then came the announcements as to the results of the contest. The librarian asked questions about their tour, which the children were invited to answer. When the librarian asked, "How many saw a queen on their travels?" one fifth grader could hardly contain herself until she told us that she was born in a country, Denmark, where there was a queen. The excitement was intense as the announcements were made, and over a dozen youngsters were puffed up with pride as they came, one by one, to the front to have a bright colored ribbon pinned on. It was most difficult to decide how recognition should be given. Some who read only a few books did so much better in their reports than those who had read many books just for points, that credit was given for what the child got out of his reading, conscientious effort being spent to place merit where it really belonged. There were five groups to which recognition was given, divided by grades, because the little ones could not compete with the older boys and girls. The groups were as follows: Second-third-fourth grades combined, the first grade being omitted because no reports were received from pupils in that grade; fifth, sixth and seventh grades recognized separately; eighth grade and first year in high school combined.

The ticket

One of the local bookstore dealers offered to furnish three books for prizes, so with these and two others which the library bought, the first prize in each group was a book, besides the blue ribbon, on which were written these words in gold (the stylus being used):

Millicent Library Book Tour—1929
First Prize —— Grade ——
Name of child

The boys and girls winning first place were allowed to choose from a given list the books they preferred. The five chosen were *Heidi,* by Spyri (two girls choosing this title); *King Arthur and His Knights,* by Sir Thomas Malory; *Old Fashioned Girl,* by Alcott, and *Hans Brinker,* by Dodge. Yellow pencils to accompany the yellow ribbons were awarded the second place winners. The lettering on



these ribbons was in white. An honorable mention ribbon (pale green with black lettering) was given to each one holding third place honors. Every child who had written one or more reviews of books read was given a "Dutch Twin Book Mark," on the back of which was written, "This certifies that during the summer of 1929, —— —— (child's name and grade) was a member of the Book Tour Party, and traveled at home and abroad over the Millicent Library Railroad and on the *S. S. Libraria.*"

As a special honor, five of those winning mention of one kind or another were chosen to represent book characters, and helped serve tea to a group of mothers and teachers on Thursday afternoon of Book Week.

The question naturally arises as to what the Book Tour reading really amounted to, and whether it was worth while, considering the amount of energy expended on it by librarian and staff, who cooperated in every way to secure results. In the estimation of the librarian, the intangible results seem of greater significance than those which can be written in black and white. The spirit of the children toward the library, their increased reading and interest, the attitude of their parents, all combined give a feeling that the work was not in vain. In actual figures, the following is of interest:

143 tickets were issued.
77 boys and girls reported on books read.
600 books were read for which credit was given.

Interest by Grade

Grade	Pupils Reading
1	0
2	5
3	3
4	14
5	21
6	15
7	11
8	5
First year high	3

Interest by Setting of Book

Reading Interest	Books Read
Europe	196
Fairyland	99
United States	88
Asia	74
Biography	63
South America	24
Africa	22
Canada	20
Australia	14

Tours Through Books

By Birdie Vaughan Lambright
Director of Literature Appreciation, Little Rock Public Schools, Arkansas

Last year, in the early spring, we planned and carried out a scheme for encouraging and recognizing broad and extensive reading. The results were so satisfactory that at the suggestion of our city librarian, Miss Vera Snook, we enlarged the plan and included in its scope books of interest to every child. First, we decided to "go around the world" in books. The children discussed books which they liked and we classified them in regard to their local color, or where it happened. We had an overflowing number of books of our own country, but we decided that boys and girls who go around the world should have an intimate acquaintance with *Tom Sawyer* or *Little Women.* Most of the children chose the former. Then a book was selected for Alaska and *Kak, the Copper Eskimo* was the one most favored. For Mexico we decided *Lucita* was the most interesting. South America has some charming literature but not so much, of course, as North America. We decided to read *Tales from Silver Lands. Dr. Dolittle* was selected for Africa and each child later related his travels in Africa with a twinkle, and a smile. We chose two books for Europe, *Heidi* and *Katrinka.* For Asia, some preferred *Gay Neck,* others, *Shen of the Sea.*

This trip around the world, consisting of

only eight books (eight changes of trains or boat) proved so interesting that we decided to enlarge our numbers and we planned many tours. Instead of one book we gave the children the choice of several. For Alaska we had *Kak, the Copper Eskimo, Baldy of Nome, Eskimo Twins, My Life with the Eskimos* and *Polaris;* for other countries we had a correspondingly increasing number. The children were allowed to select the book that made the strongest appeal to them.

To make the trip more real a large picture of a steamboat which was hanging in the Library of our school, bore on its wide walls the names of all who were making the trip. The fact, well known, that the children were thousands of miles apart in their reading, some in Alaska while others were in Africa, did not keep the lively imagination of the children from accepting the picture as it was, all traveling in the boat together. Daily a group of interested youngsters stood near the picture and read their names and the names of others, and found that although they were side by side on the ship they were not even in the same countries in their reading. A large map of all the countries was near and was often consulted. Full recognition was given to each child who completed the tour. The tickets gave the names of books and when books were read the name of the country which it told about was punched.

The children planned the return home by giving a little program in the auditorium. The stage was set as a railroad station and the negro janitor, who was once a porter on a Pullman, called the trains. The weary travelers came trouping in a few at a time dressed as travel worn people should be and carrying suit-cases which bore the marks of much travel in foreign lands. They all arrived during the performance, but not together, as some came from Africa and others from China. Each contributed to the entertainment by telling interesting things about some remote corner of the world where he had been. And though *Tom Sawyer* was a true American and not so very far away, he figured largely and interestingly on the program.

For the summer reading other tours were planned on the same basis, with a wide range of trips suggested in the most approved form. The Mediterranean Tour included books with a setting in France, Italy, Spain, North Africa and other adjoining countries. "Our West with Smoky" not only featured Will James' prize book but other cowboy stories which made a strong appeal to boys.

The tour around the world has been very successfully used in school this winter, and these trips will be offered again this summer.

AROUND THE WORLD
BOOKLAND SPECIAL RAILROAD
1929 EXCURSIONS
GOOD FOR ONE ROUND TRIP
FROM
LITTLE ROCK, ARK., TO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES

Rules and Regulations

The Bookland Special will transport you from one country to another in three seconds.

No transfers necessary.

You will be brought home each night to sleep.

Stopovers allowed in each country, if desired.

All passengers must wear a smile.

Baggage checked. No tips allowed.

Books belonging to the Bookland Special must be treated with the utmost care. Neither babies nor puppies should be allowed to touch them.

Passengers may dine when they wish.

No new clothes necessary for these trips.

Quiet should prevail while traveling.

All Bookland Special books must be returned on time. Fines are charged for overdue books.

SEE AMERICA FIRST

American Twins of the Revolution.....Perkins
Downright Dency.....Snedeker
Children's Book of American Landmarks.....Bryant
Little Friend Lydia.....Phillips
Little Men.....Alcott
Little Women.....Alcott
Log Cabin Days.....Blaisdell and Ball
Nancy Rutledge.....Pyle
Nicholas, a Story of New York.....Moore
Puritan Twins.....Perkins
Story of American History.....Blaisdell
Story of the Pilgrims for Children.....Usher
Story of American Life and Adventure....Eggleston

ON THE INDIAN TRAIL

Basket Woman.....Austin
Chi-Wee; the Adventures of a Little Indian Girl.....Moon
Chi-Wee and Loki.....Moon
Deric in Mesa Verde.....Nusbaum
Deric with the Indians.....Nusbaum
Flaming Arrow.....Moon
Indian Child Life.....Deming
Little Smoke.....Stoddard
Magic Forest.....White
Old Indian Legends.....Zitkala-Za
Red Crow's Brother.....Schultz
Shasta of the Wolves.....Baker
Sinopah, the Indian Boy.....Schultz
Son of the Navahos.....Schultz
Taytay's Tales.....De Huff
Wigwam Evenings.....Eastman

OUT WEST WITH SMOKY

Boy Scouts in Glacier Park.....Eaton
Juan and Juanita.....Baylor
Log of a Cowboy.....Adams
Smoky.....James
Story of the Cowboy.....Hough
Stories of the Great West.....Roosevelt
Thunder Boy.....Baker

IN THE FAR NORTH

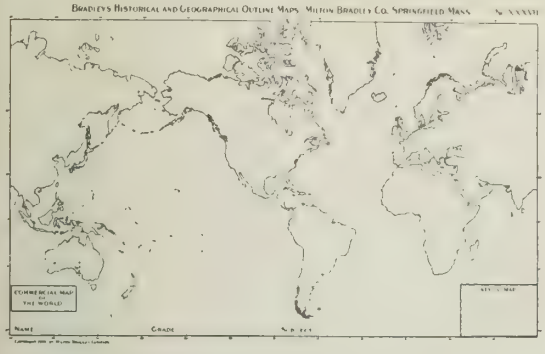
Bob North Starts Exploring.....North
Boy's Eye View of the Arctic.....Rawson
Children of the Arctic.....Peary
David Goes to Greenland.....Putnam

A World Cruise

By Anne Fox Oliphant

Children's Librarian, Rice Branch, Cleveland Public Library, Ohio

THE WORLD CRUISE at Rice Branch in the summer of 1928 issued passports (lists of travel books of different countries), one for the older and one for the younger children. They read a book a week, reported orally or on paper, and in the fall there was a special celebration for fathers, mothers and friends of all those who had reported on ten books. At this celebration Miss Power described children's libraries in France and told of her visit to Captain Macmillan's ship, the *S.S. Bowdoin,* and the American dolls Captain Macmillan was taking to the Eskimo children; Mrs. Dunn of the Art Museum talked of her travels abroad; Miss Pennington spoke of her experience in Burma and told a few stories of elephants; some of the children told of the books they had read and what they would do if they went abroad; and the Honor Reading Certificates were presented.



Outline map colored and filled in as books were read

The next summer, in 1929, there were three kinds of passports: yellow for the older, blue for the middle-sized and green for the first, second and third grades. Outline maps of the world were given to the yellow and blue passport cruisers, while the younger ones had their names on the World Cruise roster and stars were put beside their names as their books were read. The maps were colored as they chose and the titles of books were filled in as they read and gave reviews of the books. There was a suggested itinerary going round the world starting with "See North America First." Displays were made each week of the books of different countries. That autumn the World Cruisers (those who had read ten books during the summer), their fathers, mothers and five friends, were invited to represent different nationalities in paper costumes and to meet Mrs. Sweet, Pinocchio, and dolls from different countries. Mrs. Sweet was both interesting and entertaining, and Anne Andresovsky read a poem she had written on the World Cruise. Our plans for next year have not reached any definite conclusion yet.

RICE BRANCH WORLD CRUISE PASSPORT 1929

NORTHWARD, SOUTHWARD, EASTWARD, WESTWARD, HO!

And there's no end of voyaging
When once the voice is heard
For the river calls and the road
Calls, and oh! the call of a bird!
—*Gould.*

NORTH AMERICA

Baker.....*Shasta of the Wolves*
Baylor.....*Juan and Juanita*
Canfield.....*Understood Betsy*
Cannon.....*Pueblo Boy*
Darling.....*Baldy of Nome*
Gardiner.....*Father's Gone A-Whaling*
Greene.....*White Pony In the Hills*
Harris.....*Uncle Remus*
Leetch.....*Annetje and Her Family*
Lindsay.....*Johnny Appleseed*
Loman.....*Takuk, an Arctic Boy*
Moon.....*Chi-Wee*
Nida.....*Letters of Polly, the Pioneer*
Schultz.....*Sinopah, the Indian Boy*
Seton.....*Krag and Johnny Bear*
White.....*Joan Morse*

BRITISH ISLES

Casserly.....*Michael in Ireland*
Colum.....*King of Ireland's Son*
Crew.....*Saturday's Children*
Grierson.....*Tales from Scottish Ballads*
Jacobs.....*English Fairy Tales*
Lamprey.....*In the Days of the Guild*
MacManus.....*Donegal Fairy Tales*
Young.....*Wonder Smith and His Son*

SCANDINAVIA

Aanrud.....*Lisbeth Longfrock*
Asbjornsen.....*Fairy Tales from the Far North*
Brown.....*In the Days of Giants*
Choate.....*Little People of the Hills*
Colum.....*Children of Odin*
Djurklou.....*Fairy Tales from the Swedish*
Lagerlof.....*Further Adventures of Nils*
Lagerlof.....*Wonderful Adventures of Nils*
Zwilgmeyer.....*Johnny Blossom*

RUSSIA

Haskell.....*Katrinka*
Houghton.....*Russian Grandmother's Wonder Tales*

POLAND

Borski.....*Jolly Tailor*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Fillmore.....*Czechoslovak Fairy Tales*

HUNGARY

Tornia de Kover.....*Hungary*

Traveling By Way of Books

By Eva Leslie

Principal of the Department of Work with Children, Los Angeles Public Library

Sky, be my depth,
Wind, be my width and my height,
World, my heart's span,
Loneliness, wings for my flight

MANY people are unmindful of the fact that the majority of children are unconsciously striving to escape from the benevolent tyranny of their elders, as Christopher Morley has so cleverly brought out in *Thunder on the Left.* Children are not only eager to break through the immediate restrictions of their environment but are impatient to sweep over the confining boundaries of childhood itself and to grasp all of life at once. Fulfillment of this desire is possible only through books. Books are the ideal medium through which they may thrill over records of actual achievement, participate in daring exploits of imaginary heroes, wing through the world of fantasy, or penetrate the sense of loneliness which really underlies their hunger for escape from restraint. In the Los Angeles Public Library we have tried to meet these natural instincts of children by providing an opportunity for vicarious adventure in traveling, through books, and by giving them the privilege of planning their own itineraries, journeying alone or in groups.

Because summer is the season when the majority of people travel, BOOK TOURS were planned as a vacation activity, and inasmuch as all tourists must have passports, all BOOK TRAVELERS were required to use LIBRARY PASSPORTS. These were as nearly as possible counterparts of those officially used by actual travelers. They were printed upon sheets of heavy yellow paper measuring eleven by eight and one-half inches. The sheet was first folded from top to bottom, then refolded from side to side in the form of a booklet. On the outside fold of the passport appeared a line-drawing of a book superimposed upon a map of the western hemisphere, inclosed in a circle, with the words LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY—BOOK TOUR. Under the cut appeared the caption,

PASSPORT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(Space for branch name)

SEE THE WORLD THROUGH BOOKS

Inside the second fold or the width of the passport, a detailed description of the traveler was transcribed. One-half of the fold was headed,

UPON COMPLETION OF THE BOOK TOUR PASSPORT WILL BE PRESENTED TO SIGNEE

and below,

NOTICE

THE TRAVELER SHOULD SIGN BELOW AS DIRECTED

Here the child's name, school, grade and library address were inscribed. On the opposite fold appeared, "Description of Traveler." Then followed height in feet and inches, color of hair and eyes, and place and date of birth. At the bottom of the fold a space was left for a photograph of the traveler. The library gained interesting and sometimes surprising data from the "place of birth." The children were much impressed by the opportunity to have their pictures attached to the important document. When they had no photograph we suggested that a picture from a magazine be substituted or that they draw one. The effect and likeness were quite as good as the majority of those on official passports.

The first fold or the length of the passport was headed,

IMPORTANT

This passport is valid until———————— 19——. It is good for travel in all countries, but it is not subject to extension. Lines were ruled upon which the names of books read were entered, the first ten of which were numbered, as only ten books were required. The passport became the property of the traveler upon the completion of his tour. Under the headings "Country," "Route" and "Visa" were listed the country visited, the title of the book chosen, with the children's librarian's signature as a visa. The children were thoroughly impressed because of the realistic manner in which the plan was carried through. One little girl brought her grandmother's passport to the library for comparison with the book passports. Four words new to the children were used in connection with the activity, viz: "valid," "signee," "visa" and "itinerary" and aroused no little comment, everyone using them upon all possible occasions.

Great excitement reigned during the planning of routes and book itineraries. Steamship routes, atlases, Baedekers and all travel guides

IMPORTANT

This passport is valid until _____ 19____

It is good for travel in all countries, but it is not subject to extension.

COUNTRY	ROUTE	VISA
1.		
2.		

Upon completion of the Book Tour passport will be presented to Signee.

Description of Traveler

Height ____ ____ Ft. ____ ____ In.

Hair ____

Eyes ____

Place of Birth ____

Date ____

NOTICE

The traveler should sign below as directed.

Name _____ Signature of Traveler

School _____

Grade _____

Library Address _____

LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY BOOK TOUR

PASSPORT

United States of America

See the World Through Books

TOURING EUROPE

Through

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY
Department of Work With Children

"Books are safe, adventure enough."

SPAIN

TALES OF ENCHANTMENT FROM SPAIN *by Eells.*
Fairy tales with strange Spanish settings.

IN SUNNY SPAIN WITH PILARICA AND RAFAEL, *by Bates.*
Reading this, we share the life of a real Spanish family.

DON QUIXOTE OF THE MANCHA, *by Cervantes Saavedra; retold by Judge Parry.*
Strange and amusing misadventures of a knight-errant who tilted at windmills.

STORY OF THE CID, *by Wilson.*
Dangerous exploits of the valiant Cid Campeador.

TALES FROM THE ALHAMBRA, *by Irving.*
Legends woven around a beautiful Moorish palace in Spain.

ITALY

ITALIAN PEEPSHOW, *by Parsons.*
Fairy tales full of the colors of old Italy.

NIMBLE-LEGS, *by Capesane.*
He carried messages for the great Italian, General Garibaldi.

obtainable were consulted with much interest. Means of travel were optional, airways being most popular. In our attempt to make everything connected with the activity realistic, no impossibly long flights were permitted. The children entered into the spirit of the idea with unaffected enthusiasm. Through the use of various types of pictorial maps, displayed in the branch children's rooms, the voyagers were able to visualize their trips.

A conscious effort was made to eliminate prosaic book reports by requesting the travelers to tell where they had been, what they had seen, and whom they had met, instead of relating the plot of the story. This afforded the children's librarians a splendid opportunity to emphasize, informally, racial traits and national customs of the peoples visited. One enterprising child made a very attractive scrap-book in which she pasted pictures of racial types she had met during her trip around the world. She called it "Friends I Have Made Through My Book Travels."

Some of the travelers proved to be veritable Cook's tourists and flitted from one country to another with great rapidity, but more chose to stop over in a place for two or three books—while a few remained for ten books. The greatest freedom of choice was given. The informality of this activity was so disarming that the children were off their guard and, as a consequence, were unusually frank in discussing their impressions of the peoples about whom they had read. This frankness was of great value to the children's librarian because it gave her a new approach to their interests. In describing his visit to Japan, one boy expressed great satisfaction over the fact that the Japanese hold one another in such high esteem, particularly approving of the deference little sisters have for their brothers, always addressing them as "Honorable Brother." He emphatically proclaimed his intention of seeing to it that his own little sisters read all of the books about Japan.

For the most part the children were introduced to a country through fiction or folklore; legends, history, and travel were suggested while their enthusiasm was still keenly alive. However, we were guided by the manifest desires of the travelers themselves, thus avoiding any semblance of insistence, the one idea being to extend their reading horizons and to provide them with a background of understanding for their world neighbors. In one branch library the travelers held a party at the end of their vacation, many attending in costume, at which they exchanged their experiences of the summer. It transpired that practically every part of the world had been visited through books by the various members of the group.

Splendid translations of foreign books, stories with settings in other countries, carefully selected collections of folklore and legends, all tend to impress the children with a sense of kinship with other peoples. Naturally, this should help them to attain the tolerance that is so necessary to universal understanding and is so lacking in the world today. It certainly helps to bridge that tragic gap which too frequently exists between the foreign parent and his American child, because the parent is in a position to give a vivid background for the books read on the "Old Country," while the child becomes conscious of the contribution the "Old Country" has made to America. Some of the children gained a genuine pride in the country from which their parents had emigrated. The passport activity naturally leads to the seeking for further information about the world in general and, as a consequence, develops a sense of proportion toward the world as a whole.

The reactions of the children to this plan were interesting because they developed into group activities that have continued for a surprising length of time. For instance, Passport reading led to the organization of an International Relations Club which still meets at regular intervals in the children's room of a branch library. At first the meetings were extremely informal. Routes of travel were marked and countries were colored on a wall map and pictures, pottery, embroideries, in fact, anything that would contribute to the background of the country were used. Later the meetings became more formal with definite programs planned. Book discussion meetings alternated with talks given by natives of the particular "country of the month." At the end of two years the club is still active, the latest development being cooperation with a dramatic group on the neighboring playground, which provides a program characteristic of the country visited on the days the guest speaker is present. Living as we do on the Pacific Coast, emphasis is laid on our near neighbors, the oriental countries. A marked change in the type of questions the members ask the speaker is observable. Ignorance and prejudice have slowly been replaced by a friendly interest and understanding.

The Passport plan can be successful only when the imagination of the children is stirred. Its strength rests upon its informality, the occasion afforded the children's librarian for a closer personal contact with individual children, and the opportunity to develop group activities, also to follow up with suggestions for more intensive reading along special lines.

THE TREASURE CHEST

"The Treasure Chest" was a camp library at Camp Wasibo, Santa Cruz Mountains, where the San Francisco Camp Fire Girls had their summer camp. The books sent to this camp were furnished by the San Francisco Public Library, and were selected under the supervision of a member of the staff interested in the Camp Fire Girls movement.

Special Collections for Summer Camps

By Grace N. Davendorf

Schenectady Public Library, N. Y.

As the summer vacation season approaches, it is always interesting to the public library worker to note the variety of books which are loaned for vacation periods. To most people the summer vacation is a time for relaxation, and there comes the desire to do something different, entirely and absolutely different, from the daily routine to which one has been accustomed during the year. But in spite of the fact that books and reading are very much a part of our everyday life, when the vacation time comes there is scarcely a person who will pack his trunk for a season of camping, a few weeks at a summer resort, or even an extended trip of sightseeing, without stowing away in his baggage a book or two. Perhaps the books may be placed in the very bottom of the trunk, to be read at some far distant rainy day, but, nevertheless, the desire for the companionship of books is so vital that scarcely a person will go on even a short holiday without taking at least one or two books along.

To many people this vacation period means an opportunity to "catch up" at least a little in the reading of numerous books which they have heard about or seen during the year just past, but have not found the time to read. To some people the lightest and most frivolous kind of fiction means relaxation and delight, while to many others who have had little time for serious reading during the winter months, the classics, history, travel, biography, literature or science, mean a real recreation and pleasure. The public library exists to serve not only these two types of vacationists, but all other readers as well.

Some libraries loan books at vacation time for a certain period of time, usually longer than the regular custom. The Schenectady Public Library loans books for vacation use for a period of four weeks, with the privilege of another four weeks' renewal. This is of distinct advantage to the people who are to be in camp, or on trips, for a number of weeks at a time and who could not easily have access to a library for their reading material. The public library does not in any way attempt to advise its patrons what to read, or to give courses in reading, as the library is in no sense a school, but the true librarian is always ready and willing to give helpful suggestions on any particular subject that a person desires. The books are on the shelves and each person may do his or her own choosing. The book lists which the Schenectady Public Library has printed are of real assistance to the person choosing books for the summer vacation.

This library has, for several years past, made a practice of sending cases of books to the summer camps of the various organizations of its locality. Some of the camps to which books are sent are: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Red Cross, Children's Home and the General Electric Women's Camp at Lake George. While a few of these organizations have sent suggested lists of the books they desired for their summer camps, it has generally been the practice of most of them to allow the library to select the books. It really seems the wisest plan to allow the library assistants to make the choice, with perhaps some suggestions from the leaders of the organizations who have the camp work in charge, for the librarian knows not only the resources of the library, but also the types of books which are best suited and will appeal most strongly to the different groups of young people who will be at these summer camps.

Approximately fifty books have been sent to each camp, with the privilege of keeping them for the entire summer season. If other books have been desired after the case has been sent, those books have also been sent on to the camp requesting them. As many of the camps are especially for young people, books are chosen which will be of the most benefit, instruction and interest to the youthful mind. Among some of the non-fiction books which have proved very popular at nearly all of the camps, are the books on wild flowers, trees, birds and any other natural history works which are not too technical. At the Scout camps the various scout books are always in demand, as well as any books on outdoor sports and games, such as hiking, swimming, tennis, canoeing, yachting, sportsmanship, etc. The aviation books, too, have been proving very popular in these camps. Of course no collection of books for summer reading would be complete without fiction, and in selecting this the widest possible choice is given to suit the many and varied tastes of the different readers.

The library has had strong wooden cases constructed especially for the purpose of sending books to the various summer camps. Each case holds approximately fifty books and is provided with a lock and key. A typewritten list

Here comes the Library! General Electric Women's Camp on Lake George

of the books sent is fastened to the inside cover of the case and a duplicate list is kept at the library. This secures a check on the books for both the camp director and the library. For the benefit of other libraries, it might be well to state that very few books have ever been lost and the books are nearly always returned in good condition.

Letters, as well as personal expressions of appreciation for the books loaned, have been received each year from the various camp directors and leaders of the organizations sponsoring the camps. When the practice was first instituted books were loaned to a very few camps, but each year new ones have sent in requests for books so that now there are eight or nine camps to which these so-called "traveling libraries" are sent. Last year, for the first time, the General Electric Women's Camp sent in a request for books, to be sent to their camp at French Point, Lake George. Thus, each year some new camp is added to the list of those who have already from year to year taken advantage of the resources of the library.

In sending books to various camps we feel there is a real service. It not only brings the young people in touch with good books during the summer season, but often helps them in the forming of ideals and life habits, for the companionship of good books is much like the companionship of good friends. Then, too, it brings them in touch with the public library itself, through its books and this may open up to the minds of the young people as never before the value and use to be derived from the library and its vast store of intellectual resources. Of course these summer camps are usually situated too far from a town or city for the young people to go to a library for reading, and so why not have the books go directly from the library to them?

After all, it seems as if the real motto of a public library should be "Service to All," and what can be a better way of serving than to supply good, wholesome reading material, free of cost, to these young campers who will enjoy the companionship of good books not only on rainy days, but on the sunshiny days as well, and who knows how far-reaching the influence of a good book may be!

The Organization and Administration of Libraries in Practice Schools

By Elsie Howard Pine

Assistant Professor of Library Science, State Teachers College, Emporia, Kansas

In *Books as Windows* May Lamberton Becker tells of a German professor who declared that if his countrymen should be confronted with two doors, one inscribed "This way to heaven" and the other "This way to a lecture about heaven," the crowd to a man would surge through the second entrance. She also tells of a boy who approached the reference librarian in search of books to be used in the preparation of his daily theme. This proved upon investigation to be, "What I Saw on My Way to School This Morning." Since last September I have been upon a more or less diligent search for information to be found in books and periodicals upon the subject of "The Organization and Adiministration of Libraries in Practice Schools." Not only have I spent much of my own time in the search, but have engaged the interest and enlisted the services of other members of the library staff and of the students in the library science classes. Perhaps Mrs. Becker's two stories "had perched in the rafters of my mind and flapped a warning at me," for when I began the actual writing of the paper it came to me with great forcefulness that my chief *raison d'être* in the Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia during the past eight years has been for the organization and administration of a library in a practice school, and I had been pursuing a course not unlike the boy who was searching in a book to find what he saw on his way to school. Emerson held that we feed our wits to entertain them. And so we hide behind the doubtful authority of quotations and the shibboleths of questionable statistics instead of telling honestly and faithfully what we have learned through experience. Like Kipling's poor man Tomlinson

"This I have read in a book," we say, "and that was told to me
And this I have thought that another man thought of a Prince in Muscovy."

Remembering the cruel fate of that gentleman, I am determined to forego the things I have heard and seen and thought, and to confine this paper to what we "ha' done."

Libraries in practice schools, like the teachers and pupils of those schools, are in most essentials the same as in any other schools. It is only in a few particulars that their function is peculiar and their services unique.

Elementary School Libraries

Since the high school library is my particular interest and my terminal facilities on that line weak, we shall consider the elementary school library first. Some interesting facts upon this type of library were obtained as incidental information from a questionnaire upon Student Help sent by Mr. C. P. Baber to representative State Teachers Colleges in all parts of the country. Of the thirty-one replies received only sixteen reported provision for book service to the practice schools which would even approximate the standards suggested in the A. L. A. pamphlet of 1925 on the planning of the school library. We shall check the conditions existing in these sixteen schools against the standards.

Location

"What should be the location of the school library?" "Near to or adjoining the study hall and in a part of the building that is quiet and easily accessible." Five of these schools, including our own, house the collection in the college library building. So far as one is able to interpret the statistics, all of the five make provision for study hall or classroom collections to be sent to the training school. The disadvantages of this plan of housing seem to many of us who have observed its operation over a period of years to outweigh its advantages. In the first place the atmosphere of a college library is not one friendly to children. Even before they enter the building they often meet a rebuff in a door so heavy that it will scarcely yield to little bodies, or a knob or latch so high and fast that it is hardly turned by chubby hands. If the library is to function as the heart of the school it must be in the body of the school. The librarian whose headquarters are half-way across the campus from the school cannot keep her finger upon its pulse. She will always be in some measure a stranger and an outsider both to teachers and pupils.

The advantages of the location of the school library in the main building are the increased number of hours which are afforded to supervising teachers and practice students for the use of the collection; the closer connection with the library as a department and the consequent improvement in technical processes; and the advantage to the school librarian in association with persons of her own kind. The director of

libraries appreciates the unity and solidarity which it gives to his staff. The location of the practice library in the college library building acquaints the student with a school library from the first day of his enrollment straight through the two or four years of his training as against the semester or year of his practice teaching when the library is situated in the training school. He has become so much accustomed to the school library that when he goes out to the towns and villages to teach he will look upon it as a necessity hard to forego.

Seven schools in the survey reported quarters for the elementary school library in the training school building. Detroit Teachers College furnishes an example of a complete separation of the school libraries from the main library. Quoting their answer, "Practice schools have their own libraries and librarians." Columbia Teachers College and the University of Chicago are other examples of this form of administration. From a somewhat limited knowledge of the functioning of the libraries in these schools one would conclude that the plan tends to magnify the value of the library as a teaching agency and to enhance its usefulness to the children of the practice schools.

Other methods of administration in vogue are the room deposits or classroom collections; a combination of the elementary school libraries with the junior and senior high school libraries; and a model library in the education building. It will be seen that the burden of practice, as well as the weight of authority, rests with the location of the elementary school library in the training school rather than in the college library.

Space, Shelving, and Equipment

No data are available as to actual situations upon these points. The standard specifications are well known to this group. As a matter of policy, if not of necessity, it is well to keep the equipment down to essentials in order that the student-teacher may see that the school library does not need to be an expensive luxury.

Hours

The hours of service per week in these libraries ranged from fifteen hours per week to seventy-seven and a half in winter and eighty-five and a half in summer. Libraries located in the main library building averaged more hours per week than those in practice schools. We have no way of interpreting these figures to show whether they indicate an increase in service or merely a loss in time.

Books

No ideal number of books is named in the standards. Teachers College at Greeley, Col., reports 5,500 volumes. Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia has 5,000. This represents six to eight times as many books as will be found in the school in which the student-teacher is preparing to teach. A course in Children's Literature, which will serve as a guide to the best in the collection, is of the greatest possible value. This is especially helpful for the student who comes from elementary and high schools which have not given him library opportunities.

The Librarian

At the present stage of school library development that which is possible is so foreign to that which is ideal or even desirable that it seems unnecessary to elaborate upon it. The Board of Education for Librarianship has said that if the entire output of the library schools were thrown into school libraries alone, it would supply only seven per cent of the need. The writer knows one State in which one would be hard-put to place seven trained librarians in school libraries in one year, to say nothing of seven per cent of the library school graduates. The *need* exists, it is true, but the *demand* is another story. Even libraries in practice schools which serve as examples of good library policy, are seldom fortunate enough to have a full-time librarian in charge, who has had training and experience in both teaching and librarianship. College presidents and directors of libraries, who of all people should know better, are prone to regard the school libraries as a part of the administration which can be attended to at odd moments by a staff member whose time is already crowded, much as a housewife disposes of her fancy-work. The school principal or superintendent who does not entertain that notion is as rare as the dodo. It is the privilege of the librarian in the practice school to change all that. The change will not come as speedily as persons upon central committees think that it should, but it will come. The supervising teachers, not slow to see the help which an efficient librarian and a well-organized library is to them, pass the idea on to the practice teachers, who in turn carry it into the towns and villages, and the time will come when the school librarian and the library will be considered as necessary a part of the school organization and equipment as the playground supervisor and the slippery slide.

Service

But, you are asking, what of the library and its relation to the pupils of the practice schools? I once heard Hendrik Van Loon refer to these children as the little "observed of all observers." Up to this point in the paper their library

seems to hold a similar position. It is now time to consider it from the standpoint of the children. To them all the things which we have written are unimportant, even unknown. The library is simply their first aid and last resort. It is not a problem, but a place to go to find out about anything which a boy or girl would know —"shoes, ships, sealing-wax, cabbages, and kings." The boys in the stamp club learn the history, identity and value of the stamps in their collections, the little girls in sewing discover that the thimble was originally worn on the thumb, and was called a thumb-bell; the book club find that the *Trumpeter of Krakow* is a thriller; the nature study group read of the "cat who walks in the wet woods waving his wild tail" and of all the other "strange tenants of plants and trees." The meaning of Armistice Day is discovered and the implications of the peace and good-will proclaimed by the Christmas carols become something real and concrete. In short, these daughters of Eve and sons of Adam find themselves at home in their world through books suited to their reading ability and upon the level of their interests—books which inspire and direct constructive thinking; bring to them both detailed study of sections, industries and interests of various kinds, and passing glimpses of them; and which acquaint them with life and labor in the various parts of the world. In other books they find close friends, some not unlike the ones they know in real life, others who have strange adventures, some who lived in other lands and other ages and others who never have existed at all except in the realms of the imagination.[1]

Not many weeks ago it was my good fortune to hear Bertrand Russell and Will Durant debate the question, "Is modern education a failure?" Russell's brilliant arraignment of the modern system began with a definition and limitation of the terms *education* and *schools*. For the purposes of the debate education was defined as "that which is done to young people in schools" and the term *schools* was limited to elementary schools. Mr. Russell said that Aristotle's definition of a man who naturally loves knowledge was explained by the fact that Aristotle lived in the days before there was education, and asserted that not one per cent of young people leaving school today love knowledge for its own sake. As a reason for this situation he gave the method of teaching in the modern school which, he thinks, leaves the pupil with the impression that there are only two kinds of knowledge, that which the teacher wishes him to possess, which is always dull, and the kind which he wishes to possess, which is always wicked. The first sort is not wanted because it is dull, and the other sort is not wanted because it seems to get you into trouble. One was in grave danger of being convinced that education is a failure by the sheer brilliance of Mr. Russell's dialectic. But as he spoke there came to my mind a familiar picture of a roomful of busy, happy, eager children, bent upon finding the very knowledge which they wished to possess without fear of getting into trouble and I thought that Mr. Russell might see in any going school library some of the means of the fostering of the intelligence, self-reliance and cooperation which he believes are the true objectives of education.

[1] Green. *Reading for Fun.* Badger. c 1925.

The High School Library

The twelve high school libraries reported in Mr. Baber's survey were all housed in the training schools. So far as I was able to interpret the data, all of them combined the collections for the junior and senior high schools.

Standards

Few of us have attained in practice, or conceived in imagination, a set of standards which surpasses the C. C. Certain Report. It contains everything that is essential, and is at the same time upon the level of reasonable accomplishment.

Book Selection

Much that I shall say under this head will be rejected as what a scientific friend of mine scorns as p.o. (personal opinion). In the first place, although I subscribe to a book-of-the-month plan of reading, contribute to, and even compile "basic" and "approved" lists of books, I do not believe in them. Though I submit to the number of calories I must eat at a meal, and to the proportion of vitamines *A, B, C* and *D* which that meal must contain; the temperature at which I must keep my house; and the number of inches my skirts must clear the floor; though I accept a standard for the height of my kitchen sink, the length of my sheets and the width of my bed, I keep at my bed's head, the books clad in black or red, which I choose. Experience leads me to believe that a librarian should have something of the same freedom in selecting the collection for the school library. She knows her clientèle and should know books, and it is her business to make the two agree. It is well enough to be guided by the *Standard Catalog for High School Libraries* or any other standard lists, but deadly to be driven by them! Do the children of University High in Chicago have the same needs as the children of the Dutch Mennonites in Hillsboro, Kansas? I doubt it. Authors must live, it is true, but there are many times when the book-lister rings the bell that "I will not stir,

though the meeting-house burn down." We do not need everything, even of that which is best. It is a negative blessing, perhaps, but the fact that I grew up with a limited number of books has enabled me to extract a vast amount of information from the dictionary and to find much beauty and wisdom which relates practically and directly to everyday affairs in Shakespeare and the King James version of the *Bible*.

Truth may be relative, but the quest for it is eternal. Just now it is the fashion to seek for it by means of the test-tube, the telescope, the microscope, the dissecting knife, the x-ray, the crucible, the stethoscope, the retort and blowpipe, the guinea-pig, the intelligence test and the questionnaire. We are learning not to speak of the mind as the seat of intelligence, the soul as the center of the moral nature, and a state of consciousness as "one of the fundamental phenomena of at least animal life" because, forsooth, there is none such. Nevertheless, all undismayed, we garner the beauty, the wisdom, the rejoicing, the suffering, the achievements and the failures of the ages within the four walls of our library, and, strange to relate, "functioning organisms" conditioned to such an environment manifest reactions in their ductless glands and forms of behavior are built into the pattern of their nervous systems which result in "types of individuals" which are not unlike those whom we have ignorantly supposed were personalities whose consciousness was awakened, their minds inspired, their spirits freed, and their souls saved through the guidance of wise teachers and great books.

Taking Stock in the Library Business

By Arthur E. Bostwick
Librarian, St. Louis Public Library, Mo.

The American Public Library has now been offering the kind of service peculiar to it for about half a century. I believe that few of us realize how peculiar this service is, and how unusual it is for libraries to offer it. Every civilized country, of course, has its libraries. They resemble each other in owning and preserving collections of books, but in other respects they often differ widely. For the first time in history there is now an international library organization. It held its first meeting in Rome last summer and is to meet again in Stockholm next year. To these meetings all the world's national library associations send delegates. It was my privilege to serve as one of the American delegates to the first meeting. One difficult question that came up was, What organizations are competent to send delegates? That question does not arise with us, for although we have more than one national body of librarians, everyone agrees that the American Library Association is our generally representative body. But in some countries there are more than one such body. The older, and so-called, scholarly libraries may have one and the newer, more popular bodies, corresponding roughly with the popular sections of our public libraries, may have another. In most of the Latin countries, where the library as an agent of popular education is almost wholly unknown, the question does not arise, any more than it does here, for the only recognized libraries are the scholarly ones. It is in the Teutonic countries, including the British, that it comes up especially, and in those countries it has been answered by giving the right of representation to the older bodies. Even here, where the library is everywhere recognized as an instrument of popular education, only two of the fourteen official delegates were public librarians.

It so comes about that the international body representing the library profession has come to represent almost entirely the scholarly part of it, which practically means that part interested in gathering and preserving old books and manuscripts, especially those in the "humanities"—those subjects that interested scholars before the advent of the "modern" world; and in facilitating the study of these by students. Of course, the thousands of industrial and scientific subjects that interest the modern world have little place in such a library, and the same may be said of modern educational subjects, of simplifications for the inexpert reader and of the whole body of juvenile literature.

I had the pleasure of a call, when in Rome, on one of the foremost medieval scholars in the Roman church—Cardinal Ehrle, who is engaged in studies for a comprehensive history of medieval philosophy. He told me that for his purposes the valuable part of a library consisted solely of its manuscripts. The work of the medieval philosophers was rarely printed, and then not the best of it. There are 100,000

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manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, 70,000 in Vatican library and so on. The printed books might all be destroyed for any effect that they would have on his work. Not one of our thousands of libraries in the United States would be of the slightest use to him.

We need not depreciate the great value of studies such as this, nor the necessity of great collections of source material to support them. But when we realize that the great body of foreign librarians are of this type, that they have never heard of the kind of library work that we are doing in this country and having heard of it are not in the slightest degree interested in it, it is time, I think, to consider soberly whether, after all, what we are doing is important, and, if so, what we can do to secure its recognition throughout the world as important.

We have been busy in securing such recognition in our own country, and our success has been noteworthy. That it has not been universal is shown by vast stretches of country where the public library is feebly recognized or nowhere present. The furtherance of our work in our country, as well as its recognition and imitation abroad, both invite the kind of stock-taking that I have just suggested. In the first place, then, what have we been trying to do, and, in the second place, how far, if at all, have we succeeded?

The first question is complicated by the fact that we have not all been trying to do the same thing, owing to the other fact that we have been—and, to some extent, still are—in different stages of progress from the old to the new library idea. Stated somewhat baldly, the oldest idea was simply that of the preservation of valuable records. The newest is that of the cultivation and maintenance of a standard of popular intelligence—in other words, a purely educational goal, including in education what is usually termed recreation. The steps from the earliest to the latest of these ideas are many, but we may easily recognize certain well-marked stages. In general, there has been change from a stress laid on the mere preservation of material, to that laid on its use, both in quantity and quality.

Preservation was naturally stressed in the period where duplication was difficult and unusual, being effected wholly by hand work. It must still be stressed in the case of all such material as is unique, or nearly so—old, out-of-print books and original manuscripts. In the case of material intended for wide popular use, use, rather than preservation, must be the object. Such material we may compare to carbon in the form of coal, where use necessarily implies destruction. The earlier, unique material, on the other hand, is like carbon in the form of the diamond where use implies preservation, and destruction is to be avoided at all hazards. A stock of this material is of the nature of permanent plant, while the other rather resembles annual supplies, such as fuel, stationery, illuminants, etc. These we expect to be destroyed and renewed, as an incident of their proper use.

In a large, modern library both kinds of material are to be found, of course. In a small one there is little of the former, although it is rarely absent.

The stages of recent library progress have all been movements toward making the second kind of material and its use more effective. To this end the arrangement of library buildings and methods of book-storage have been changed. Library service and its distributive units have been spread over the whole community; instead of being concentrated in one spot. There has been cooperation with other educative effort—especially with the schools. Special attention has been given to children. The books have been made accessible to all, involving radical changes in library construction and arrangement; and users have been allowed and encouraged to take them home for use there. In fact, these two last things—the open shelf and home use, may be termed the cornerstones of the American public library.

I think, however, that we can say broadly that the public libraries of America, loyally supported, and in many cases urged on by their constituencies, have been all working toward greater use of books by our people in general, and to this end have not only urged them to become readers, but have successfully presented the claims of the library to the financial support of the public. Under these circumstances it would seem unnecessary to inquire whether what the library has been doing is worthwhile. That proposition may be opposed just as we hear it sometimes asserted that education in general, or religion, or family life as we know it, is not worth while and should be superseded by something else. All these things are being slowly modified in the course of time, but few of us question the desirability of their continuance, and the public library has gone far toward establishing itself on the same plane.

Possibly we may enumerate as follows the principal things to be found in the American Public Library, introduced within the past half century and not generally found in libraries elsewhere:

1. The open shelf.
2. Home use of books.
3. Treatment of replaceable material as temporary.

4. Regarding the reader as well as the book as a library unit.
5. Keeping books in physical condition for hard usage.
6. Expansion of service, intensive and extensive.
7. Community use of branch buildings for various purposes.
8. Modernization of catalogs, lists and printed bulletins.
9. The cutting of red tape; increase of accessibility.
10. Service to groups.
11. Purchase of books with reference to community wants and needs, without undue delay.
12. Well-considered publicity.
13. Special aid to business and industry.
14. Special training for workers.
15. Their organization for mutual information and aid.
16. Adult education: the "Readers' Adviser."
17. Operation and support as a public body.

I am sure that this does not cover the ground by any means, but it may be enough for our present purposes.

If there is any one thing that runs through this list it is freedom—the absence of hampering restriction. It should be noted that there have been of late signs of a reaction against all kinds of freedom in this country. Freedom implies some degree of intelligence; it always involves waste. It cannot be granted before an age when reasonable choice is possible. And all through life there is always some one who feels that he is divinely appointed to instruct and restrain, and that progress with these limitations would go further and in a better direction than otherwise. Hence we have objectors to the elective subjects in colleges, because students choose wildly or for improper motives; hence, even when in the library there is foolish reading, it shows, say some, the necessity for restraint and guidance. While not denying a modicum of reason in such ideas, I believe that on the whole they are mistaken. Progress everywhere in nature is accompanied by waste—or what appears to our limited intelligence as waste. A fish produces millions of eggs; a plant hundreds of seeds, that a very few may come to maturity. Every great inventor could show a thousand impractical ideas to the one fruitful one that has benefited the world. Burbank selected what he wanted from a thousand variant plants, and then burned up the rest. You may call this waste, if you will; but it is nature's way of going ahead. Let us keep our freedom of variation, for it is only amid a thousand maladjustments and failures that the perfect specimen comes to light.

If we consider where we should stand at this moment without any of these seventeen things, all of which have been introduced in the past half-century, we must conclude, I think, that without them the library as we know it would be non-existent. This is precisely where the Latin countries of Europe and, to a lesser extent, many of the others stand today.

One class of countries deserves special attention. It is composed of those now living under dictatorships, actual or virtual—a curious product of a war supposed to "make the world safe for democracy." The chief countries in this class are Russia, a Slavic nation, and two Latin countries, Italy and Spain. Russia has gone wholesale into the library business, avowedly taking the United States as her model. Operating from a center with despotic power, she has been able to do what we have not yet accomplished—cover her territory with small public libraries—a sort of nation-wide "county library system." These libraries, however, though their technique is American, are as different as possible from ours in purpose, being propagandist pure and simple. The black-list issued as a guide to purchase contains everything that approves or even acknowledges the existence of a capitalistic system. The same thing, I understand, is done in the elementary schools, so that one may now grow to young manhood in Russia without knowing that there is any economic system in the world but Communism. In the universities there is more latitude, both in books and in instruction. Propaganda of this kind often defeats itself, of course, but one cannot recommend it for this reason.

The Latin dictatorships of Italy and Spain do not have to be so careful, of course, owing to the relative absence of popular libraries, but it is doubtful whether the distribution of anything calculated to throw doubt on the goodness or ability of the dictator would be tolerated, as is shown by the total suppression, for instance, of all the opposition press in Italy and, in fact, by the content of the small popular book-collections now springing up in that country.

In this country, despite our professions, our skirts are not altogether clean in this matter. There are certain subjects in which instruction in our schools and colleges is still one-sided. By this I do not mean that the other side is openly opposed; it is rather ignored—a plan at once more effective and more objectionable. Examples of such subjects are American history, certain parts of economics and some phases of religious controversy.

It is the boast of our libraries, justified, I believe, by the facts, that they are freer from one-sidedness than any other institution in the world. With almost no exceptions, one may go to a large public library and find books on any side of any controverted question. We are trying to furnish information; and information about the ideas and theories of men

is as important as any that we can give. We are properly leaving it to others to say whether or no these ideas are correct. In other words, the public library is not taking sides. Not that efforts have not been made, and are still being made, to prevail upon it or compel it to do so. Some States have made it illegal to give information in State-supported schools about what most scientific men believe regarding the development of life on the earth. Whether this information is excluded from publicly-supported libraries, I do not know. I think not; but this may be the next step; and it would definitely align the libraries of these States with those of Russia.

During the late war some well-meaning patriots attempted to have books in the German language removed from public libraries. My reply to a committee that made this request of me was that we had been twice at war with England, but that I knew of no attempt at either time to remove books in the English language from libraries. Violent partisans of one thing or another occasionally object to the inclusion of books that oppose their ideas. But despite such episodes as these, I believe we may still claim for the American public library that it is, on the whole, more nearly non-partisan than any other institution on the planet. In so being it is in accord with the Anglo-Saxon theory of justice, which gives both sides a chance to be heard and then decides. Our libraries thus place the reader in a judicial position.

The most remarkable thing about the public library movement in the United States has been the almost complete absence of allusion to it in contemporary literature. I often select from the truck-load of new books that come to my desk almost daily a dozen or two that I know ought to mention the public library and its work. They are practically unanimous in saying nothing about it, although in some cases this seems like a difficult feat. I often have difficulty in realizing that some ill-disposed censor has not blue-penciled all allusion to our work before the books have been put into print!

What can be the reason for this curious neglect? It certainly does not reflect popular feeling. The average American objects in no way to the incomes that we receive from the public funds. He expects to find a public library in any town that he visits, just as he expects to find a school and a church. He complains if it is not properly run or adequately supported. None of this feeling is reflected in our literature, although it is full of the church and the school. These institutions, however, did not obtain notice by asking for it, or by obtruding themselves in any way; and we may be sure that the way for the public library to be recognized in our literature is not to ask or to labor for recognition, at least by any direct method.

I am familiar with one explanation that will be offered for this lack of recognition. It is that libraries do not advertise enough, or do not do it well enough. I would be the last to depreciate the value of publicity; but it is not a cure for all economic ailments. It is a curious thing that we are depending for our estimates of the efficacy of all sorts of things upon the advice of those whose business it is to purvey those things and whose interest is to prove how valuable they are. Thus we let the doctors tell us of the value of medical science; the lawyers assure us that without their aid we should suffer untold evils; the clergy insist that we depend on their expositions of the Gospel; and the bakers tell us that if we would only eat more bread we should all be healthier. They may all be right, of course. But ought we not to know how the consumers of all these products feel about it? Unfortunately they are all too modest, or lack sufficient organization, to make themselves heard. We should be a little skeptical, I think, about the claims of the ad-men. There is one thing that they never tell us—the fact that goods of the very highest class are never advertised at all—they do not need to be. They are necessarily few in number, and those who know them and can pay for them buy them all. Publicity would be superfluous. Publicity is for the mass-produced articles, the quantity of which is unlimited. It often, in fact, runs even beyond the demand, and intensive publicity is then necessary to take up the slack.

Now the mass-produced articles in the library are chiefly works of fiction. They come out in editions of hundreds of thousands where books, we will say, on quaternions, or quantum-theory, or the economic doctrines of Malthus sell only by hundreds. We can easily run up our fiction circulation—any of us—from the present 50 or 60 per cent up to 90, whereas we could not budge the others. We have no desire to do so. My point is that intensive publicity would be most effective where we do not care for the effect. I have great faith in publicity for certain things, and I try to use it intelligently. But I doubt whether it will help us much here. All that we can do is to go about our business, increasing the quantity and improving the quality of our service, trusting that ultimately it will so impress itself on the community that it will be recognized in what the community writes as well as in what it thinks and does.

Have we any right, however, to complain of lack of recognition abroad when we do not have it completely here at home? And is there any more reason why we should try to force such recognition from foreigners than from our own citizens?

I think we must conclude that there, as well as here, we must trust to the success of the work itself to compel recognition. We must lend our aid to introduce it where it is absent and to strengthen it where it has been begun. Especially in the new international organization, we should lend our influence to bring about the recognition of associations representing the newer and more popular kind of library work, and in sending delegates to represent our own libraries we should see to it that the public library should have adequate recognition.

I have said that no one has arisen to object to the large amounts of money spent on public libraries in our cities. It would, however, be interesting to know just how far this lack of opposition is due to ignorance. I find in my own city a very large amount of misinformation on the topic of the source of our income. Many think that the library is heavily endowed, Andrew Carnegie being generally given the credit. "Carnegie endowments" is a term widely used in connection with the Carnegie benefactions, which, of course, were not endowments at all, but outright gifts to be expended only for buildings and equipment. They were, it is true, given on condition that the recipient town should bind itself to support the library by an annual appropriation equal to a specified percentage of the gift, generally 10 per cent. Comparatively few towns have defaulted, and no attempt has been made, either by the Carnegie Corporation or the libraries concerned, to hold those to their agreement. It is very doubtful whether it could be legally enforced. But many persons still believe that Mr. Carnegie insisted on exercising some kind of control over the libraries, especially in the selection of books, and his offers were refused in several instances on this ground at a popular election, the most conspicuous instances being Albany, N. Y., and Richmond, Va.

It is interesting to note that the popular library movement has been most successful in America and Britain, which have been precisely the countries that have enjoyed the Carnegie gifts. Were the gifts a stimulant to the progress or merely an incident of it? I am inclined to think that there was a mutual influence. I should like to see what would happen in France or Italy if a Latin Carnegie should make a similar offer. The fact that none is made perhaps answers my question. In this country, service rendered by libraries to Carnegie in his boyhood suggested his later course to him. There must be some initial service of this kind in France or Italy before similar gifts can be made there. And the stimulation must be even more powerful, because gifts of this kind are not usual in the Latin countries, so that the flow, even if stimulated, must take place, as it were, uphill instead of downhill, as in the United States.

Let me hark back to the International Conference of June last for a moment. The delegates were assembled in their final session in one of the magnificent halls in the Palace of the Doges, in Venice. An American librarian, long at the head of an international library in Rome, said to me: "Come, I will show you something that may interest you." He led me downstairs to a corner of the great interior court, one of the world's triumphs of architecture, and there, in a cloistered nook, was a complete children's library—books, children and all—in charge of an intelligent and devoted woman librarian. Here was the germ of a service that may be of more value to Italy than all the thousands of ancient tomes and manuscripts in her great libraries. The great scholarly conference above, however, knew it not; there was no recognition of it as library work of any kind. I should not have known that it was there had not my attention been called to it.

It is by encouraging such beginnings as this, and by aiding them with the knowledge that we have gained here in the past fifty years, that we shall ultimately force from the great librarians of Europe the acknowledgment that the achievement of popular education is a worthy aim for the library.

Let me close with a quotation from a noteworthy woman, Catherine the Great of Russia, which I take from Gamaliel Bradford's interesting article on that famous ruler in a recent *Yale Review:*

"In an affair so great as that we have been speaking of, you must be profoundly penetrated with your object; you must will it passionately; you must then communicate your passion to others and act accordingly, without hesitating when your decision is once made, and you must preserve supreme calm in the midst of all agitation, never appearing disturbed or anxious about anything that may occur."

I am quoting this because it seems remarkable that we who are engaged in such a popular movement as that for free libraries should be able to derive counsel and aid from such a source as Catherine the Great—the very impersonation of absolutism.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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Editorial Forum

Books are the ideal medium by means of which children may break through the immediate restrictions of their environment, sweep over the confining boundaries of childhood itself, and participate in daring exploits of imaginary heroes. Because summer is the season when the majority of people travel, public libraries are trying to meet the natural instincts of children by providing an opportunity for vicarious adventure in traveling through books as will be seen from the variety of book tours, traveling around the world, and world cruises described in this number. These schemes for vacation reading, however, can be successful only when the imagination of the children is stirred and they are able to reach out into the limitless realms of the imagination and find a kinship with the children of the countries they read about.

It is the youngsters, to be sure, who have real vacations of months, for the elders have often to be content at best with their fortnight or month. But in that time, which should be spent for the most part out of doors or in travel, there is still time for reading and many will be glad to fill some hours at least with interesting and profitable books. Such time can be well spent in purposeful as well as recreational reading. Librarians will do well to keep track of the vacations of their grown-up clientèle, learn as much as possible of the tastes and desires of each and then place before their readers that one of the A. L. A. series of books with a purpose which will most likely tempt them to develop an avocation alongside the routine of their vocation. Thus a vacation may be well filled and not merely counted as idle or lost time, as the careless use of such opportunities may mean.

Copyright is again at the fore, and it is gratifying to note that the obstacle to the endorsement of the pending copyright bill by the A. L. A. has been removed through the acceptance by the publishers committee of the library point of view. In connection with the recent copyright hearing in Washington, Carl Cannon, as chairman of the A. L. A. committee, obtained from the representatives of the book publishers the concession of accepting the continuance of the present arrangement under which public libraries may import one copy in any one invoice of an English edition of a copyright book without formalities. There is to be a definition of public libraries as non-profit institutions, which will include college and reference libraries but exclude book clubs and other commercial institutions. The arrangement was made on both sides, subject to the approval of the respective associations, but it is to be hoped that the Executive Board will find no obstacle to the whole-hearted support of the pending copyright bill which the American Library Association has always desired to give but which had come to an impasse despite previous endeavors at satisfactory compromise.

Sympathy is universal and is naturally emphasized in our libraries for the unfortunate limitations of sight which prevent reading either with a purpose or just for relief from visual "shut-in" restriction. The blind are apt to make the best of it for, curiously, blindness seems to suggest cheerfulness in accepting the hard situation, while deafness has the opposite effect, though the deaf should be able to enjoy all the more the opportunities of reading even if they are not like Edison, thankful for the freedom from interruption by noise and surplus conversation. There have been iridescent dreams of mechanisms which would interpret the printed page to the blind, but most of the proposals give little basis for hope, and the raised letters, preferably in Braille, offer the one means of relief. Naturally, therefore, there is wide disposition to favor, despite present tendencies toward government economy, liberal appropriations by the Congress for books for the blind and it is expected that the bill fostered by Dr. Robert B. Irwin, executive director of the American Foundation for the Blind, will have a favorable report from the Committee on the Library and obtain favorable action from the Congress. Under the proposed bill as amended the Library of Congress will have added to its many functions that of providing for the printing and local distribution of such books to the extent of $100,000 a year, and there will be little criticism of this useful exhibition of national generosity.

Librarian Authors

Frederick C. Hicks, Professor of Law and Law Librarian at Yale University Law School, New Haven, Conn., was born at Auburn, N. Y. He received his degree of Ph.B. from Colgate University in 1898, LL.B. from Georgetown in 1901, A.M. from Brown in 1907, Litt.D. from Colgate in 1922 and A.M. (hon.) from Yale in 1928. As an undergraduate at Colgate he was Editor of the college paper and won several essay prizes. From 1898 to 1904 he was in the Map Division of the Library of Congress, during which period he edited *Selected Official Documents of South African Republic and Great Britain* in 1900, wrote *The Biography of Thomas Hutchins* and reprints of his *Topographical Description of Virginia* (1778) in 1904, and newspaper articles, one of which, entitled "Thirty Years Ago," was reprinted in *Essays Offered to Herbert Putnam.* From 1905 to 1908 he was Librarian of the United States Naval War College and in 1908 wrote *The Equality of States and the Hague Conference.* From 1908 to1909 he was Assistant Librarian in the Brooklyn Public Library and editorial writer for Elizabeth, N. J., *Daily Journal* from 1909-1910. During this time he also wrote feature stories for New York papers. In 1910 he became Superintendent of Reading Rooms at Columbia University; from 1911 to 1915 Assistant Librarian and from 1915 to 1928 Law Librarian. During his years at Columbia he was President of the New York Library Club and started the *New York Library Club Bulletin* in October, 1912, wrote *Bermuda in Poetry* in 1915, *New World Order* in 1920, *Men and Books Famous in the Law* in 1921, *Materials and Methods of Legal Research* in 1923, *Famous American Jury Speeches* in 1925, *Arguments and Addresses of Joseph Hodges Choates* in 1926, and *Human Jettison; a Sea Tale from the Law* in 1927. In 1928 he became Professor of Law and Law Librarian at Yale, a position he holds at the present time, and during the last year he has written *High Finance in the Sixties,* the story of the early financing of the Erie Railway in which well-known characters march through the pages in company with railroad men, stock brokers, and a mob of "rough, rude and dangerous men," and *Famous Speeches by Eminent Statesmen,* which covers the period from the events leading to the Civil War down to the present day.

Mrs. Hicks (formerly Mrs. Helen M. Richards) was a librarian before her marriage. She was secretary of the Vermont Library Commission and Librarian of the Shepard and Enoch Pratt Hospital Library at Townson, Md. Mr. Hicks has not only been president of the New York Library Club, 1912, but also secretary of Eastern College Librarians, 1914-1927, President of the American Association of Law Libraries, 1920, and Secretary of the Publication Committee, Public Affairs Information Service from 1917 to date. At the present time he belongs to the American Association of Law Libraries, American Library Association, American Law Institute, Authors Club, New York, and New York Flute Club. His recreations are travel, pencil and water-color sketching and music. He was a pupil of George Barrère on the flute and organizer of the "Ensemble Players," which made up of faculty members, gave chamber music concerts at Columbia University. In reply to the question of how he came to write, he replies, "Can't say how I came to write, except that gathering material, writing, editing, is a natural way for me to take interest in a subject."

Frederick C. Hicks

Tentative Program of Los Angeles Conference

June 23-28

GENERAL SESSIONS

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 8:30 P. M. FIRST GENERAL SESSION.

Address of Welcome—Orra E. Monnette, President, Board of Library Commissioners, Los Angeles Public Library.

Address—Andrew Keogh, President, American Library Association.

Reception.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 10 A. M. SECOND GENERAL SESSION.

The Library Movement in California:

County Libraries.
Public Libraries.
College Libraries.
School Libraries.
The Huntington Library.
(Speakers to be announced later.)

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 10 A. M. THIRD GENERAL SESSION.

Business.
Address.
Five or ten minute intermission.
"Two New Aspects of Adult Education—Alumni and Radio Education."—Levering Tyson, Field Representative, American Association for Adult Education.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 2:30 P. M. FOURTH GENERAL SESSION.

Joint session of American Library Association, Section for Library Work with Children and School Libraries Section.

Presentation of the Newbery Medal—Effie L. Power, Cleveland Public Library, Chairman, Section for Library Work with Children.

Response by the author of the book selected.

Library work with children—(speaker to be announced).

School library service—(speaker to be announced).

Report of Committee on Resolutions.
Report of Committee on Elections.
Presentation of Officers-Elect.
Adjournment of the Conference.

SECTIONS, AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER GROUPS

ADULT EDUCATION ROUND TABLE.—One session. Topic: Rural Adult Education.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION.—One session. A one-day trip to the Riverside Citrus Experiment Station is planned.

ALUMNI EDUCATION

Charles H. Brown, Iowa State College librarian, is chairman of a special committee on alumni education, according to an announcement from American Library Association headquarters.

Twelve members comprise the committee which is to study the library implications of alumni education, with attention to the part to be played by college and public libraries, state library commissions, and the relation of these to each other. With no formal report on its program, this group plans to study the possibilities of alumni education in relation to the library, and to interest university, alumni and college library leaders in this project. Members of the committee will meet for discussion on June 27 at the Los Angeles conference of the A. L. A.

The present organized interest in alumni education is closely allied to four educational experiments now being promoted through grants from the Carnegie Corporation at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.; the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Each institution is interested in working out a different project for its alumni, with the "alumni college," a reading service, discussion groups and week-end conferences as the major objectives. The growing ramifications of alumni education will be discussed at three future meetings of national significance: The meeting of the American Alumni Council at Amherst, May 1-3; the Chicago convention of the American Association of Adult Education, May 12-15, and the A. L. A. convention at Los Angeles, June 23-28.

ART REFERENCE ROUND TABLE.—One session. The Problem of the American Theater, Gilmor Brown, Director of the Pasadena Community Playhouse; discussion of some problems of art departments.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LIBRARY SCHOOLS.—One session. Topic: Teaching of Reference. Edith M. Coulter, University of California School of Librarianship, in charge.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.—Two sessions. "Translation of the Scriptures," illustrated by rare Bibles, John Howell; "Bibliographical Guides for the Study of the English Language and Literature," Dr. A. G. Kennedy; "Expansion of Russia to America: Its Bibliographical Foundation," Prof. R. J. Kerner. Other papers to be announced.

BUSINESS LIBRARIES SECTION.—Two ses-

sions. Topic: The Public Library in the Field of Business.

Catalog Section.—Three sessions. Topic: Research in Cataloging and Classification. General session: Papers by Grace O. Kelley, The John Crerar Library, Chicago, and William M. Randall, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago. Large Libraries Round Table: Papers by Philip S. Goulding, University of California; Alice Charlton, The John Crerar Library, Chicago, and Margaret B. Stillwell, Annmary Brown Memorial Library, Providence, R. I. Small Libraries Round Table: Paper by Aimee M. Peters, Public Library, Palo Alto, Cal. Regional Groups of Catalogers will have one session; time and place to be announced at Los Angeles.

College and Reference Section.—Two sessions. Discussion of *College and Reference Library Yearbook*. Statement of progress and explanation of plans from the Committee on the Union List of Serials. Report of the Committee on the Study of Library Tools as a Required Course in the Curriculum. Paper on plans for providing undergraduate students with books necessary for collateral reading, followed by discussion. One paper will probably deal with methods of promoting reading for pleasure among undergraduates. About one-half the program will be devoted to matters of interest to the reference departments of public libraries.

County Libraries Section.—One session.

Hospital Libraries Round Table.—One session. Topic: More Effective Service in the Hospital Library from the Viewpoint of the Doctor and the Nurse.

Junior College Librarians Round Table.—One session. General Topic: What Makes a Junior College Library? Sub-topics: The Budget, (a) Initial, (b) Annual; Personnel of the Staff; The Library Building: Seating Capacity and Number of Rooms. All junior college librarians attending the conference are asked to come prepared with definite facts and figures in order to set up tentative standards.

Junior College Library Standards

Tentative standards for the junior college library will be discussed at the A. L. A. conference. The initial budget, the minimum annual appropriation, the personnel of the staff and physical equipment of the library are some of the topics announced for the program of the junior college librarians round table. This is the first time that there has been a meeting of junior college librarians during an A. L. A. conference.

League of Library Commissions.—Two sessions and a joint meeting with the National Association of State Libraries. First session: Topic: Library Extension. "Recent Developments in Library Extension," C. B. Lester, secretary, Wisconsin Free Library Commission; other speakers to be announced. Second session (business meeting): "Report from Louisiana Demonstration," Milton J. Ferguson, California State Library; "Report from British Columbia," Helen G. Stewart, Public Library Commission, British Columbia; reports of officers and committees; election of officers. Joint session: Address of Welcome, Milton J. Ferguson; Response, Mrs. Lillian B. Griggs, secretary, North Carolina Library Commission; "State Encouragement of Adult Education," Matthew S. Dudgeon, Public Library, Milwaukee, Wis.; "Special Features of the Work of the California State Library," Mabel R. Gillis, California State Library.

Lending Section.—One general session, breaking up at the end of an hour into three groups; one for large, one for medium-sized and one for small libraries.

Library Buildings Round Table.—One session. "College and University Architecture," Frank K. Walter, University of Minnesota Library; "Central Buildings of Public Libraries," Joseph L. Wheeler, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.; "Branch Libraries," Clarence E. Sherman, Public Library, Providence, R. I.; "Furniture, Equipment and Mechanical Devices," Franklin H. Price, Philadelphia Free Library.

Library Cooperation with the Hispanic Peoples.—One session.

National Association of State Libraries Joint meeting with League of Library Commissions. Monday, June 23, 2 p. m.

Address of welcome—Milton J. Ferguson, Sacramento, Cal.

State Encouragement of Adult Education—Matthew S. Dudgeon, Milwaukee, Wis.

Special Features of the Work of the California State Library—Mabel Gillis, Sacramento, Cal.

History of Pacific Coast State Libraries. Tuesday, June 24, 10 a. m.

Our Obligation to Libraries in State Institutions—Mrs. Mary E. Frankhauser, Lansing, Mich.

Memorial address — Dr. Thomas Lynch Montgomery, Frederick A. Godcharles, Harrisburg, Pa.

Report of Secretary and Treasurer.

Joint Banquet with Law Librarians (*tentative*). Thursday, June 26, 10 a. m.

The Archives and the State Library—Margaret Norton, Springfield, Ill. (Com. chairman.)

A Clearing House of Public Documents—H. O. Brigham, Providence, R. I.

State Author Collections—R. H. McCurdy, Concord, N. H.

Business Session.

Reports of committees:

Uniform Organization—Milton J. Ferguson, California.

Legislative Reference Department — Mr. Redstone, Massachusetts.

Historical Societies—Georgia Osborne, Illinois.

State Document Exchanges—Mr. Conant, Vermont.

Membership Committee—Mrs. Ausherman, Wyoming.

A Handbook of State Libraries—Mr. Conant, Vermont.

Merger with League of Library Commissions—Mr. Godard et al.

New business.

Resolutions.

Nominations.

Election.

Adjournment.

ORDER AND BOOK SELECTION ROUND TABLE.—One session. Papers: "Western Books and Book Buying"; "Recent Western Books and Maps"; "Handicaps of the Western Buyers."

PERIODICALS SECTION.—Two sessions. First session: Library Cooperation in the Pacific Northwest as far as Periodicals are Concerned; Better Magazine Consciousness; discussion of recent indexes, such as *Education index*, art indexes, the new *Catholic index* and others; a few moments devoted to A Cooperative Clearing House for Duplicates. Second session: Directed by Florence Bradley, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Library. Topic: Special Libraries Periodical Problems.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION.—Two joint meetings with Training Class Section. (*See* that Section for program.)

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE.—One session.

PUBLICITY ROUND TABLE.—One session. Program: State-Wide Publicity.

RADIO BROADCASTING ROUND TABLE.—One session. Topic: Broadcasting and Books.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS ROUND TABLE.—Two or three sessions. "Review of Religious Books," Frank G. Lewis, Crozer Theological Seminary Library; "Religious Books in Demand in California Libraries," Frederic K. Howard, Chaplain, Seamen's Church Institute, San Francisco, Cal.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION.—Four sessions. Two meetings for papers and discussion, one business meeting, and a combined meeting with children's librarians in connection with Fourth General Session. First session: "The Abiding Value of Great Literature," Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen; other speaker to be announced; a tea following this meeting is planned for school librarians. The second meeting will consist of three round table conferences for (a) elementary, (b) junior and senior, and (c) teachers' college librarians. The meetings will be held simultaneously, with discussion of the same topics arranged in different order, so that a person going from one group to another may participate in the discussion of the same subject in two or three groups. General topics in each group will be problems connected with Reading, Administration and Training.

SECTION FOR LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN.—Three sessions. Business meeting (closed): Reports of committees; election of officers. General session: Topic: Book Selection and Purchase. Group discussion of administrative problems involved in the selection and purchase of books for children's libraries. Some of the topics suggested for discussion are: The Library's Budget for Children's Books; Choice of Editions for Children's Classics and Other Books; The Place of Text Books and Subscription Books in a Children's Library; Selection of Current Books; Adjusting Library Standards to Public Demands. Joint session with School Libraries Section in connection with the Fourth General Session.

SMALL LIBRARIES ROUND TABLE.—One session. Discussion of Charging Systems, including the Dickman System and the Detroit System by which the borrower charges his book; Library Staff Meetings for Book Review; "What the Public Should Expect from the Library," Mrs. Zulema Kostomlatsky Rowell, Orange, Cal.

TRAINING CLASS SECTION.—Two joint sessions with Professional Training Section. First session: "A Proposed Outline of a Course in Book Evaluation for a Six Months' Training Class," presented for discussion by Edith Erskine, Pullman Branch, Public Library, Chicago. Second session: A Preliminary Report on Methods of Selecting Applicants for Training and Apprentice Classes, presented by Committee appointed in December.

TRUSTEES SECTION.—Two sessions. First session: "The Qualifications, Education and Experience Necessary for the Head Librarian," Joseph L. Wheeler, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.; "How to Find and Select Librarians," Josephine A. Rathbone, School of Library Science, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; "Personal Qualifications and Educational Requisites of Assistant Librarians, and Methods of Promotion," James A. McMillen, Louisiana State University Library; "How to

Determine What Salaries Should Be Paid to Librarians," Charles H. Compton, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.; discussion. Second session: "The Best Methods of Financing Municipal Public Libraries," William N. Jannenga, Trustee, Public Library, Cicero, Ill. "The Best Methods of Financing State and County Libraries," Louis J. Bailey, Indiana State Library; "Experiences of the Los Angeles Public Library in Efforts to Secure Adequate Financial Support," Mrs. Frances M. Harmon-Zahn, Trustee, Public Library, Los Angeles, Cal.; "The Development of California's State and County Libraries," Milton J. Ferguson, California State Library; discussion. A trustees' dinner is proposed at which two-minute toasts will be given to noteworthy library accomplishments in cities and states represented; Clarence C. Ogilvie, Trustee, Public Library, Memphis, Tenn., presiding.

Visual Aids Round Table.—One session. "Children and the Movies," Gladys Case Miller, and a talk by Alice Ames Winter, Associate Director, Public Relations Department, Association of Motion Picture Producers. Meeting may be held at theater where preview may be shown. A portable talking-picture machine, suitable for use in schools and libraries, will be shown at the Visual Aids Round Table meeting by the Research Department of the Western Electric Company.

Work with the Foreign Born.—One session. "The Mexican Immigration Problem," Dr. Emory Stephen Bogardus, Director of Social Welfare, University of California at Los Angeles. Talk on Americanization work by Ettie Lee, Assistant Supervisor of Americanization in the Los Angeles City Schools.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS, A. L. A. CONFERENCE, LOS ANGELES

Monday, June 23.
A. M.—Group meetings.
P. M.—Group meetings.
Eve.—First general session.

Tuesday, June 24.
A. M.—Council and group meetings.
P. M.—Free.
Eve.—Group meetings.

Wednesday, June 25.
A. M.—Second general session.
P. M.—Group meetings.
Eve.—Free: Conference banquet.

Thursday, June 26.
A. M.—Group meetings.
P. M.—Free.
Eve.—Library school and other dinner meetings, group meetings.

Friday, June 27.
A. M.—Third general session.
P. M.—Group meetings.
Eve.—Group meetings.

The Open Round Table

New Mexico Invites You!

To the Editor of The Library Journal:

The New Mexico State Library Association through its publicity committee wishes to extend to all who will attend the A. L. A. Conference in Los Angeles a most cordial invitation to stop in New Mexico either going or returning. One special train in charge of Mr. F. W. Faxon is scheduled to make a stop of about thirty-six hours in Santa Fé, where arrangements have been made for the party to take one of the trips of the Harvey Indian Detour.

A local committee has been organized in Santa Fé representing the city Public Library, the State Law Library, the Library of the Museum of New Mexico, and the Library Extension Department of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. This committee will be assisted by librarians from other parts of the State, headed by the president of the State Library Association, Mrs. Corinne Whitney of Roswell, in entertaining the visiting members of the American Library Association. The New Mexico librarians are looking forward with great pleasure to this opportunity of meeting and knowing the members of the profession from other parts of the country.

Julia Brown Asplund,
Chairman Publicity Committee,
New Mexico State Library Association.

Agent of Literary Guild Makes False Statements

Word has come from various sources that agents of the Literary Guild are making statements to the effect that the Cleveland Public Library has subscribed for large numbers of books through that organization. No subscription has ever been placed with the Literary Guild, and the decision has been definitely made against subscribing. It seems proper to take this means of informing other librarians of the fact, as the statements have continued to be made since the matter was reported to an officer of the Guild.

Linda A. Eastman,
Librarian, Cleveland Public Library.

Current Library Literature

Intended to index with brief annotation, or excerpts when desirable, articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those in Cannons' "Bibliography of Library Economy," to which this department makes a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this department.

ADULT EDUCATION. *See* EDUCATION, ADULT.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES. *See* U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. LIBRARY.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hasse, A. R. Bibliography: today and tomorrow. *Special Libs.* 21:75-80. 1930.

"The procedure for servicing (cataloging, etc.) of books for the commercial agency (book publishers, etc., and the general public library) is developed, accepted, and fairly adequate, with reservations. The procedure for servicing (cataloging, indexing, etc.) of books for research institutes, reference libraries, and special libraries is undeveloped and inadequate, without reservations. . . . The transmission of data for the research worker is today, to a very large extent, circumstantial. There are, very likely, quantities of references, tabulations, and data which escape him and which will continue to do so until some, as yet undeveloped, process of reclamation and distribution is devised."

BOOKS AND READING

Quigley, M. C. Europe-minded reading. *Journal of the N. E. A.* 19:83. 1930.

Recommends the reading of novels, poetry, and plays rather than "background" books before making a trip to Europe.

BRANCHES AND STATIONS. *See* TORONTO (ONT.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. DANFORTH BRANCH.

CENSORSHIP. *See* LIBRARY CENSORSHIP.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Manchester (England) Public Libraries. *History in Story; Historical Tales in the Young People's Rooms.* Manchester: Libraries Committee, 1930. pap. 7p. 2d. (Occasional lists, new ser., no. 2).

Arranged chronologically, with one- or two-line annotations.

Webster, Catherine. Some history of the development of literature for children. *Ontario Lib. Review.* 14:79-82. 1930. To be concluded.

Chiefly concerned with Aesop's *Fables* and *Mother Goose.*

CHISWICK (ENGLAND) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Tillie, H. A. Salvaging a library. *Ln. and Book World.* 19:205-208. 1930.

Emergency measures employed to open the library to the public again after a disastrous fire.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES. *See* RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE LIBRARY; SALARIES; STUDENT ASSISTANTS.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

GEORGIA

Readmore Lending Library grew to become a county public library. por. illus. *American News Trade Journal.* March 1930. p. 10.

The Upson County Library, with headquarters at Thomaston, Ga., is an outgrowth of a Readmore Lending Library installed by Mrs. Emmie Trice Girardeau.

NEW JERSEY

Askew, S. B. County libraries and rural schools in New Jersey. illus. *School Life.* 15:121-123. 1930.

By the Librarian of the New Jersey Library Commission. The grade in reading and in those studies dependent upon reading has risen, on the average, a grade and a half in schools in the ten of the twenty-one counties of the State served by county libraries.

DESKS

Webb, William. Delivery desks. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:199-202. 1930.

A fully-detailed consideration of the proper planning of a large delivery desk by the librarian of the Flint (Mich.) Public Library.

DEWITT CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY, NEW YORK CITY

Arden, Harriette. The DeWitt Clinton High School Library. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:309-310. 1930.

The new building provides space for a large library room, a library classroom, a reading room for teachers, two conference rooms, a work room, and a stack room for 19,000 books. The library now has 15,000 books. It can house 38,000.

DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

Carter, Elizabeth. Modernity in classification. *Wilson Bull.* 4:319. 1930.

Subjects and phrases in everyday use which are not to be found in the 12th ed. of the D. C.

EDUCATION, ADULT

Chancellor, John. The future of informal education in libraries. *Libraries.* 35:89-92; 141-143. 1930.

Two months of use of the Reading with a Purpose Series at the New Haven (Conn.) Public Library resulted in a six-fold increase in the circulation of worth-while nonfiction books.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Davenport, M. E. Place of the library in the pupil's daily program. *Libraries.* 35:121-123. 1930.

Access to the library is made as unrestricted as practicable at the Freeport (Ill.) High School Library.

See also DE WITT CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Currier, T. F. The League of Nations publications; a simplified treatment. LIB. JOUR. 55:255-256. 1930.

The Harvard College Library binds League publications according to their sales number. A typical binder's title may read: "League of Nations. Publications, 1927. III. No. 27-70." Unnumbered publications are assigned a class number and bound at the end of the class.

LECTURES

Hyers, F. H. Letting books speak for themselves. LIB. JOUR. 55:259-261. 1930.

A record of 607 free lectures is reported by the Los Angeles Public Library for the year ending June 30, 1929, with an estimated attendance of 50,000. The subjects covered include literature, philosophy, child psychology, economics, popular science, art, music, and travel.

LIBRARIES

MEXICO

Books and libraries in Mexico. *Pan American Bull.* 64:134-147. 1930.

See also PUBLIC LIBRARIES; SMALL LIBRARIES.

LIBRARY BUDGET

Annable, Dorothy. The library budget. *N. H. Pub. Libs.* n.s. 26:49-52. 1930.

Suggestions for a businesslike budget for small libraries which will stand a better chance of not being voted down at town meeting.

Library Censorship

Bowerman, G. F. Censorship and the public library. *Libraries.* 35:127-135. 1930. To be continued.

"Such little censorship as the public library exercises comes about, in part at least, because of its desire not so greatly to offend as to alienate the weaker members of its constituency. But the librarian must also be on his guard not to make the library appear a weakling, so that the strong men and women of the community will lose respect for it and come to regard it as an institution intended primarily for morons."

Library Equipment

Lockart, G. E. Modern college and university library equipment. illus. Lib. Jour. 204-207. 1930.

Gives especial attention to the new Snead automatic book distributor.

In addition to signed articles, the Equipment Number of the Library Journal (March 1, 1930) contains brief but fully illustrated accounts of library chairs, bulletin boards, book shelving, book delivery systems and library signs.

Library Furniture

Horrocks, A. J. The building of fine library furniture. Lib. Jour. 55:202-204. 1930.

The library demands and requires the old-time craftsman rather than furniture made under production methods. The standard wood for American libraries is quartered white oak.

Library of Congress

Howe, M. A. D. W. Books and the Nation. *Scribner's Magazine.* 87:266-273. 1930.

"Experiments by which the Library of Congress is extending its resources and influence, is providing experts to aid people engaged in research, and is creating a center of learning which makes it less and less necessary for the scholar to go to Europe for advanced study."

Library Pensions

Brigham, H. F., *comp.* Pensions for librarians in the United States and Canada. *A.L.A. Bull.* 24:78-85. 1930.

Presented by States alphabetically, showing under each State, first, the general situation with regard to (a) library pension legislation, (b) pensions for State employed librarians, and (c) State teachers' pensions that benefit school librarians; and, second, the particular situation with regard to individual public libraries in the State.

Library Planning

Hirshberg, H. S. *Elements of the Library Plan.* Based on the earlier ed. by W. R. Eastman. A.L.A., 1930. pap. 16p. ("Manual of Lib. Econ.," x).

Considers briefly site, financing, size, architect, costs, style, materials, entrance, stairways, basement, assembly rooms, toilet rooms, staff rooms, main floor, seating, stack rooms, lighting, heating, etc. Bibliography.

Library Schools

Reece, E. J. *The Service Loads of Library School Faculties.* 32 mim. p.

A report made to the Association of American Library Schools by Ernest J. Reece, associate professor of library administration, School of Library Service, Columbia University. Based on replies to an inquiry to which 17 schools and 89 individual instructors responded. "The reports received from faculty members handling courses for the first year were too few to permit any definite estimates as to the time consumed in out-of-class work, but were sufficient to confirm the belief that there is a very great difference between the time requirements for the first offering and those for subsequent ones. Both the returns and independent observation suggest that the inexperienced teacher who without chance for advance preparation assumes a two-credit or three-credit course involving revision and the preparation of problems for a large class is likely to have to devote a very large part of his energies to it."

Library Work with the Blind

Chamberlain, M. C. *Library Work with the Blind.* 2nd ed. rev. A. L. A., 1930. pap. 8p. ("Manual of Lib. Econ.," xxx).

Includes historical sketch and list of publishers and organizations which prepare books for the blind. Bibliography.

Mexico. *See* Libraries, Subhead Mexico.

Net Price System

Net books. *Ln. and Book World.* 19:202-205. 1930.

"The big library suppliers giving stock selection services are penalized; the local bookseller is presented with an unearned bonus; the publisher loses profit; the public may receive inferior books or have to pay a higher price; the libraries have to find bigger premises. We cannot find in such a scheme any grounds on which we can recommend it to our readers."

New Jersey. *See* County Libraries, Subhead New Jersey.

Oklahoma, University of. Library.

University of Oklahoma Library. illus. Lib. Jour. 55:254-255. 1930.

Architecturally a replica of Christ College, Oxford, the library has space for 300,000 volumes, including a Treasure Room for its valuable collection of old books and manuscripts.

Playground Work

Duncan, E. ff. Digest of cooperation of libraries with recreational institutions. *Libraries.* 35:149-151. 1930.

Supplement to report by Ruth Robi of the St. Louis Public Library made in 1926 (summarized in Lib. Jour.). Summarizes reports from Buffalo, Kalamazoo, Pittsburgh, Providence, Rochester, and Saginaw.

Public Libraries

A conspiracy. *Nation.* 130:287. 1930.

Public libraries seem to this writer to be part of an organized effort to discourage the buying of books.

Radio and Libraries

Walton, Mary. A new stimulus to reading: the wireless discussion group. *Lib. World.* 32:179-182. 1930.

Cooperation of the Sheffield (England) Public Libraries and the B. B. C. in organizing groups for discussion of lectures delivered over the radio.

Randolph-Macon Woman's College Library, Lynchburg, Va.

Randolph-Macon Woman's College Library. illus. Lib. Jour. 55:311. 1930.

The building, Georgian in design, has shelving space for 100,000 volumes.

Royal Empire Society, London

Lewin, Evans, comp. *Subject Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Empire Society, Formerly Royal Colonial Institute.* Volume One: The British Empire Generally, and Africa. Northumberland Ave., London: The Institute, 1930. cl. 582; cxxiii p. £1 1/5 6d.

Compiled by the Librarian of the Institute and financed by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust and the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The subsidy will be sufficient for only three volumes, but it is hoped that the catalog may be continued beyond that point.

Salaries

Manchester, E. N., *comp.* Salary statistics: university and college libraries. *A.L.A. Bull.* 24:85-87. 1930.

Salaries now in effect, as of Dec. 1, 1929, in 27 university and college libraries.

School Libraries

Fargo, L. F. *The Library in the School.* A.L.A., 1930. cl. 453p., illus., tables. ("Library Curriculum Studies").

The Foreword (xvii-xxv) was published, by permission, in Lib. Jour. 54: 57-59. 1929.

"This book was preceded by a study of school libraries and library systems as far apart as New York and California. Based on a survey, it is still not a survey. It is a textbook for those prospective school librarians and

teachers of school librarians who conceive the school librarian to be a specialist. . . . First, the activities of the school library are pictured in their educational setting, objectives are set up, and consideration is given to what the school expects from the library in service and personnel. In other words, functions are treated first. Afterward, the book discusses the equipment, organization, and techniques suited to carrying forward these functions." Preface.

Tilton, E. L. School libraries. plan. LIB. JOUR. 55:250-254. 1930.

An architect's suggestions for the location, lighting, areas, finishing, and shelving of a satisfactory school library.

The Department of School Libraries in *Libraries* for April, 1930 (35:163-174) has short signed articles on student assistants in a school library; publicity; reading guidance through clubs and contests; organization and equipment of a school library; book menus, and cooperation between public library and schools in Baltimore, Md.

See also HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

SHELF ARRANGEMENT

Rathbone, J. A. *Shelf Department.* ed. 3, rev. A.L.A., 1930. pap. 14p. ("Manual of Lib. Econ.," xx).

Based on the results of a questionnaire replied to by 130 libraries. Considers shelf-list, care of books on the shelves, book supports, labels, dummies, and the inventory. Bibliography.

SHERMAN, CLARENCE E.

The new administration. *Books for All.* 5:62-63. 1930.

William E. Foster, retiring librarian of the Providence (R. I.) Public Library, introduces Mr. Sherman, "who embodies in a most ideal manner just those qualities which for years he has hoped might be embodied in his successor."

SMALL LIBRARIES

Fogg, J. B. Some problems of small libraries. LIB. JOUR. 55:297-300. 1930.

Selection of current books; replacements; staff meetings and schedules; service to schools.

Greene, M. P. Statistics in a small library. LIB. JOUR. 55:305-306. 1930.

"Even in a small library we ought to be able to salvage the specialist by studying the individuality of each assistant, and giving her the type of work she is best fitted to do, with freedom to try out her own ideas and methods."

Mower, Anna. Increasing the usefulness of my public library. LIB. JOUR. 55:301-302. 1930.

The Morristown (Vt.) Centennial Library, a small library of 6300 volumes in a town of 3000 inhabitants, gives especial attention to school children.

Quigley, Margery. Books in Suburbia—the suburban library's book buying problems. LIB. JOUR. 55: 302-305. 1930.

Service to the rich and the commuters in Montclair, N. J., has not yet been developed to the point desired by the town's librarian. The need for quick purchase of new books has led more and more suburban libraries to use the book sections of department stores, because of deliveries in less than 24 hours, at no cost for carriage, and with no letters to be written.

STUDENT ASSISTANTS

Koopman, H. L. The student assistant and library training. *Libraries.* 35:87-89. 1930.

The system has worked well at Brown University, particularly in the case of men assistants. Four years as a student assistant is a not entirely unsatisfactory substitute for the first years in a library school—certainly an excellent preparation for one.

Smith, J. J. Training of student assistants in small college libraries. LIB. JOUR. 55:306-309. 1930.

At Hiram College, Ohio, ten students are given a course of one class hour and two hours of supervised work per week for one school year, without credit and without pay. This selected group of ten compete for the positions on the paid staff.

TORONTO (ONT.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. DANFORTH BRANCH

Sanderson, C. R. A library in a shopping centre. illus. plans. LIB. JOUR. 55:257-259. 1930.

This 16th branch was designedly located at a popular street-car intersection, and is surrounded on all sides by store buildings. No pains were spared to make the interior attractive.

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. LIBRARY.

Barnett, C. R., *comp. The Library of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture; a Brief Description of Its Resources, Organization and Work.* Washington, 1929. 28 mim. p.

The main library and the libraries in the various bureaus contain approximately 210,000 volumes, many thousands of unnumbered pamphlets, over 3600 current periodicals, and as many more current serials. For the fiscal year 1930 its appropriation is $102,000, exclusive of separately appropriated funds for printing and binding.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES. *See* SALARIES.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIBRARY

The library of the Western Union Telegraph Company. *Special Libs.* 21:80-81. 1930.

The library has more than 10,000 books, and will answer questions referred to it.

BOOKS BY AND ABOUT LIBRARIANS

Code, Rev. Joseph B. *Great American Foundresses.* Macmillan, 1929. il. 512p. $5.

The author has been since January, 1924, head librarian of St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Iowa. "The sixteen chapters of this book tell of sixteen valiant women of profound faith, ceaseless activity, heroic self-sacrifice and inspiring holiness." From the introduction by Henry P. Rohlman, bishop of Davenport.

Pearson, Edmund, ed. *The Autobiography of a Criminal: Henry Tufts.* Duffield, 1930. cl. 357p. illus. facsims. $3.

The autobiography was first printed in 1807. Henry Tufts was a thief, impostor, Revolutionary soldier and deserter, and complete amorist. The editor, formerly Editor of Publications at the New York Public Library, is the author of *Studies in Murder, Five Murders,* etc.

Plans for Statistical Index

THE COMMERCIAL-TECHNICAL Section of the Special Libraries Association has, as one of its projects, an index to statistical sources of information, with Miss Marian C. Manley, Branch Librarian of the Business Branch of the Newark Public Library as chairman of the committee. Through the cooperation of Mr. W. P. Cutter of the Baker Library of Harvard University, a rough outline of a chart for this purpose has been made available. The committee is now working on the project, and plans to have definite progress to report at the San Francisco convention, if not before. Anyone interested in such an index and with suggestions to offer is urged to get in touch with the chairman.

Gold Star List

THE TWELFTH edition of the Gold Star List prepared by the staff of the Syracuse, N. Y., Public Library, has recently been published. A list of thirteen realistic close-up stories about the World War without regard to the nationality of the author and thirty-five new titles have been added to this year's list.

Through the Looking Glass

A Monthly Review of Children's Books and Reading

By Helen Martin

Library work with children, Western Reserve University School of Library Science

Plays for the Amateur Stage

"The play's the thing!"—thus does the poet express the universal delight of children in dramatic art. The modern child, in contrast to the child of yesterday enjoys the diversified rôles of spectator, actor and producer. As a result the library collection of plays has grown steadily in quantity and quality, and the output this year for both the "legitimate" and the puppet stage will prove a boon indeed to youthful actors and their sympathetic adult friends.

Cut by courtesy of Frederick A. Stokes & Co.

Even the most awkward pupil should suddenly find himself flying to scrap-bag, scissors, and needle after reading Edith Flack Ackley's instructive volume, *Marionettes.* In addition to the clear, detailed and ingenious directions as to their manipulation and production, even down to minute details as fashions in waistcoats, "drops," and furniture, there are five original plays, which could be used either in home, school or camp. Tucked neatly in a flap of the back cover are several paper patterns, which will bolster up materially the spirits of the timid amateur with the author's sanguine slogan, "Easy to make! Fun to use!" Marjorie Flack has touched the many drawings, showing the necessary scientific details, with a gay, whimsical humor—the quintessence of puppettering.

Dear to the heart of childhood is the beloved tale of that immortal marionette, *Pinocchio,* whose merry adventures have been dramatized, with appreciation and sympathy, in four acts, each complete in itself, called *Pinocchio for the Stage* by the well-known producer, Remo Bufano. Even if at times the version seems somewhat overloaded with detail, due to a zealous devotion to the original text, and the stage "business" rather difficult from a technical standpoint, still it must be remembered that the play has been performed successfully by the author both with marionettes and living actors.

Under the title *Nix-Naught-Nothing,* Naomi Mitchison, a rising young English playwright and understanding mother, has dramatized for her own children four tales from the favorite classic, *English Fairy Tales;* three are for indoor presentation, and the fourth, a bit difficult because of the broad dialect, "for a field or garden in Scotland or wherever there are Scots." The text, written in both prose and poetry, singularly reminiscent of Jacob's own rollicking style, is replete with good dialogue, humor and fanciful spirit. The plays call for considerable scene-shifting and a large number of actors, but this situation makes them especially adapted for use with large groups. The delicate sketches by Winifred Bromhall are decorative and suggestive, rather than realistic.

With these words Milne writes his apologia in the preface to *Toad of Toad Hall:* "I have, I hope, made some sort of entertainment with enough of Kenneth Grahame in it to appease his many admirers, and enough of me to justify my name upon the title page." The result is unexpectedly satisfying, and *Wind in the Willows* devotees will chuckle over the well-remembered dialogues of Rat, Badger, Mole and Toad. The unforgetable, evanescent scene, "The Piper at the Gates of Dawn," has been understandingly omitted, but the immortal picnic, the little field mice carolers, the adventures of braggart Toad in feudal hall and loathsome dungeon, are cleverly and charmingly presented. Certain additions, such as the bestowal of the appropriate name of "Albert" on the methodical, plodding horse of the yellow caravan, the inimitable jury scene, suggestive of a similar incident in "Alice," the clever bits of jingling verse, developed from original prose passages, add materially from the standpoint of critical dramatist and gentle reader.

Cuts, at top of page, of the "White Knight sliding down the poker" are taken by permission from the Tenniel edition of *Through the Looking Glass* published by Macmillan Co.

For Bibliography of books reviewed see p. 374.

Library Organizations

Special Libraries Association

SPECIAL librarians from all parts of the United States will meet in San Francisco June 18 to 21 for the twenty-second annual convention of the National Special Libraries Association. This is the first time the meeting has been held on the Pacific coast. The delegates will be welcomed by Milton J. Ferguson, State Librarian. Headquarters are to be at the Clift Hotel.

The Special Libraries Association was founded in 1909. Membership includes librarians from all types of business and professional concerns. Newspapers, manufacturing firms, banks, insurance companies, museums, law firms, research organizations are represented. By pooling the experience and knowledge of methods and sources of its members the organization acts as a clearing house of information on all subjects. Educational work is carried on in connection with the establishment of libraries for business houses and helping them in selecting efficient systems of classification and filing. Approximately 1100 members and subscribers are scattered throughout the United States and twelve foreign countries. William Alcott, librarian of *The Boston Globe,* is president of the association. For centralization of knowledge concerning specific activities, six groups exist within the organization. These are: Civic-Social, Commercial-Technical, Financial, Insurance, Museum and Newspaper.

For the past two years the convention has been held in Washington, D. C. Angus Fletcher, British Library of Information, New York, is chairman of the national convention committee. Miss K. Dorothy Ferguson, librarian of the Bank of Italy, is chairman of the local committee.

Chicago Library Club

FOUR ROUND TABLE meetings were the feature of the February meeting of the Chicago Library Club. The staff of the John Crerar Library were hosts to the club on February 13, 1930. After a brief business session, during which fifteen new members were presented, the evening was devoted to group discussions. Mary Ayres presided at the round table of children's librarians; Mary Herr at the group meeting of school librarians; Cora Hendee at the lending section; Jerome K. Wilcox at the reference section.

The Chicago Library Club was fortunate in having for the speaker at the meeting on March 13, 1930, Miss Wetmore of the Chicago public schools. Miss Wetmore discussed the work in adult education done by the schools of the city and answered many questions on the relation of this work to that done by public libraries. The Scholarship Committee reported their success in raising the sum of $100 as a contribution to the scholarship for library school students awarded by the Chicago Woman's Club.

Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity

KEEN INTEREST in the discussion of special libraries problems has resulted in a number of small group conferences this year. Subjects for discussion were bibliography, classification and reference work. A follow-up discussion on the first bibliography conference took place two weeks later. One of the high spots of this conference was the recommendation for bibliographical notes which would enable the researcher to discriminate among many references. Notes giving features of editions, slant and opinion of the author were recommended. Miss Charlotte Noyes brought all her wide experience in this kind of work to the conference and made an unusual leader. Mrs. Faltermayer led another small group on January 22, which considered reference problems. This was a practical experience meeting in which a number of participants told of their methods in answering actual questions which had come to them. On March 21 an attempt was made to initiate an inexperienced group into the classification labyrinth. Miss Keller who led this discussion had for her subject classification vs. the classification of books. Miss Emilie Mueser, classifier, Engineering Societies Library, New York, and Gilbert D. Thomas, Pennsylvania State College, were guests and contributed to the discussion. It is hoped that another study class such as developed last year might grow out of this effort. The conference groups have had an average attendance of about twelve.

Bibliography

(Continued from "Through the Looking Glass" on page 373)

Ackley, Edith Flack. *Marionettes;* illus. by Marjorie Flack. Stokes. $2.50.

Bufano, Remo. *Pinocchio for the Stage;* in four short plays from Collodi's original; illus. by author. Knopf. $2.

Mitchison, Mrs. Naomi Margaret. *Nix-Naught-Nothing.* Harcourt Brace. $2.

Milne, A. A. *Toad of Toad Hall.* Scribner. $1.25.

In The Library World

American Library in Spain

The collection of books exhibited by the A. L. A. at the Seville exposition has been transferred to the Junta Para Ampliación de Estudios at Madrid, to form the nucleus of an American Library in Spain. A branch of the Junta, the Center for Historical Studies, has an important and much used library, and the American books will probably become a part of that collection. It is planned to keep the American library up-to-date, according to the Secretary of the Junta, Señor José Castillego, if funds can be found for that purpose.

Library Spreads Its Wings

Not only in a physical sense has the Library of Hawaii "winged out" during the past year. Reports of the various departments for 1929 show statistics which are indicative of much internal activity as well. The book collection now numbers 97,859 volumes. Of these the main library has 44,739 adult books and 14,952 juvenile books and the stations department 38,-168. During 1929, 10,474 volumes were added to the library collection; the library receives 282 periodicals and 34 newspapers. There were 22,107 registered borrowers at the main library at the end of 1929; of these, 14,016 were adults and 8,091 children. Two hundred and forty-six cards for temporary library privileges were issued to visitors. The circulation of books totalled 705,783, divided among adult, 234,226 and juvenile, 155,897 at the main library, and 315,660 in the stations department, which serves 120 stations on the island, including 75 schools. Ten thousand, five hundred and forty-five questions were answered by the reference department.

Attending to the multitudinous details implied in these statistics are 51 staff members, including trained personnel, clerical and part-time assistants.

Everyland Club

During the summer months the Everyland Club in the Robbins Library, Arlington, Mass., was organized. As the name indicates, the club took an interest in every country in the world, considering one country each week. The children read and discussed books about the countries. They talked of its history and its customs and played the games of the land. Some books were dramatized by the children themselves with real skill and perception of the salient points of the story. Others told the stories of some favorite book.

New Buildings

The South Side Branch of the Oshkosh, Wis., Public Library was dedicated March 14, 1930.

According to Donald B. Gilchrist, University Librarian, a tower nineteen stories high devoted to the storage of books for the library of the University of Rochester will be the highest building of its kind in the world. The tower is to be directly behind the main library building. A circular colonnade, illuminated by flood lights, will top the tower, and in it memorial chimes will be hung; the building will cost $1,500,000. The problem of carrying books up and down in the tower, which will have a capacity of over 1,000,000 volumes, will be handled by means of automatic conveyors.

Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., will dedicate its new university library on April 25, 1930.

Opening of the new Central Lending Library, Toronto, Canada, has been announced for April 21, Easter Monday, at 8:15 p. m.

Cornish, Iowa, Public Library has received a gift of $10,000 from Mrs. Laura Okey to be used for an addition to the library as a memorial to her father and mother.

Mrs. Mary McCrea, a former resident of Stuart, Iowa, who recently died, has bequeathed $10,000 for a library building. As Stuart already has a Carnegie building, this will mean a much needed addition.

A Source of British Information

The first volume of the *Subject Catalog of the Library of the Royal Empire Society,* has recently been published. The volume, dealing with the British Empire as a whole and with Africa specifically, is the first of a series which, it is hoped, will become a bibliography of the British Empire. It is also hoped that, apart from its use within the British Empire itself, it may be of value to American librarians and students as indicating some of the chief sources of information regarding the Overseas British Empire. The volume is published by the society at £1/11/6.

Vacation Reading in Charlotte

JUST before the schools closed for the summer of 1929 in Charlotte, N. C., the Children's Librarian visited each of the seventeen city schools and explained the Vacation Reading Club plans. An attractive book was made and kept on the librarian's desk, where all children who wanted to join the club could register. Each afternoon found many children eager to join the club, until by July 1 two hundred and fifty names had been placed in the book.

Boys and girls from the fourth through the seventh grades were invited to join the club and lists of books to be read were made for each grade and posted on the bulletin board. From these lists twelve books were to be read and reviews written and handed in to the librarian at the close of the vacation period. A large poster was made and each child who had joined the club had his or her name on the poster. When eight books had been read a gold star was placed after the child's name and much interest was shown in the poster as each child found joy in pointing out the gold star after his or her name to other boys and girls.

When the course of reading had been completed and the reviews written and handed in, a diploma with a gold seal on it was given. By Sept. 1 two hundred and seventy-one children had joined the club. On Sept. 27, 1929, a story hour was held and special features were planned for the hour, one of which was the awarding of diplomas. Immediately following the story hour a picnic was held on the library lawn for those who received diplomas.

Early Hispanic Books

ORIGINALLY compiled as a check-list of books for the staff of the library of the Hispanic Society of New York, the *List of Books Printed Before* 1601 in the library compiled by Clara Louisa Penney, was printed by order of the Trustees in 1929 (cl., 274 p.). The bibliography is a short-title list, arranged alphabetically, and its forms of entry follow in general those of the British Museum and the Library of Congress. The colophon has been strictly followed as to spelling and information, but the arrangement has been arbitrarily changed to the form: place, publisher, date. A bibliography of books describing the books in greater detail is included, as well as a list of place-names not easily recognizable in their modern forms—as Mantua Carpentanorum for Madrid, Lutetia for Paris, and Olysippone for Lisbon.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, Of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, published twice-a-month, at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1930.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Frederic G. Melcher, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is Vice-President of the R. R. Bowker Co., publishers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher . . . . . R. R. BOWKER CO.
62 West 45th St., New York
Editor . . . . . R. R. BOWKER
62 West 45th St., New York
Managing Editor . . . . . BERTINE E. WESTON
62 West 45th St., New York
Business Manager . . . . . JOHN A. HOLDEN
62 West 45th St., New York

2. That the owners are:
R. R. BOWKER CO., 62 West 45th St., New York.
R. R. BOWKER, 62 West 45th St., New York.
MARIAN A. OSBORNE, Buffalo, N. Y.
J. A. HOLDEN, 62 West 45th St.,New York.
F. G. MELCHER, 62 West 45th St., New York.
A. R. CRONE, 62 West 45th St., New York.
A. C. FRASCA, 62 West 45th St., New York.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are:

NONE.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustees or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the persons or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona-fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

FREDERIC G. MELCHER, *Vice-President.*

Sworn to and subscribed before me
this 27th day of March, 1930.
ARMOND FRASCA,
Notary Public, New York Co., N. Y., No. 165,
Reg. No. IF105.
[Seal] (My commission expires March 30, 1931)

Books for Blind Hearing

There was a hearing on the Pratt bill in regard to books for the blind before the House Library Committee, March 27. The members of that committee are Representatives Luce of Massachusetts, Hooper of Michigan, Mrs. Pratt of New York, Ludlow of Indiana, and Warren of North Carolina. The Pratt bill is promoted by Robert B. Irwin, executive director, American Foundation for the Blind. It requests that an appropriation of $75,000 annually be made for the purchase and publication of books for the blind, such books to be lent to blind residents of the United States. The Librarian of Congress, according to the bill, would administer the fund. He would arrange with local public libraries to serve as local or regional centers for circulation. Preferences would be given to the needs of blind persons who have been honorably discharged from the United States military or naval service. Only the Pratt bill had been referred to the House Library Committee. The Crail bill and the so-called Josephson bill, introduced by Congressman Hill of Alabama, had been referred to the Committee on Education. M. C. Migel, president of the American Foundation for the Blind, made a general statement supporting the Pratt bill. Dr. Irwin followed with a more detailed statement showing the need; also answering many questions put to him by Chairman Luce. Mr. Campbell, editor of the *Outlook For the Blind,* made an appeal rather than an argument. He said there were approximately five hundred blind ex-service men. Mr. Latimer, representing the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, spoke for the blind. Carl H. Milam, secretary of the American Library Association, reported the vote of the Committee on Work with the Blind, the approval of the Pratt bill by the A. L. A. Executive Board and called attention to two proposed minor amendments. He said, also, that he believed the amount appropriated inadequate and that the bill should authorize the Librarian of Congress to use a portion of the funds for administrative expense. He concluded by saying that he was certain, without having had an opportunity to put it to a vote, that practically all of the 13,000 members of the A. L. A. would enthusiastically approve the purpose of the Crail bill "to provide books for the adult blind" and "to facilitate the prompt and economic circulation of such books." Helen Keller followed with a very impressive speech. Miss Hoyt, of the reading room for the blind in the Library of Congress, spoke briefly with some assistance (she is blind) from her associate in the reading room for the blind and from Martin A. Roberts, of the Library of Congress. Representative Crail followed, calling attention to a statement which had been made to him that the Librarian of Congress had previously recommended that work with the blind be transferred to another institution.

Mr. Ralls made a fairly extended speech. His three specific suggestions for amendment were:

1. That the word "purchase" should be eliminated. He wants all the money to be used for production.
2. That one copy only be given to cooperating libraries. Duplicates and replacements to be partly at least at the expense of the cooperating library.
3. That the A. L. A. Committee on Library Work with the Blind assist in selecting books, and that some emphasis for a time be placed on educational work.

Dr. Irwin answered some of Mr. Ralls' statements, admitting that he was "obstinate in his faith that the Library of Congress would do a good job." Finally ex-Senator Gore made an impressive speech, speaking as president of the National Library for the Blind, a quasi public institution. It is controlled by a private board, but receives some funds from Congress. He quoted from the report of the Librarian of Congress in 1910 to prove, as he thought, that the Librarian of Congress did not think the work with the blind belonged in the Library of Congress, and stated that the department had actually been moved to the District of Columbia Library and had later been taken back. He argued for the transfer of all the work with the blind in the Library of Congress to the National Library for the Blind, which came to the rescue of blind readers "in the hour of their need—I will not say in the hour of their abandonment."

Word from Dr. Irwin indicates that the Pratt bill with minor amendments (including an increase to $100,000) will be reported favorably by the Committee.

Government Depositories

Two bills have been introduced in Congress providing for a more elastic scheme for government document depository libraries. Ralph Munn, director of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, and James B. Childs, chairman of the Documents Committee, are working together on these measures.

Reading Lists Available

Reading lists on international subjects, to be used in connection with radio programs of the Columbia Broadcasting System, may be secured from the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.

Gold Star Club

THE SELMA BRANCH of the Fresno County Free Library, California, has organized a Gold Star Club. A special privilege is given to the twenty gold star winners of the Summer Vacation Reading Club. The Club met and elected their own officers and called themselves the Gold Star Club of the Selma Library, so that they might carry on their work in the library. They are learning to use the card catalog and other indexes by questions prepared for them in the way of puzzles, besides learning to read shelves and shelving books. They are now assisting other children in working the puzzles so they may become members of the "Winter Honor Roll," as gold stars are given when the required number of puzzles is complete. At the close of Book Week the Club held a character costume party in home arts room of the high school. A gold star was offered to the member and guest who succeeded in guessing the most characters correctly. Eighteen new members were initiated into the Club as they had won their gold stars to become members of the "Winter Honor Roll" since school opened.

Alumnae Publications at Smith College

THE COLLECTION of Alumnæ publications at Smith College does not belong to the College Library, but to the Alumnæ Association. It is kept in special locked cases in the College Library and has a separate catalog, and if the library owns any of the publications the cards for them are filed in the library catalog. Miss Nina E. Brown, Archivist of the college, states that the publications are arranged in alphabetical order under classes, and magazine articles or pamphlets are put in Gaylord binders and stand on the shelves as books. The catalog is the main point of difference. It contains cards not only for the publications which are in the collection, but also for those not yet acquired; cards are arranged by classes first and then in alphabetical order by the name the girl bore when in college. The card, therefore, bears the year of the class at the left of the card, followed by the surname; this is given simply for purpose of filing. The rest of the card is written as any card is written, including the form of the author's name as it appears on the title-page. White cards are used for books written by the graduates of the college, buff cards for those written by non-graduates. The buff cards have *Ex* written above the class year, but are filed in with the other cards; a guide bearing the year stands in front of the cards for each class. Before each name is a blue card which carries an orange ticker, so that an alumna, by pulling forward these tickers can see at a glance the names of her class who have been credited with publications. If she is interested in knowing the work of any of her classmates, she can turn the individual white cards. On this card carrying the ticker it is intended to paste the record of each author as given in the *Quinquennial Catalog* of the college. In case a given publication is not in the Collection, but a copy is owned by the library, the library call-number is placed on the card. A feature of this collection, which seems to vary from that in other libraries, includes any matter which passes through the printing press, i.e., music, book-plates, posters, reproductions of sculpture, paintings, etchings or any other art form. Publications appearing in newspapers are mounted and placed in Gaylord binders in order to save shelf space.

Free Upon Request

THE ABINGTON High School Library, Abington, Pa., has the following copies of scientific magazines available for librarians. Apply direct to the librarian, Miriam L. Kutz.

Scientific American: Jan. 11, 1919; Jan. 25, 1919; Feb. 8, 1919; Feb. 15, 1919; Feb. 22, 1919; March 8, 1919; March 15, 1919; March 22, 1919; March 29, 1919; April 5, 1919; April 12, 1919; April 19, 1919; April 26, 1919; May 3, 1919; May 10, 1919; May 24, 1919; May 31, 1919; June 14, 1919; June 21, 1919 (two copies); July 5, 1919; July 12, 1919; July 26, 1919; Aug. 2, 1919; Aug. 9, 1919; Aug. 21, 1919; Sept. 6, 1919; Sept. 13, 1919; Sept. 20, 1919; Sept. 27, 1919; Oct. 4, 1919; Oct. 11, 1919; Oct. 18, 1919; Oct. 25, 1919; Nov. 1, 1919; Nov. 8, 1919; Nov. 15, 1919; Nov. 22, 1919; Nov. 29, 1919; Dec. 6, 1919; Dec. 13, 1919; Dec. 20, 1919; Dec. 27, 1919.

Popular Science: Nov., 1920; Dec., 1920 (two copies); Feb., 1920; March, 1920 (two copies); April, 1920; May, 1920; June, 1920; July, 1920 (two copies); Aug., 1920; Sept., 1920 (two copies); Jan., 1921; May, 1921; Sept., 1921; Oct., 1921; Feb., 1922; March, 1922; April, 1922.

Directory of Special Libraries

COPIES of the new 1930 Supplement to the Directory of Libraries of Philadelphia and Vicinity, compiled by the Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity are available through the secretary, Helen M. Rankin, The Free Library of Philadelphia, at 50 cents a copy. With the Supplement, the 1926 edition of the Directory is brought up-to-date, listing 238 libraries.

Among Librarians

Bulgarian Library Organizer Visits America

Miss Margaret Demchevsky, library organizer in the Ministry of Education, Bulgaria, is visiting in the United States for four or five months in order to study American library administration and methods. Her trip has been made possible by a grant from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace through the A. L. A. It is expected that she will attend the Los Angeles Conference in June. Miss Demchevsky was educated at Constantinople College, where for several years she was librarian before attending the School of Librarianship, University of London. She speaks English, as well as other languages, fluently and was an official delegate from Bulgaria to the World Library Congress at Rome last June.

During her visit to the Yale University in March Miss Demchevsky gave a talk on Bulgarian libraries. In commenting on her talk later, Doctor Keogh wrote: "Her English is remarkably good, and her delivery was excellent. I have no hesitation in recommending her for talks elsewhere."

D. C. Numbers on L. C. Cards

The plan for putting Decimal Classification numbers on Library of Congress cards, discussed for over twenty-five years, is at last in operation, with David J. Haykin, formerly Chief of the Catalog Department of the Queens Borough Public Library, named as head. The Library of Congress is giving generous help to the project. The printing of the numbers, the space and equipment it is providing, and the assistance rendered by members of the Library of Congress staff, are its principal gifts to the work. The D. C. numbers will first appear on cards for books in English currently cataloged by the Library of Congress. Later, it is hoped that the number may be added to cards as they are reprinted, and eventually the work may be extended to include books in foreign languages. It is planned to give alternatives where a book may be classified more than one way, for example, in the case of a book on a special aspect of a subject or a volume of a set.

Charles H. Hastings of the Library of Congress and Eliza Lamb of the University of Wisconsin (formerly of the University of Chicago) Library had the difficult task of planning the work and, with the cooperation of the A. L. A. office, of promoting it. In addition to help from them, the project is having the benefit of advice and help from Dorkas Fellows and her staff in the office of the Editor of the Decimal Classification. Mr. Haykin began his work April first. Before he came to Queens Borough Public Library as Chief of the Catalog Department and instructor in the Library School, he was Head Cataloger in the New York State Library and in the Library of the University of Nebraska in various capacities.

Miscellaneous

Serena C. Bailey, Atlanta '18, assumed the duties of her new position as librarian of the Lakeland, Fla., Public Library on Jan. 15.

Elizabeth K. Clark, Pratt '07, now known as Sister Veronica, O. S. A., has returned to library work with the permission of her Order and has accepted a temporary position in the Newberry Library in Chicago.

Fannie Cox, Wisconsin '14, was married on Dec. 17 to Gardner Hendrie of Philadelphia. Mrs. Hendrie continues her appointment as a member of the faculty of Drexel Institute Library School.

Emily C. Kelley, Simmons '29, has joined the staff of the Clark University Library, Worcester, Mass.

Genevieve McCrohan, Simmons '29, has been appointed a cataloger at the Baker Library, Dartmouth College.

Eda M. Perry, Pratt '03, was married on Jan. 28 to Rev. James Arthur Lytle.

Charles E. Rush, librarian of Teachers' College, Columbia University, has been designated as A. L. A. representative and speaker at the meeting of the American Alumni Council in Amherst, May 2.

Helen Russ, Simmons '29, has accepted a temporary cataloging position at the Bates College Library, Brunswick, Me.

Eleanor Nimmo Wilson, Riverside '28, former librarian of the Public Library, Pawhuska, Okla., will succeed Frances Strang, who died Jan. 18, as county librarian of the Riverside, Cal., Public Library.

Harold A. Wooster, Librarian of the Brockton Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Scranton Public Library, Scranton, Pa., as the successor of the late Henry J. Carr, and will take up his new duties by June 1.

Opportunities

This column is open to librarians

Wanted—Librarian in Mid-Western town of 10,000. College and library school training required. D-19.

School librarian desires position for the summer. Periodical work preferred. Experience in school and public libraries. D-18.

Librarian with thirteen years' experience in public, medical and business libraries desires position. D-16.

University and library school graduate with poise, initiative, executive ability, and seven years' experience wishes responsible position in California. College library preferred. D-17.

University and library school graduate, possessing poise, tact, initiative, executive ability and successful record, desires position in or near New York City. D-23.

Librarian with training and twelve years' general experience wishes position in West beginning August or September. Prefers reference, administration or cataloging. Extensive knowledge of public documents. D-21.

Young woman, college and library school graduate, with eight years' experience in public and college libraries, desires temporary position for summer. D-20.

Librarian with B.S. degree and two years' experience in public library desires change in fall after summer course in library science. D-22.

School librarian with five years' experience and M. A. degree desires position in North or Northwest. College library preferred. Available July 1 for vacation or permanent position. D-12.

Librarian of large senior high school desires position for July and August. College graduate with library training and several years' experience. D-13.

Classifier in ten languages with two years' experience desires position in library. D-14.

College and library school graduate, with ten years' experience in college and school libraries, desires summer position in camp, summer school, or substitute work. D-10.

College and library school graduate, having several years' experience with periodicals and some reference work in college libraries, desires position in Washington, D. C., in a public, special or business library, or with a publishing firm handling periodicals. Reference work preferred. D-11.

Princeton Library Aid Association

FORTY Princeton alumni recently organized the "Friends of the Library," an association to aid the University Library. The association, frankly modeled on one connected with the Harvard University Library, will attempt to create among Princeton men and their friends such an interest in the library as will lead to the acquisition of books needed.

Free

THE AMERICAN Social Hygiene Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York, have on hand the following publications, which may be had upon request:

The White Slave Traffic in America, by Dr. O. Edward Janney

The National Purity Congress; Its Papers, Addresses and Portraits, edited by Aaron M. Powell

The Social Evil in Chicago

Detention Houses and Reformatories as Protective Social Agencies in the Campaign of the U. S. Government Against V. D., by Mary Macey Dietzler under the direction of T. A. Storey.

The Calendar

April 21-22—Ontario Library Association, annual meeting at Public Reference Library, Toronto.

May 1-2—Louisiana Library Association, annual meeting at Monroe, La.

May 10—New England School Library Association, annual meeting at New Haven, Conn.

May 12-15—American Association for Adult Education, fifth annual meeting at Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

May 16-17—New England College Librarians, annual meeting at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

June 13-18—Northeastern Library Convention will be held at Swampscott, Mass.

June 14—Utah Library Association, annual meeting at American Fork, Utah.

June 13-18—Vermont Library Association, annual meeting at Swampscott, Mass.

June 18-21—Special Libraries Association, annual convention at Clift Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

June 18—New Hampshire Library Association, annual meeting at Swampscott, Mass.

June 23 or 24—California School Library Association will meet at Los Angeles, Cal.

June 23-28—American Library Association, annual meeting at Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

June 26—Rhode Island Library Association, annual meeting held in conjunction with Massachusetts meeting at Swampscott, Mass.

June 30-July 18—A rural library extension institute at the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

Oct. 8-11—Regional meeting of Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, and possibly Nebraska, to be held in St. Paul.

Oct. 13-18—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Albany, N. Y., in connection with Convocation of the University of the State of New York.

Oct. 15-17—Ohio and Indiana Library Associations, annual meeting (joint session) at Dayton, Ohio.

Oct. 20-22—Montana Library Association, annual meeting in Billings.

Nov. 10—Arizona State Library Association, annual meeting at Phoenix, Ariz.

Nov. 21—Illinois High School Library Association meets as Section of High School conference at Urbana, Ill.

Nov. 6-7—New Mexico Library Association, annual meeting at Albuquerque, N. M.

Book Selection on Foreign Countries

What Other Nations Regard as the Best Books in English About Their Countries. A Continuation of The World Peace Foundation Lists

Guatemala

Thompson, Wallace. *Rainbow Countries of Central America.* Dutton, 1926. $5.

Courtesy of the Legation of Guatemala.

Mexico

Beals, C. *Mexico.* Viking Press, 1923. $2.50.

Gruening, E. H. *Mexico and Its Heritage.* Century, 1928. $6.

Jones, C. L. *Mexico and Its Reconstruction.* Appleton, 1921. $3.50.

Prescott, W. H. *Conquest of Mexico.* 2v. Burt. $1.25 each.

Priestley, H. I. *Mexican Nation.* Macmillan, 1923. $4.

Rippy, J. F. *United States and Mexico.* Knopf, 1926. $5.

Saenz, M., and Priestley, H. I. *Some Mexican Problems.* Univ. Chicago Press, 1926. $2.

Tannenbaum, F. *Mexican Agrarian Revolution.* Macmillan, 1929. $2.50.

Vasconcelos, J., and Gamio, M. *Aspects of Mexican Civilization.* Univ. Chicago Press, 1926. $2.

Courtesy of the Mexican Embassy.

Panama

Adults

Verrill, A. H. *Panama, Past and Present.* Dodd, 1921. $2.

Children (12-16 *years*)

Heald, J. S. *Picturesque Panama.* I. L. Maduro, Panama City, 1928. $2.

Courtesy of the Legation of Panama.

Bolivia

Carpenter, F. G. *Lands of the Andes and the Desert.* Doubleday, 1924. $4.

Walle, Paul. *Bolivia.* Scribner, 1914. $4.50.

Courtesy of Mr. J. Landivar Moreno, Consul of Bolivia, Seattle, Washington.

Ecuador

Niles, Blair. *Casual Wanderings in Ecuador.* Century, 1923. $2.50.

Courtesy of the Legation of Ecuador.

Peru

Agle, William C. *In the Footsteps of Pizarro.* Homer M. Hill, Seattle.

Bingham, Hiram. *Inca Land; Explorations in the Highlands of Peru.* Houghton, 1922. $5.

Dell, Anthony. *Llama Land.* Doran, 1927. $10.

Markham, Clements R. *A History of Peru.* Sergel, 1892.

——, *Narratives of the Rites and Laws of the Incas.* Hakluyt Society, 1873.

Prescott, William H. *History of the Conquest of Peru.* Dutton, 1909. 80c.

Courtesy of the Peruvian Embassy.

Venezuela

Lemley, H. R. *Bolivar.* Stratford, 1923. $4.

Sherwell, G. A. *Antonio José de Sucre.* Caracas, Venezuela, Minister of Public Instruction, 1924.

——, *Bolivar, the Prophet.* Pan-American Union. 5c.

Courtesy of the Legation of the United States of Venezuela.

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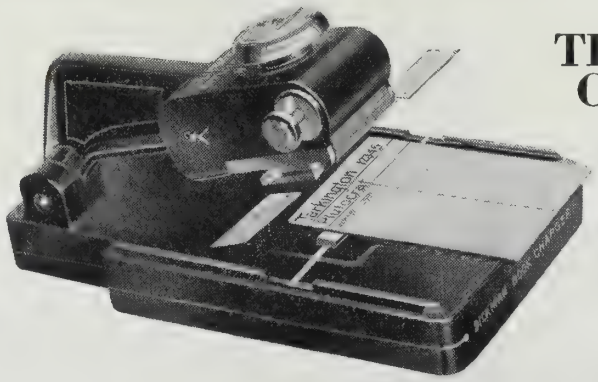

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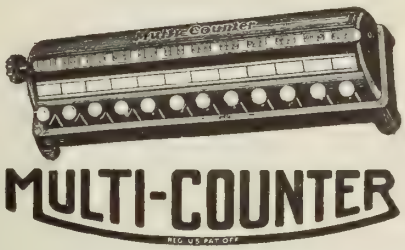

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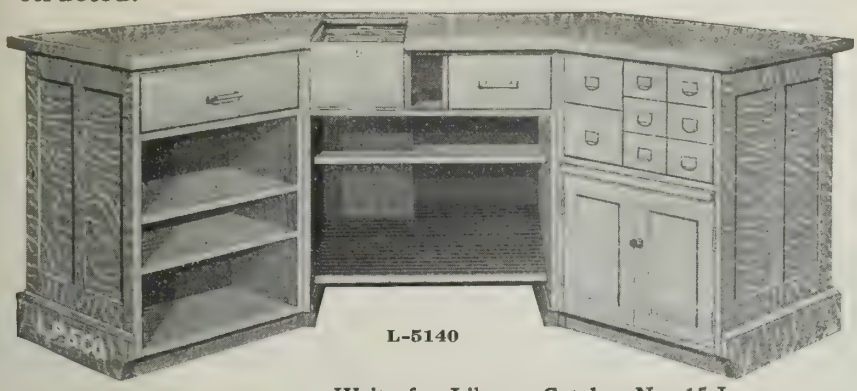

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Forthcoming Issues of
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

This number devoted to Special Libraries has been arranged through the co-operation of Florence Bradley, Librarian of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Rebecca Rankin, Librarian of the Municipal Reference Library, and Mary Louise Alexander, Manager of the Library Research Department of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn. We are grateful for their help! Miss Manley's complete survey of Business Library Work in Large Cities proved too lengthy for Journal pages so a summary is given in this number and the entire survey, printed by the Newark Public Library, will be supplied at fifty cents a copy upon application. Apply direct to Newark for copies.

Besides the two previously announced articles on budget cuts scheduled for May first, the report of Library Legislation for 1928 and 1929 prepared by William F. Yust, Chairman of the A.L.A. Committee on Legislation, will be given.

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Libraries and Business Men

A Symposium

THE RELATION between the business man, the public library, and the special library grows more and more interesting to our profession at large. In the beginning, the person in charge of a business library was not always a librarian from the standpoint of training or experience, but the application of library methods to business needs was found practicable and necessary, and these early experimenters pointed the way to one of the most important expressions of library service.

It is amazing to the special librarian who stops for a moment to reminisce about her early days in public library work that, although it has always been the business men who supported the libraries, it was never the business men's interests that were supported by the library's books. We expect to find in all public libraries special collections of books for children, even to the half of the building. We know how the school student, the teacher, the social worker and club woman must have an alcove or at least a reserved shelf of books. In sheer numbers, business men outrank any of these groups, yet how long was it before they received any portion of the book budget and how many public libraries even now have attempted to find out what the business man really wants? How many have purchased the comparatively few reference tools found in all business libraries, and, finally and most important, have installed people sufficiently familiar with this special source material and with our modern commercial life to give intelligent, quick service? So few public libraries have done these things that special libraries have been organized in great numbers to serve the needs of various industries and of individual firms. The convenience to a company of owning its own informational material is, of course, a large factor in the establishment of special libraries, but far more important than owning books is the special knowledge their librarians have which enables them to apply printed information to particular business problems, to adapt library methods to special conditions, cut red tape, and speed up service.

Several forces have been at work in the development of books into business tools, and their use into a routine part of business organization. Not so very long ago good business books were scarce, while now there is a real literature on nearly every phase of industry. Ronald Press, McGraw-Hill, and many other publishers are building fine reservoirs of practical information contributed by the real leaders of our industrial world; and business men have learned that it is an economic waste not to profit by the experience and knowledge of these leaders. Another factor is the modern business man himself. We, as librarians, must remember that today the majority of the men and women in business come from the great universities, where the wealth of libraries is taken for granted and the book habit is acquired with their college education. While it may once have been a source of wonder that Andrew Carnegie, a great business man, should have become the patron saint of libraries, we now accept as natural the business man's reliance upon printed information and his faith in libraries.

There is a distinctly different technique required in the administration of a business library. Rules which must necessarily hamper the fullest use of public library material have no place in business; for instance, "whole" copies of magazines are never sacred, but pages may safely be ripped out; books can be purchased by messenger and issued to the waiting person within ten minutes, deferring the formality of a catalog record until the book is returned; when

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information is not easily available in print, telephone calls or visits to other sources can be made. Ingenuity is the keynote of special library service. The librarian cannot give up simply because her catalog or files fail to supply the answer. Then, too, the business librarian must evaluate the information furnished because a business man cannot take time to compare reports, weigh the sources and decide which information he should trust; that is the librarian's job. Business librarians, because they concentrate on certain subjects, become authorities on this highly specialized source material, as few public librarians can ever hope to find time to be.

But there are certain broad business subjects that might be adequately covered by all public libraries, and special librarians would gladly share their knowledge of the most useful books, magazines and pamphlets in their fields if public librarians sought this help in building useful collections. In large cities the great numbers of business men in each field of endeavor justify the building of an adequate special collection on such subjects as banking, real estate, retailing, advertising and others. In smaller cities there are usually a few outstanding industries, as furniture in Grand Rapids, clocks in Waterbury, or insurance in Hartford, and the public library could well afford to spend time and money cultivating such groups. The splendid work being done by the Business Branches in Newark, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Minneapolis and elsewhere show that it is not difficult to attract the business man when he once learns he can obtain help.

Some people entirely unacquainted with the work being done by business libraries seem to feel that special librarians are file clerks or stenographers who have been promoted to care for their company's records. Instead the majority of the members of the Special Libraries Association are trained librarians with many years' experience in public libraries. The fact that some have branched off has not in any way changed or lessened our interest in the library profession. We make constant use of our public libraries, and these larger collections will always supplement the business libraries, and the cooperation of public librarians always will be of the greatest possible help in our work. I believe it is true that a firm which maintains its own private library makes greater and far more intelligent use of the public library in its community than do firms which have no library. Since this use is always made through their own librarians, it is important that there should be the finest sort of understanding and friendliness between special and public librarians everywhere. The public library needs the financial support of large business corporations, and that support will be given much more willingly if a company feels that it has, or could, benefit in some degree. There is no overlapping of functions between the public and special libraries, no danger that one will usurp the place of the other. If there were a more intelligent dovetailing of these two important branches of library service, it would be for the good of libraries as well as of the business man.

In some fields special libraries are more firmly intrenched than in others, and they will increase in number as fast as resourceful, wide-awake librarians become available and are able to "sell" the library idea to more companies. The membership of the Special Libraries Association indicates nearly 1000 well-organized private libraries, and there are undoubtedly many more of which we have no record. We know, for instance, that more than 100 of the largest banks in the country have their own libraries. The National City Company of New York owns about 50,000 volumes and has a staff of seventeen people. Standard Statistics Company, another important financial library, employs sixty-five people and has a collection of 10,000 volumes. In most of the big newspapers of the country the term "morgue" has been discarded, and these data files have become truly fine libraries. The important insurance companies have long maintained their own libraries, that of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company being larger in numbers and broader in scope than many a public library. A staff of thirty-three administers a combined service of circulation and reference work for the employees of the Metropolitan and gives the most expert research service on every phase of business and industry.

The following descriptions of some of the important groups in S. L. A. suggest the activities of a few typical business libraries and show the extent to which certain industries have accepted the library idea. There is much that the public libraries can do for business; there are golden opportunities for the establishment of special libraries. It is hoped that this article may encourage both branches of the library profession to further development of this stimulating, satisfying work.

Financial Libraries

By Eleanor Cavanaugh

Librarian, Standard Statistics Co.

A GREAT many people undoubtedly wonder just what a financial library is, what makes it different from other types of special libraries, and what place a library has in a money-making institution. A financial library may be one

maintained either in a bank, in an investment house, or in a financial publishing house whose business it is to supply banks, investment houses, manufacturers, brokers, and sometimes individuals with information services. Libraries are maintained in these institutions because the firms have felt a great need for some sort of centralized information within their organization—a need for some department, specially organized to supply their own employees and their clients with specialized up-to-the-minute data by which their business may be more efficiently and effectively conducted.

The firm housing a financial library is primarily interested in banking, finance, money, credit, prices, business conditions, conditions in basic industries such as automobile, petroleum, iron and steel—and vitally interested in the stock market. It is the librarian's job to collect and have available for instant use all data on gold movement, Federal and State regulations governing the different phases of business, production figures, foreign trade, interest rates, money in circulation, brokers' loans, balance of international trade, and a thousand and one similar subjects. At some time or other there is a keen interest in new industries, production, consumption and foreign trade in established industries, in bull or bear markets, panics, tariff, depressions, and at all times in the stock market which is more or less the pulse of financial libraries. The above subjects, and many others covering the whole range of our business and financial structure, make up the librarian's day. To function properly, the librarian of such a library must know her company's organization, its history, scope, its personnel, its new projects and future plans. She must learn the language of her trade and acquire as much background as possible to give the best service to the organization which she serves.

Early Libraries

The first financial library in New York City of which there is a record is probably the one started in 1879 in the firm of Fisk & Hatch. In 1885 this firm was known as Harvey Fisk & Sons, and the collection is now known as Pliny Fisk Collection and is owned by Princeton University. It is a collection of 6000 books and 25,000 pamphlets, and has an extensive file of corporation reports and clippings. Another early library was the "Investors Library," organized in 1885 and taken over in 1906 by Marvyn Scudder, who leased it to the National City Bank until 1919, when the collection was donated to Columbia University. This collection, which has about 500,000 volumes, is still housed in the Business Building at Columbia and is known as the Marvyn Scudder Business Library. Among the investment houses in New York City which maintained libraries as long as twenty to twenty-five years ago are: Imbrie & Company, which later sold its collection to the Central Union Trust Company, now known as the Central Hanover Trust Company; Robinson & Company, who recently merged with Sutro & Company; J. P. Morgan & Company; Speyer & Company, and Kuhn, Loeb & Company. These were probably the first investment houses maintaining libraries of this kind.

However, the greatest impetus given this type of library was during the war. It was at this time that, among others, the libraries of the Bankers Trust, the Guaranty Trust Company, The American International Corporation, and the Standard Statistics Company were organized. Today there are well over 100 financial institutions maintaining libraries. The majority of these, incidentally, are in New York City. The National City Financial Library, which was organized in 1907 as part of the bond department of the bank, has grown until it now has 50,000 volumes, with seventeen people on the library staff. Most of the reference work done by this library is for its own company and its branches. Inasmuch as the National City Bank has branches all over the United States and foreign countries, the work of this library has an international aspect. The Guaranty Trust Company library was started in 1916 and now has a book stock of 32,000 volumes and a staff of sixteen. It is primarily a research library and a private one, but does serve customers and clients of the company. It has a corporation file on about 40,000 companies. A large part of the work of this library is collecting financial documents from foreign countries, municipalities, and provinces, in order that the financial status and history of these may be known before the bank undertakes to underwrite foreign issues.

The library of Standard Statistics Company was officially organized in 1917, although it had been part of their Statistical Department for ten years previous to that. It was established to serve the members of its editorial and statistical staffs, as well as to supply the clients of the company with pertinent information regarding banking, finance, business conditions, economic trends and the stock market. It now has a book collection of 10,000 volumes and a staff of sixty-five people. This library has what is probably the most expensive "Corporation Files" in any library of its kind, having complete financial histories of 50,000 companies in which there is an active investment interest or speculative interest, plus many more thousands which are less active. Supplementing these "Corporation Files" is a clipping file

which dates back to 1909 and contains complete data on hundreds of thousands of companies in business in the United States and foreign countries, but particularly in the United States. The work of this library is to keep its editors and statisticians and research department and other staff members supplied with the latest information regarding all phases of business and finance; to write special reports at times on industries or business, and to serve as a clearing house of information to the firm's thousands of subscribers. Last year this library answered over 150,000 inquiries, most of which required some type of special reference or research work. This library has an inter-office automatic telephone system which handles as high as 500 to 600 telephone calls per day. These are in addition to the personal visits to the library.

Some of the other banks and financial institutions maintaining financial libraries are: Bankers Trust Company, Irving Trust Company, J. P. Morgan & Company, Redmond & Company, H. L. Doherty & Company, American Bankers Association, Dillon Read Company, National Bank of Commerce, Moody's Investors Service, Wall Street Journal of New York City, Union Trust Company of Cleveland, Federal Reserve banks in all twelve districts, Bank of Italy in San Francisco, Halsey Stuart Company of Chicago, Old Colony Trust Company, and Kidder Peabody of Boston.

What These Libraries Do for Their Firms

By knowing the organization and its needs thoroughly, the special library can be the eyes and ears for its firm, and can keep ahead of all possible demands for information. It does this by systematic and intelligent collection of materials pertinent to the business of that particular organization; by knowing the sources of information and by being able to apply the information gathered to the needs of the firm. If the library is in a bank, then the librarian must know how a bank operates, be familiar with banking terms, be ready to supply the credit department with complete corporation files and services covering up-to-the-minute information on industries; the Trust Department also depends upon the same files; the Bond Department uses the library for the preparation of all its circulars on financial offerings as well as in many other ways; the Statistical Department is the one most closely allied with the library and uses it more than any other department; and the Publicity Department depends upon the library to supply data upon which to build its advertising campaigns.

If the library is in a brokerage or investment house, then the librarian must concentrate on the stock market and on securities, particularly those in which the investment house specializes, as municipal or public utility or foreign issues. Other subjects of vital and constant interest are stock price indexes, changes in Blue Sky Laws, changes in the regulations of existing stock exchanges, new capital issues, information on bond maturities and defaults, and dividend payments.

If the librarian is in a financial publishing house, then she must concern herself with all of the above subjects plus a great many more. She must have an instinct for news and watch State and Federal legislation affecting banking, insurance, public utilities, etc. She must be sure that she always has the latest information regarding the activities of the Federal Trade Commission and all stock market operations. And the alert financial librarian will be ready to answer questions on any new developments at a moment's notice, as, for instance, the new Bank for International Settlement, gold movement of foreign countries, budgets, mergers and financial statistics of States and cities. Unlike the public library, this information is not always obtainable in books. In fact, books form the less important part of all financial libraries because the business man of today is not interested so much in what happened last year as in what happened yesterday, what is happening today and likely to happen tomorrow. The only way in which such information can be acquired is through current newspapers, trade journals, government documents and research publications of all sorts. The backbone of every financial library is its "corporation files," by which is meant the annual reports of railroads, public utilities and industrials, Interstate Commerce Commission dockets, circulars describing stock and bond issues, mortgages and indentures. Collecting and organizing this type of material is the first and most important function of a financial library.

The Future of Financial Libraries

Probably no class of business men have been so quick to recognize the library as an important asset and integral factor in the growth of their particular business, as have those in the financial field. The financial library is no longer an experiment. This is proved (if proof be necessary) by such facts as these:

Rarely has such a library, once established, been given up.

There are more financial libraries in existence than in any other single class of special libraries, and each year sees a steady growth in their numbers.

Hard-headed business men have seen fit to establish and maintain libraries within their own walls and house them in the most expensive office space in the

world, and also to provide adequate space for their future growth.

The work of these libraries has been recognized by such organizations as the American Bankers Association and the Investment Bankers Association, who have made a financial library exhibit an important part of their annual convention each year.

And still there are hundreds of banks and thousands of investment houses that have not yet organized their own library. The field is broad, seeds have been sown, and the future of financial libraries is a bright one indeed.

Industrial Libraries

By Elizabeth Wray

Librarian, United States Rubber Company

Every special library in the industrial field is born of the necessity of the industry it serves. This necessity, strange to say, is not the result of geographic placement, for industries operating in or administered from such rich library centers as Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco feel the need as keenly as those in smaller towns. Though private collections maintained by commercial concerns are scattered through nearly every State from coast to coast, more are found in the eastern sections of the United States and Canada. New York, the largest manufacturing city in the country and certainly well endowed with public libraries, has also the largest number of special libraries. Indeed, in the metropolitan district of New York alone there may be seen a complete cross section of the entire special library field.

Large industries with many interests, such as the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, Consolidated Gas, Standard Oil, Eastman Kodak Company, General Electric Company, A. D. Little Company, New Jersey Zinc Company, and the United States Rubber Company, to name a few, require not one but several special collections to cater to their varied needs. It is usual in these companies to find a general reference library serving as an information center for the officers and the staff, while separate and very special legal, patent, engineering or chemical research libraries are maintained in addition. Private commercial collections run the entire scale in size, from thousands of volumes found in the long established technical libraries serving some industries to the new and small working collections in the latest addition to the field. What is true of any library is particularly applicable to the business library; its worth cannot be measured by the number of accessions, but rather by the resourcefulness of the librarian and her intensive knowledge of the contents of the collection and of outside sources both public and private. Any executive may have access to the same standard books and pamphlets in his public library, but as time is nearly always a factor in the reference work done for the business man, his special demands can be satisfied day after day only by his own private collection.

Business is becoming more and more competitive, and the progressive executive realizes that successful policies must be founded on the accurate and exhaustive collection and interpretation of facts, facts not only of his own industry or concern, but the daily developments in other industries, domestic and foreign data on broad economic changes that may have bearing on his operations either directly or indirectly. Therefore, many industries are equally interested in the same basic material at the same time, and it would be next to impossible for even the richest and largest public library to give each the amount of attention and service required. Some one has aptly said in this connection that, while the public library may serve all of the industries some of the time, it takes the special library to serve some of the industries all of the time.

Information flows through three main channels: by word of mouth, through the periodical press, and through books and encyclopedias. Business men cannot wait for information to crystallize in book form, and one field in which the special librarian excels, I think, is in her ability to ferret out the reliable sources of information in these successive stages of fact-flow and to give the proper value to each.

Data used in business must be definite. Special library questions are seldom answered by a book on the subject, but rather by some pointed paragraph in that volume that is found and marked by the librarian or by a digest of several volumes or articles. The data must be up to date, literally, the last word. With tariff changes boosting or depressing commodity prices overnight, yesterday's quotation without today's knowledge of the latest Federal action would be worthless. Again, daily information on patent decisions handed down in one section of the country may change the course of litigation in preparation in another. Where no general statistics on a subject appear in print, the resourceful librarian can and does appeal directly to some authority in the trade for a fairly representative estimate that will serve the immediate emergency of her firm.

Industries are willing to pay for useful information, but they want value and not waste. Formalities of purchase procedure and of cata-

loging never stand between the man and the material. Flexibility of service is the keynote, and all the resources of the collection are at the command of the user. Having few conflicting interests to serve, the special librarian can assemble quickly an immense amount of pertinent information on a problem, can arrange it to suit the case, mark the pithy passages and, if necessary, can as speedily discard it when it has served its purpose.

Sometimes, however, a problem is germane to the work of several departments in the company, as, for instance, the subject of pensions or bonus plans for employees. This may engage the attention of the legal department, the tax expert, the industrial relations chief, the factory and sales managers, the accounting department and the publicity department. Then only a discreet division of the available material and a hasty duplication by purchase and loan keeps each department happy and informed.

Much of the work done by the special librarian is confidential. To serve her firm thoroughly and quickly, she must have their complete confidence and a full understanding of the problem under consideration. These are facts which the executive could not or would not place before the public librarian. Knowledge of the work of the many divisions of the concern leads the alert librarian to the proper outside sources, so that no interest of the company is sacrificed. Information gathered for one division on some phase of a subject often has a bearing on the needs of another department already known to the librarian. Centralized information thus benefits the whole organization.

Where the librarian is in close contact and full accord with the development and research divisions, her knowledge of their inquiries and work helps her to sense in advance what should be added to the collection to fit future demands. A series of questions on a project as it progresses from an idea to a commercial product points the way to the assembling of further information on uses of the new product, advertising methods applicable, how handled or packaged, sales policies of competitive lines, price trend, what magazines cover the field, etc.

The special librarian, operating as she does in a neutral service department, is often approached by members of the staff with questions they would not ask of each other, and she can be the means of bringing together men who can help each other within the organization. Every department in an industrial concern can find help of some kind in the well-managed special library. There are facts about new developments affecting the use of the products for the technical advisor, statistics of little known raw materials or details of new equipment for the purchasing department, up-to-the-minute financial information for the credit man, the affiliations of leaders of interrelated industries for the sales executives, the checking of the accuracy of statements for the advertising copywriter, the latest air transport time schedules for the traffic manager, methods of inventory control for the stores division, cost of living figures for the employment head, tracing the movements of debtors for the collection department, data on industrial hazards for the safety executive, changes in Workmen's Compensation laws for the insurance division, the incidence of certain diseases in industry for the company physician, and endless facts on places, products and customs for the export chiefs.

When one realizes that the people served by an industrial library often number thousands, scattered over this country and sometimes over the globe, that in many other instances these thousands are housed in the same building or plant with the library, it is easy to see that the opportunities for service are limited only by the librarian herself.

The work is fascinating and the field large, with only the surface scratched so far. There are hundreds of concerns that need and can afford a special library, and they are slowly discovering their need and reaching out for help. Every business branch of a public library is a selling point for a private special library. Learning to use the fine service of the special library within the public library is the first step toward wanting and establishing another private industrial collection.

Insurance Libraries

By Florence Bradley

Librarian, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

ASK AN insurance man if he thinks his office needs a librarian and he will say "No. But if you are interested in things like that, possibly you happen to know where I can get some information on ——?" That little word "happen" is very interesting to the business librarian because there has seemed to be a general impression on the part of business men that getting information on practical subjects is a matter of chance, like remembering quotations or opening the *Bible* for a text. Organized information, business analytics, magazine indexes, knowledge of source material—what have they to do with a library or an insurance office? Until the last five years—apparently nothing, but now it begins to look as though the librarian and the insurance man were going to meet and at least have a bowing acquaintance.

To begin with, every insurance company must collect its own State commission reports, and preferably those of three, four or more States. Bulky they are and merely of depository value after the current year. Therefore, picture sets of them in the president's office, in the law division, in the actuarial department, and in the statistical bureau, to say nothing of stray copies in supervisors' and secretaries' offices. They would stretch for miles and miles of shelves unless conserved in one place—a library. Next, there are the magazines, some seven or eight important ones without any index covering them from the insurance man's point of view. It takes hours to page six months of *The Eastern Underwriter* to find an article, even though it is clearly remembered that the headline was midway of the page and on the left. In spite of the claim of most insurance men, that their magazines are of no real importance, they do want to verify certain articles just as frequently as any other business man, and therefore need a catalog. As to books, insurance men claim they do not read except occasional things on psychology or management, or economics, or business correspondence or biography when they hear of a good one like Ludwig's *Napoleon*. Does that not suggest a book collection? Therefore, what kind of librarian does an insurance company need? None but the most competent, imaginative and experienced that can be found, with good library school training and experience in public library work, if possible.

If an insurance company carries educational work for its agents, the library frequently functions under that division, but the beginning point has also been within investment, welfare, statistical or personnel departments. Wherever the executive happens to belong who sponsors the library, there will the librarian be attached.

It is interesting to note that insurance companies that began their libraries many years ago have continued them for the most part. The older established company libraries are the Phœnix Mutual Insurance Company in Hartford and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in New York. More recent ones are the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company in Hartford, and the Maryland Casualty Company in Baltimore while the newest and one of the most interesting is the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company in Springfield. Throughout the country there are local insurance societies that have very excellent libraries, notably the ones in Boston and New York of which Daniel Handy and Mabel Swerig are the respective librarians.

We may say that insurance libraries not only build up valuable files of insurance reports, magazines and books but also specialize on some other one phase of work that has a direct bearing on the company's interests. Sometimes it is educational work with the agents who want to specialize in up-to-date selling methods. Sometimes it is business economics in connection with industrial developments.

The insurance librarians for some years have found themselves in such a minority that when they tried to organize as an insurance group within the Special Libraries Association they found it possible to have only the most informal programs at their round tables. Now they are steadily increasing in numbers, and find it necessary to answer so many questions as to the value of having a library within an insurance company that they are working this year on the compilation of a booklet that will go into all the various phases of administration. This will be the first contribution of the insurance group to professional literature. Their work has just begun.

The Newspaper Library

By William Alcott

Librarian, The Boston Globe

The newspaper library is a product of the nineteenth century, and its beginnings may be traced in the first half of that century, although its great development has come in the last fifty years. When Charles Dickens arrived in Boston in 1842, on his first visit to America, he found delight in the newspaper files of English newspapers in the office of his host, Nathan Hale, editor of *The Boston Daily Advertiser*. *The New York Herald* started a library in 1845, and *The New York Tribune* in 1846. With the passage of the years the newspaper library has become the newspaper's memory.

The number of newspaper libraries in the United States and Canada somewhat exceeds 300, it is estimated. Most of the large newspapers maintain a library or reference room, although there is little uniformity in the name of the department. Sometimes the department is known as the morgue, or the graveyard, or the reference room, or library, and the less conventional names are used without conscious inferiority. For instance, on the twenty-fourth floor of *The Chicago Tribune's* beautiful tower is the newspaper's reference library, with a good collection of books, pamphlets, magazines and clippings, while twenty stories below, adjoining the city editor and the news room, is the morgue with its million clippings, hundreds of thousands of photos and metal cuts. Newspaper libraries are not confined to the newspaper offices of the larger cities, nor only in the East. Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and

Los Angeles contain some excellent newspaper libraries. In Fresno, Cal., Fargo, N. D., Sheboygan, Wis., Ironwood, Mich., Decatur and Peoria, Ill., Akron and Dayton, Ohio, Harrisburg, Pa., Syracuse, N. Y., New Haven, Hartford and Waterbury, Conn., Springfield and Worcester, Mass., Manchester, N. H., and Portland, Me., are also to be found newspaper libraries.

The modern newspaper library contains a good collection of reference books, but the distinctive things of such a library are the vast and valuable collections of clippings, photographs, metal cuts, negatives and mats. *The Boston Globe* library contains about 5000 reference books, 2000 pamphlets, 1,500,000 clippings, 500,000 photos and 70,000 metal cuts. *The New York World* has a collection of 11,000,000 clippings, probably the largest collection of the kind in the world. Both *The Philadelphia Public Ledger* and *The New York Daily News* have photo collections numbering about a million and a half.

Some of the conspicuous newspaper libraries of the country were established as follows:

New York Herald...1845	Indianapolis News ..1904
New York Tribune..1846	St. Paul Dispatch...1906
Philadelphia Telegraph 1856	Kansas City Journal.1907
Boston Journal 1861	Christian Science Monitor 1908
New York Times...1867	Newark Eve'g News.1910
Boston Herald 1876	Philadelphia Public Ledger 1914
Boston Globe 1887	Milwaukee Journal..1915
New York World...1889	Cleveland Press.....1916
Boston Transcript...1890	Buffalo Eve'g News.1920
Chicago Daily News.1895	Washington Evening Star 1921
New York American.1899	Cincinnati Times Star 1923
Chicago American...1900	
Cincinnati Enquirer..1902	
Minneapolis Journal.1902	
Boston American ...1904	

Newspapers, first of all, serve the public through their news columns, and many have, in addition, a department of questions and answers, sometimes on general information, and sometimes on a special subject, like *The Globe's* "People's Lawyer," which appears weekly. Some newspapers give a very extensive service through their libraries by mail and telephone. *The Baltimore Sun* welcomes the visits of school children in groups into the library in pursuance of their school work. Other newspapers keep the library door locked to all except staff employees.

The collections of clippings, properly classified, have a tremendous value, and in three respects they form the most complete sources of information among all libraries. These three superiorities are in biography of living persons, in the record of local news or local events, and in the history of local politics. In recent years there has been a large increase in the use of special libraries by newspaper libraries and in the use of newspaper libraries by both public and special libraries.

In two other distinctive ways newspapers and their libraries or related departments have rendered valuable service to public and reference librarians, and that is in the preparation and publication of indexes and almanacs. Published indexes are now available for the last 140 years for English news, and for the last 95 years for American news. Published indexes are as follows:

1790-1920—Palmer's Index to The London Times.
1906 to date—The London Times Index.
1835-1918—New York Herald Index (four copies made).
1851-1913—New York Times Index (written).
1875-1906—New York Tribune Index (printed).
1913 to date—New York Times Index (printed).
1926-1927—Michigan News Index, by Adrian Daily Telegram (printed).

In addition, many newspapers have written indexes of their papers.

The newspaper almanacs are an almost invaluable contribution to library service. *The* (New York) *World Almanac* and the *Chicago Daily News Almanac* are quite indispensable in any reference library. Newspaper almanacs are available as follows:

1838-1914—New York Tribune Almanac and Political Register.
1857-1914—Texas Almanac (not published every year).
1872-1878—New York Herald Almanac.
1876-1915—Baltimore Sun Almanac.
1885 to date—Chicago Daily News Almanac.
1886 to date—(New York) World Almanac.
1886 to date—Brooklyn Daily Eagle Almanac.
1887 to date—Providence (R. I.) Journal Almanac.
1917 to date—Maryland Almanac (successor to Baltimore Sun Almanac).
1925 to date—Philadelphia Bulletin Almanac.
1925 to date—Texas Almanac, published by Dallas Journal.

One of the strange incidents of library history is that although the newspaper library antedates the formation of the first library association, its discovery as a source of vast information is of recent occurrence. Special Libraries Association was the first to enlist their interest in a library association movement, and the first conference of newspaper librarians ever held was in 1923 at the annual conference of Special Libraries Association.

Advertising

By Mary Louise Alexander
Manager, Library Research Dept., Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn

ADVERTISING is everywhere in this modern civilization of ours. It fills (and its support makes possible) the fine magazines and newspapers we have in this country. Advertising lines our highways and lights Broadway at night. It fills the air, allowing lonely isolated

families, and city folk as well, to hear the finest music or newest jazz, via the sponsored programs on the radio. Advertising is a popular form of education which teaches people to want the good things of life—labor-saving appliances, healthful food, more attractive and comfortable homes. Good advertising is based on facts, and the advertising profession is a constant user of printed information. There are more than ten thousand firms whose products or services are advertised nationally in addition to the vast numbers of purely local advertisers, and it is estimated that fully a billion and one-half dollars are spent for advertising in a single year. The major part of this advertising is prepared and placed by advertising agencies, of which there are said to be some fifteen hundred in the United States. Of these, however, probably about 10 per cent are the leading and important agencies that handle at least three-quarters of all the national advertising done in this country. The greatest producing centers, or advertising agency headquarters, are New York City and Chicago, but many other large cities, such as Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, St. Louis and San Francisco, are also the homes of a number of important agencies.

These organizations range in size from fifteen or twenty people to six or seven hundred, but each to a varying degree performs the same functions. A complete advertising campaign consists of these steps: An analysis of the product to be advertised; a survey of the market it reaches (and this often involves a house-to-house, or store-to-store canvass throughout the country to learn buying habits and the standing of competitors). Next the agency must study publications and choose those best suited to carry the message to the greatest number of consumers. Only then is the advertising agency ready to write copy, buy art work, have the advertisement set up in type, and forward it to the publisher. In addition to the standard departments of Marketing, Media, Copy, Art, etc., which perform the functions just mentioned, many advertising agencies also have Outdoor Bureaus which plan and produce posters and signs, and Radio Departments which plan music and entertainment, hire musicians and actors, rehearse them and handle the details in connection with radio advertising.

Every one of these departments needs the services of a trained librarian. The Marketing man must have full information on population, trading areas, buying power factors such as automobile owners, wired homes, incomes, rents, as well as data on all phases of distribution. Census volumes are only the merest beginning in this market data search. Experienced librarians make use of all of the statistics prepared by the research departments of large publishers, the figures sponsored by leading trade associations, the publications of the many special bureaus in Washington, of schools of business and other research organizations. For the Art Department, the advertising library must be ready to supply every variety of picture—costume, period furniture, animals, brides, plumbers, foodstuffs or skyscrapers. It must supply the Radio Department with musical information, classic and modern, composer and composition. And the copywriter's needs lead the librarian to history, literature, biography, science and into every trade and industry. It can be seen from this that the term advertising library must never be understood to mean one covering only the subject of advertising—it is in reality a cross-section of all special libraries.

But in spite of all these informational needs, common to every advertising agency, comparatively few have yet organized their own libraries. In New York City we know of only twelve or fifteen companies that maintain their own advertising libraries, among whom are: J. Walter Thompson, H. K. McCann, Young & Rubicam, Erwin-Wasey and Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn. There are several advertising libraries in the Middle West, such as that of the D'Arcy Company in St. Louis and Campbell-Ewald in Detroit. These libraries vary from two people to a staff of twelve in one New York agency. The number of books in these libraries is not necessarily large because current magazines and data files are far more vital. In Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, more than a thousand different magazines are received regularly and clipped and the data file maintained covers more than three thousand subjects, chiefly commodities, sales and advertising. There is a file of many thousands of pictures and complete territorial information. Material is loaned freely to the people in the company and to clients, but usually inquiries are presented to the department and the librarians study the subject and submit a written report. Librarians in this field easily earn the title of research workers, for the subjects they study range from welding through dietetics, cosmetics and aeronautics to the latest theory of electro-dynamics.

Here, then, is a fertile field for library development. All advertising agencies have a flood of valuable free material coming into their office regularly which should be salvaged and organized, and clever librarians with a knowledge of advertising and selling could and should persuade agencies to let them show how absolutely indispensable library service can become to them.

Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research

By Zeliaette Troy
Librarian

William Boyce Thompson was born in Virginia City, Mont., in 1869 and moved with his family to Butte in his early youth. It is likely that Colonel Thompson's interest in plant problems dated from those days when, as a boy, he attempted to grow vegetables for his mother's kitchen in defiance to the fumes from the local smelters. Twenty years later, in developing his beautiful grounds overlooking the Hudson at Yonkers, he was perplexed by the multitude of unsolved problems which contact with plant life presented to his mind. His personal association with Doctor Duncan, the organizer and first director of the Mellon Institute, had awakened in him a profound enthusiasm for scientific research, for Colonel Thompson's is essentially a mind which seeks out facts. It was, therefore, a natural and logical expression of his individuality to determine to found and endow an institution for plant research.

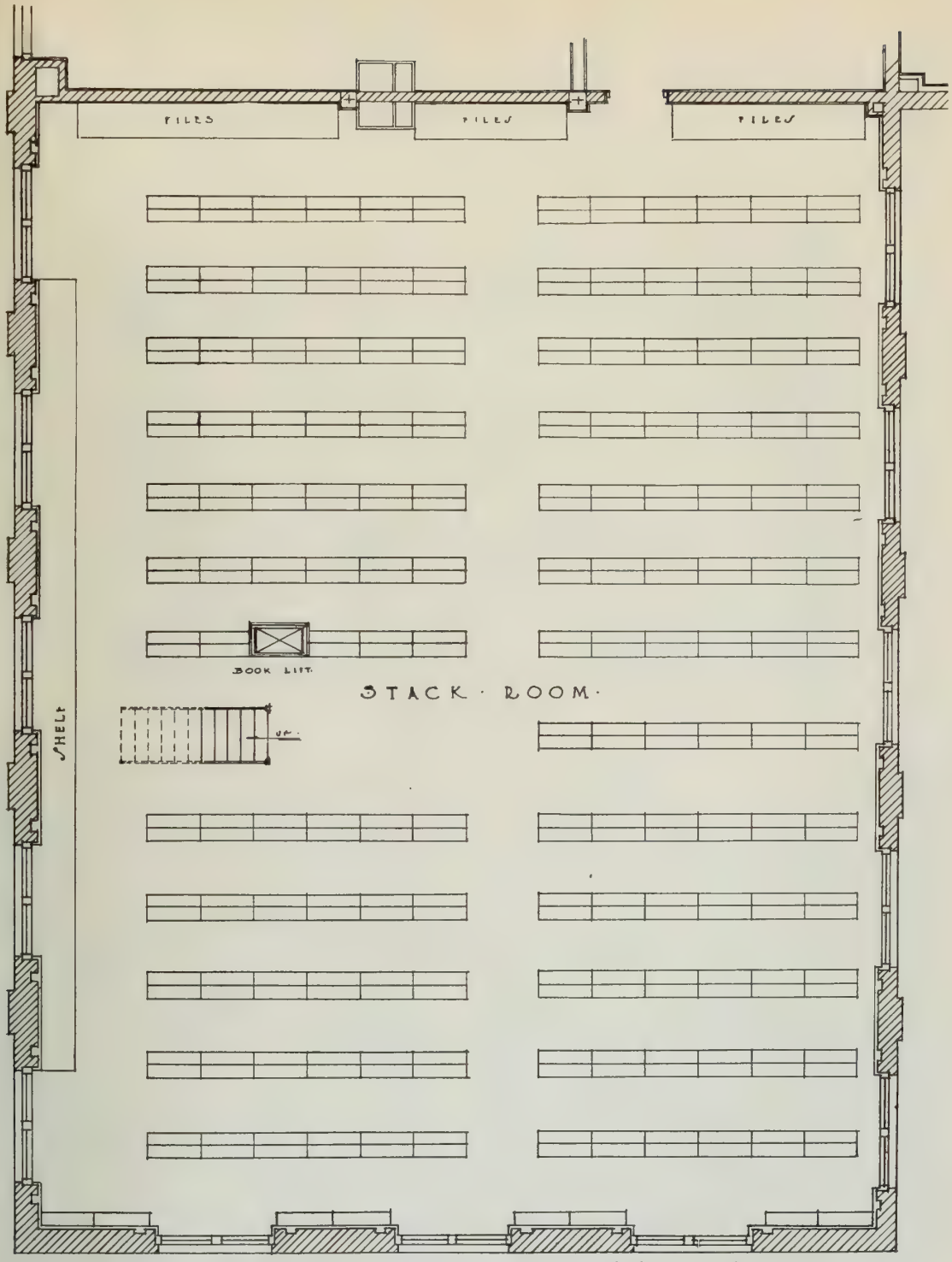
The Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Yonkers, N. Y. View from the East

In June, 1919, The Farm and Research Corporation was incorporated for the combined purpose of research and distribution of the knowledge gained by research to individual growers and producers. In order to assure himself that the institution should be planned, organized and built in a way that would be most serviceable, in 1920 Colonel Thompson sent Doctor Fred J. Pope, a chemist long in his employ, to visit various agricultural institutions and to learn what was most needed to increase plant production. Almost without exception the authorities declared what was most needed was fundamental research; an institution free from the duties of teaching, regulatory activities (inspection of food products, fertilizers, etc.) and control of insect pests and plant diseases which takes so much of the time of the Federal and State controlled institutions. Such a privately endowed organization could devote its entire time to development of new principles and new methods. Colonel Thompson appreciated and accepted this viewpoint, revised his original plans and in November, 1920, the institution was given the more appropriate name of The Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Inc. Three years later the name was changed to Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Inc., indicating that it was a memorial to his mother and father.

Among the scientists from whom Colonel Thompson sought technical advice were Dr. John M. Coulter, professor of botany at the University of Chicago, and Dr. Raymond F. Bacon, director of the Mellon Institute. This conference resulted in the reorganization of the board of trustees into two groups, one to advise on the scientific problems of the Institute and the other to handle the practical administration. Dr. William Crocker, associate professor of plant physiology at the University of Chicago, was elected Director and started his work in February, 1921, by first devoting three months to a survey of American biological and chemical laboratories and then spending four months in an observational investigation of like facilities in Europe. It was on this European trip that the nucleus of the library was formed. At this time, many private libraries were on the market, and Doctor Crocker was able to obtain many complete sets of valuable journals which otherwise are very hard to secure.

As the result of these investigations as well as of his own experiences in the use of laboratories the director drew up detailed plans for laboratories, greenhouses and equipment which give the workers every possible aid for accurate and efficient solutions of problems in plant science. Usability was the primary considera-

Much of the historical material for the early part of this article was taken from *The Yonkers Statesman*.



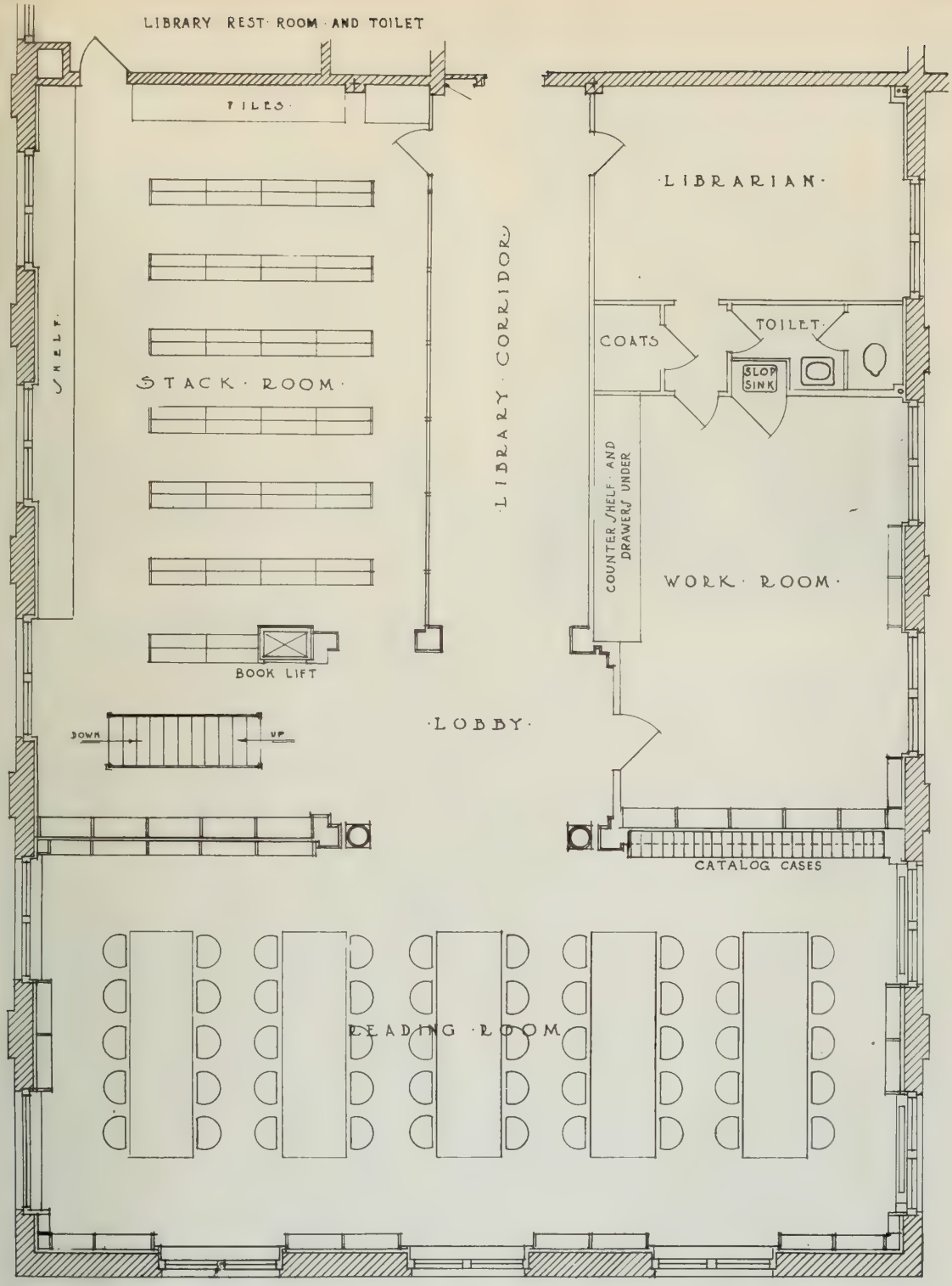
First Floor Plan. Includes two tiers of similar capacity

tion, architectural effects entirely secondary. The original L-shaped unit furnishes room and equipment for about thirty-five scientific workers, together with their technical and non-technical helpers. This original southeast quarter of the planned-for quadrangle was quickly outgrown and construction on the second unit is now under way. About twenty-five acres of good farm land nearby offer adequate space for outdoor experiments.

In the selection of the scientific staff two main aims were kept in view: the avoidance of undue duplication in phases of the field already strongly developed in the vicinity of New York and the selection of a staff which would work well together, representing all necessary phases of technique and knowledge in their cooperative attacks on the problems to be solved. Thus systematic botany, which is adequately handled at the New York and the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens and genetics covered by Princeton, Yale, Columbia and Cornell have not been emphasized. But the organization of the staff has been left flexible in order that changes can be made when new problems or new phases of the present problems are undertaken. A system of advanced research fellowships was organized for the purpose of giving promising young scientists an opportunity to further develop their research ability under the guidance of an able staff and with the use of a most excellent equipment. It was thought that the constant flow of temporary and younger workers through the Institute would avoid the stagnation and fossilization which so often occurs among a permanent staff. The day of the individual inventor and of accidental and haphazard discoveries is fast waning. The day of consolidations and cooperation is here just as truly in scientific research as in big business.

A good example of the workings of this scheme of cooperation is illustrated by the attack which the Institute is making upon the puzzling and destructive group of plant diseases known as the virus diseases. Virus diseases are as fashionable among the plants as among animals, it seems. As the diseases are largely carried by insects, an entomologist comes into action. The fact that some of these diseases such as "aster yellows" are carried from diseased to healthy plants by only one species of leaf hoppers, although a variety of insects feed freely and promiscuously on diseased and healthy plants, is suggestive of certain human and animal diseases which have specific insect carriers: sleeping sickness, yellow fever virus and malaria are produced by protozoans which pass a necessary stage in the specific insect carriers, which suggested that protozoans may be the causative agent in certain mosaic and yellow diseases of plants. A protozoologist was therefore called upon in this problem. Some of the mosaic and kindred diseases are produced by filterable viruses, and the problem of filtering or segregating the active substance from the great mass of material derived from the diseased plants is in the hands of a biological chemist who by various methods of precipitation has already been able to separate crystals which when injected into healthy plants will produce the disease. In many ways the active residue acts like an enzyme and has many characteristics in common with other chemicals. The micro-chemist is called upon to examine small quantities of the diseased materials, and by the use of various stains to identify as either an organism or a chemical the guilty agent. The chemist who has specialized in the effect of light and other radiant energy upon biological material contributed somewhat to the general problem when he learned what length of exposure to ultra violet light would kill the virus and in this way showed its similarity to other chemicals and organisms. The physical

Showing the effect of the application of chemical vapors to individual buds



Second Floor Plan. There is a mezzanine above the reading room level stack space with same capacity

chemist, who is called upon on all mathematical questions involved, has been able to decide whether certain methods of sampling will give material characteristic enough of the virus to show its true constituency. And of course the library is called upon to bring forth the records

of previously worked-upon insect or protozoa born diseases; the methods of filtration and crystallization methods used by workers on other problems; the staining methods, etc., used by micro-chemists in all fields and descriptions of the best ultra violet light-producing equipment as well as the reports on its effects on various organisms and substances already worked upon.

Gantry crane over the greenhouse

It would appear that there would be little room or energy left in the organization for any problems other than that of virus diseases, but this is not at all true. Doctor Crocker's personal laboratory working under his own individual direction is constantly studying all kinds of seeds, showing in exactly what condition of heat, moisture and physical environment each different species of seed germinates best; what chemical changes take place inside of them at different stages of their development. Much of the material published by this department is of great commercial value. Then there is the study conducted on the dormant period of buds in plants. It has been found what concentrations of different chemicals will overcome this dormancy and stimulate into growth and productivity various plants before they are normally ready to grow. This work also has a tremendous commercial application as one can see when one realizes that ordinarily a potato takes a rest for two or three months, but when the seed pieces cut from potatoes are soaked in ethylene chlorhydrin the day they are harvested and planted immediately they produce sprouts in just one month's time. A much prettier though not quite so practical example of this study is the work with lilacs. By the application of different gases, lilacs can be induced to bloom for Christmas time. A very striking result is obtained by the application of chemical vapors to a single bud upon a twig inducing it to grow, while untreated buds less than one-half inch distant on the same twig remained dormant.

The work on the effects of different lengths of exposure of plants to light also shows very striking results. The clover which normally requires months and in the field may take two years to flower, when given twenty-four hours of light per day will flower in thirty-five days. An electrically driven gantry crane bearing many high-powered lamps is run over an ordinary greenhouse at sunset when this sort of an experiment is under way, thus giving perpetual light to the plants under observation. This gantry crane always attracts the attention of visitors, but it is only one example of the ingenious equipment which the staff has at its command.

The research on insecticides and the way in which these penetrate the destructive insect and kill him is another most interesting problem; the idiosyncrasies of various plants in their choice of conditions under which they will take root are rather astonishing, but when studied seem to follow some laws.

While all of these problems have been undertaken with the view of finding out facts, many extremely practical applications of the results are found at once. The reports by the Institute workers are made first in the better-known scientific journals, such as *The American Journal of Botany, The Botanical Gazette* and *Phytopathology,* reprints from which are then issued under the two titles of Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, "Contributions" and "Professional Papers."

A 300-acre arboretum is now being developed about two miles from the Institute which will not only give the general public a beautiful park but will exhibit as complete a collection as possible of trees and shrubs growing in their natural surroundings. This arboretum will also be available for experimental projects undertaken by the staff.

The library has been developed in exactly the way that the Institute as a whole has developed. With quite a few complete sets of the classical periodicals in agriculture, chemistry, physiology and botany, together with the late Doctor Woll's collection of agricultural experiment station material, the start was made in 1921. Since that time many more complete sets of periodicals have been added and doctoral theses from abroad have increased the pamphlet collection considerably. At present there are about 11,000 bound volumes and 4,000 fully cataloged pamphlets. Of the 11,000 bound volumes 2,500 are separate texts classified according to the Library of Congress classification. Printed Library of Congress cards

have been used in the catalog wherever possible. Over 450 publications which fall within the *Union List*'s definition of "periodicals" are received currently, and current "documents" more than double this number. Since elementary reference work is unnecessary, much of the time of the library staff can be devoted to the reviewing of current literature and to the building of bibliographies in collaboration with the specialist in charge. The bibliography on seed germination made under the direction of Doctor Crocker will be unique in its comprehensiveness when it is completed, and this is only the first of a hoped-for series of bibliographies.

The present library is housed in space planned for eventual occupation of laboratories. The rapid expansion of the library soon proved the need of larger and permanent quarters. Construction of the second unit of the quadrangle plan is now under way; this building will double the present floor space which the entire Institute now has. The library will occupy the entire first and second floors of the wing in the new building giving a capacity of about 90,000 volumes as well as furnishing a delightfully lighted and adequate general reading room. The first floor will be completely filled with two tiers of book stacks; the second floor will be given over to the reading room, offices and a small stack room with mezzanine. Two rather unusual features in the design are the provision of a continuous table along the north wall of all stack spaces, which will give the staff members working room close to the shelves where the volumes they are interested in are shelved, and the installation of a range of vertical files along the entire east wall of each stack space. These extensive files will give room for expansion of the pamphlet and other special collections in proportion to the growth of the book collection. Simplicity and usability have been the two considerations paramount in the design of the new layout. Edward L. Tilton was the consultant architect for the library.

An Ideal Library for Research Purposes

(With Particular Reference to Business Research)

By W. C. Schluter

University of Pennsylvania

General libraries are at present confronted with a twofold problem: on the one hand, the production of publications has been and is increasing at a rapid rate both in volume and in diversification of materials; on the other hand, the number and variety of users of libraries has also increased and their wishes and needs have correspondingly become more complex. From the standpoint of acquisition of materials, few libraries can meet the problem of selecting from the currently issued mass of printed materials that which is most useful. Selection is necessary, since no library is able to buy everything which is issued. The researcher in the special fields of the social sciences, such as business, economics, etc., often finds general libraries totally inadequate in serving his purposes because he must of necessity have access to the exceedingly specialized source materials covering the frontiers of fact and information in his research field, a need not specially met by general libraries. Most libraries cater to at least four types of users: (1) The general reader, (2) the specific fact or knowledge seeker, (3) the *re*-search student who is usually interested only in garbling or rehashing what has already been written or interpreted (he is exemplified by the ordinary theme writer) and (4) the re-*search* student who systematically and cautiously seeks to solve problems of an original nature on the basis of objective raw facts or information. The latter finds library facilities often more annoying than useful, because the general library has not recognized his needs fully.

The trend toward an intensification of research activities in the fields of business and social sciences by academic and non-academic individuals and agencies seems to suggest the need of an alteration in the conception of the service of a library. A scientific inquirer requires specialized facilities. It is in this connection that a library can become most useful. Instead of conceiving its task to be the collection of this, that and everything as it appears and seeking to be merely a repository of such reading materials as the general readers demand, it should in addition conceive of its service to include those specialized facilities required by a researcher and thereby become an active partner in research activities and in the creation of new knowledge, rather than merely exist as a storage house for the old.

Obviously, the larger number or majority of library users, who are undoubtedly general readers, dominate the policies of general libra-

ries. With the rapid increase in publications and the greater diversification of them, including also, as it will more and more in the future, research source materials, a departmentalization of general libraries according to specialized fields of knowledge appears to be only a matter of time. This seems to be necessary if the researcher is to be adequately accommodated.

The Lippincott Library, University of Pennsylvania, has a collection of approximately 10,546 *volumes*

In this connection, however, the so-called special — or what are known in academic circles as departmental libraries, seem to possess great opportunities. They are the true forerunners as real service stations for the research student. They can employ librarians who should acquire a thorough and complete knowledge of publications and research source materials in the fields they represent. They can, on the basis of this specialization, better judge what materials are necessary to be acquired. They are in the position to ignore the general reader and the promiscuous fact or knowledge seeker. They are able to devote themselves more exclusively to the task of aiding those who are constructive users of specialized knowledge. They can render a distinct service to the scientific student who earnestly and devotedly seeks to develop new knowledge or to solve problems. They can unclasp the *mort-main* of old and confusing classification system which instead of aiding the research student to find sources and data make the task too laborious with its attendant waste of time and energy. They can create efficient facilitating systems of references, adapted especially to the nature of the materials in the special library. They can provide quick and ready aid for the researcher on account of the specialized training of the librarian. They can permit that ready accessibility to research source materials so necessary to the investigation without undue risk of losing the materials or having them misplaced.

An ideal library for research purposes should be organized and administered according to the following:

FIRST—It would specialize in the collection and organization of materials in a distinct field, such as business and economics, or even in the further direction of the fields within business, as for example finance, marketing, etc., should the library specialize in the business field and it could therefore be departmentalized accordingly.

SECOND—It would have a special classification system of the materials in the library which would not be burdened with the older classification systems devised to embrace the entire field of human knowledge.

This library is distinctly a reference library with no circulation

THIRD—It would concentrate all guides to references or sources in one place, that is, it would have the card catalog, periodical indexes, newspaper indexes, indexes to governmental publications, book catalogs, handbooks, guides to references, directories, bibliographies, etc., logically arranged together in a single section in the library.

FOURTH—It would permit the physical accessibility of all materials in the library to the user. Research

data or source materials are hidden in a variety of ways if considered in relation to a specific research problem upon which a researcher is working and it is, therefore, not only desirable but basically necessary that a wide latitude as well as opportunity be given to the investigator.

Fifth—It would have a well-trained and alert staff for the acquisition of materials for the library so that the library would be abreast with all issued source material.

These aims, if worked out, would greatly facilitate the work of research. They appear to be practically attainable, especially, in the case of special libraries. General libraries, also, should aim to follow the line of specialization under their roofs. This is suggested not with the idea of asking them to forsake the interests and needs of the general reader or user, but to provide the necessary facilities for the creators of new scientific knowledge.

Paying Dividends

By Rebecca B. Rankin

Librarian, Municipal Reference Library, New York City

Almost simultaneously with its inception, the New York Special Libraries Association recognized that mutual benefit would accrue to firms and companies desiring librarians, and to the special librarians themselves in the local organization through an employment agency of some kind. Various methods for this purpose have been tried.

It seems that the officers of New York Special Libraries Association from the very beginning in 1914 were met with this problem of helping the special librarian to find his niche. In those early years the officers arranged a place for registration; any individual could fill out a blank giving information about his training and experience which was filed at a place of registration; it was also understood by all members of the Association that any employer or librarian was privileged to go to this place of registration and consult the file of possible applicants. This, of course, was in embryo an employment bureau. Even that simple arrangement served a good purpose.

On account of this first experiment, the idea of help in securing employment always followed the presidency of the local association. Each succeeding president has had his or her share of consultations with librarians seeking opportunities to get into the special library field. It would be impossible to measure the amount of assistance rendered in this way by the local officers.

In the year 1920 an active member of the New York Special Libraries Association became the head of an Employment Bureau for the Young Women's Christian Association of the city. She kindly offered to assume responsibility for special library work in this bureau which charged no fees—a free service. Gladly the local association relinquished this employment work to her, and it was carried satisfactorily for some years by that agency. Later, the Y. W. C. A. found it too expensive to carry without fees—and when that change took place the New York Special Libraries Association decided to withdraw its cooperation, as we did not wish the employment assistance given by the Association to be put on a commercial basis.

In October, 1925, the New York Special Libraries Association appointed an Employment Committee to consider the best methods of helping special librarians to suitable positions and of aiding employers to secure the best possible candidates for positions in their libraries. It was decided that there must be one central place for registration, and one person in charge to whom employers and applicants may apply for assistance. That person is the Chairman of the Employment Committee.

The Employment Committee in making plans and establishing a policy has only *one purpose* and that is a purely professional one. It is the desire of the committee to help raise the standards of special library work. This is not a business proposition, as there are no fees of any kind, and all the work is done by the volunteer service of members of the New York Special Libraries Association. The committee does not require membership in the Association as necessary to registration, and no mention is made of the Association.

The standards of special library work are kept in view constantly. A librarian is not suggested for a certain position unless her preparation and experience qualify her for it. It is our aim to find the *best* qualified person as well—not merely one that will do. We wish the employer to be satisfied with the library candidate suggested. The committee feels as much pride in placing capable librarians in suitable positions, as a library school would in placing its best graduate in a splendid library position.

If a candidate who was thought to be capable was helped by the Employment Committee to secure a position, and that individual failed to fulfill the requirements, he or she might be helped again to another position; but continued inability convinced the committee that it was time to stop because our cause of raising professional standards was injured by placing the inefficient.

In the almost five years that the Employment Committee of New York Special Libraries Association has been functioning there has been a marked advance in the requirements laid down by employers for special librarians. We are convinced that this is due in no small part to the efforts of the Employment Committee backed up by the ideas and conceptions of special librarians in their work and in their requirements for special librarians when consulting with their employers. It is rare to receive a request for candidates for a special librarian which does not stipulate a college degree and library school training. This was not the case five years ago. On account of the efficient librarians who have been placed in new special library positions, and because the number of experienced special librarians is growing year by year, each year finds the requests from employers containing a specification, "experienced in a bank library, or in patents, or in accountancy, or with a real knowledge of chemistry."

The Employment Committee's set rule is—we do *not recommend*. We do not feel ourselves competent to do this, as in many cases we cannot know the abilities of the applicant, but get it second-hand through recommendations. Based on all the facts about training, experience and opinions of others of the candidate, we *suggest* to the employer those candidates who seem best fitted for the position in question. The employer, at least, has the advantage of having had some selection done for him. In two or three equally good candidates, it is probably some personal qualification which decides the choice. The committee is the intermediary or the connecting link between the special librarian desiring a position, whether a first one or a better one, and the employer who has a vacancy in his staff.

The work of the Employment Committee is done quite informally; it is practically a one-man job, and the advantages which have accrued to the Association, to the individuals helped and to the satisfied employers are due in great part to the interest and continual contact with special libraries of the chairman. The registration has been systematized; the information is filed and is easily referred to, and the actual work is done with a minimum of effort. However, it means constant contact with both librarians and employers, and necessitates a great many conferences and a great deal of correspondence.

The results of the Employment Committee are decidedly appreciated. This is the testimony of many a member of the New York Special Libraries Association. Even more generous in their praise are the employers or firms whom the Association has led to a capable librarian.

In this same five years there has been a general increase in the standards of salaries paid to special librarians. In 1925 the salary range as seen from the viewpoint of employment in New York City was approximately from $1,200 to $4,500; the first salary was paid to a special librarian in a small firm where she was the entire staff and had the standing only of any clerk in the business—the latter represented a librarian in a special library with a large staff and a position carrying much responsibility. The year 1930 shows a salary range for special librarians to be somewhat higher—from $1,800 to $8,000 for similar positions.

The average salary for all kinds of library positions filled by the Employment Committee in 1925 was approximately $1,600. In 1930 the average is near $2,200.

Of course, the library schools have their appointive bureaus to which their graduates turn for assistance in securing positions. Likewise, every large public library has a superior officer in charge of employment which serves practically as an employment agency for that institution. A special library, however, is a small unit which cannot maintain such an agency and therefore one maintained by the New York Special Libraries Association for all of the three to four hundred special libraries in the city has its place. The Employment Committee cooperates with the library schools and with the public libraries' appointive officers and tries not to trespass into their provinces. A demand exists for all.

The duty of a person to his professional associate cannot be overlooked. We as librarians have a responsibility to other librarians. An unwritten code of ethics demands that we help our fellow librarian when he needs it. Employment work as carried on by an association is the logical outcome of such an ethical code. If such work is not done by the Association and recognized as its responsibility, some individuals are sure to be called upon to do it. It is one of these responsibilities which cannot be avoided. But it is work which pays dividends; tangible results can be seen and measured. Individuals are helped to a livelihood, employers secure capable librarians, professional standards are raised, and a live, useful special library association is the result.

Librarian Authors

"THE POPPY SEED CAKES," by Margery Clark, pseud., is said to be thoroughly disliked in the cataloging class of library schools. It represents the quintessence of difficulties in the making of cross-reference cards; for Margery Clark is the pseudonym of two persons working together instead of that of a single author, and cards are therefore needed for authors, joint authors, pseud., *ad infinitum.*

The component parts of Margery Clark, pseud., are Margery Closey Quigley and Mary Elizabeth Clark. For forty hours a week they are respectively librarian and publicity assistant in the Montclair, N. J., Free Public Library. Out of hours they are also the joint authors of *Etiquette, Jr., The Cook's Surprise,* of countless pot-boilers and of a reader for second graders soon to be published by Ginn.

Soon after the Armistice, Margery Quigley and Mary Clark united forces to increase the use of a combined library and community house in a small factory town in New York State. Margery Quigley came to the work after nine years in the St. Louis Public Library system. Mary Clark had bookshop experience and the Brooklyn Public Library behind her. "As I look back on those seven years in Endicott," said Margery Quigley, "they seem to have been made up of trying to acquire a few words in each of the seventeen languages represented in the little town, of purchasing endless Zane Greys, of inspiration and refreshment again and again from the New York State Library folk and of May Massee's letter accepting *The Poppy Seed Cakes*—the first manuscript, by the way, which she received after becoming Doubleday Page's junior book editor."

From "The Poppy Seed Cakes," published in 1924 by Doubleday, Doran & Company

Among Mary Clark's tasks in Endicott were running a book wagon, writing up the library's statistics and news items in palatable form for the town paper, and the organizing of classes in auto repair in the garage of the community house and of classes in etiquette in the former ballroom of the library building. *Etiquette, Jr.,* is based on the inquiries for simple advice about good manners which Mary Clark gathered in at that time. Its present wide popularity in city high schools among the children of foreign born is probably due to the fact that every situation covered in the book is based on the actual bewilderment of an average boy and girl in social contacts.

Margery Quigley (left) and Mary E. Clark (right) attending a library conference

The story recently accepted by Ginn contrasts the life of a little boy in Southern Europe with his days in his new home in a small American city.

Margery Quigley compiled the *Kindergarten Index* (American Library Association, O. P.), still listed in the new Mudge; also a new edition of Walter Skeat's jolly animal tales of Java rice fields, under the title, *The Tiger's Mistake* (Macmillan, 1929).

The partnership formed in Endicott has survived two more terms of library employment in libraries where modern library service had to be made popular in disaffected or indifferent communities. It has also survived three trips together to Europe, including one through Russia.

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May 1, 1930

Editorial Forum

WE ECHO cordially the sound and comprehensive counsel given by Miss Mary Louise Alexander regarding business libraries in connection with the interesting symposium which she has arranged for this issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, devoted largely to special libraries. It has not before been sufficiently emphasized that business men constitute or should constitute a large proportion of the clientèle of any public library, and their needs should be considered not merely in providing general reading for them but by furnishing books suited to their business needs, as children's books are supplied for the children's room, now a feature of almost every library, although it is scarcely more than a generation since children were welcomed to our public libraries by Mrs. Sanders and Miss Hewins. The most modest library should have at least a shelf full of business books, including books on business in general and on particular kinds of business as well as on specific trades. As business men control the appropriations for libraries, there can be no wiser course for a librarian seeking to expand the usefulness of the local library than to impress them in this manner with the real value of the library to every class in the community. Special libraries, as separate from public libraries, have become so important a feature of the general library organization as to justify to the full the Special Libraries Association, organized twenty-one years ago, and the publication as its organ of *Special Libraries,* which can give more adequate attention to special needs than can a general periodical like THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. The survey of business libraries within public libraries by Miss Manley will be of special interest to the Business Libraries Section of the A. L. A. as well as to the Special Libraries Association.

THE LOT of the Editor of an inclusive periodical is indeed not altogether a happy one. There are so many topics which demand consideration and so many papers offered for publication that selection with reference to the needs and desires of all classes of readers is imperative, and this means that there must be disappointment in more than one quarter of a clientèle because of lack of the space which many important topics deserve. This thought has come to the fore in connection with Miss Mudge's annual review of reference books, which we have most regretfully omitted from this year's program for reasons previously stated. The protests against its omission, which we have candidly reprinted to show ourselves "as others see us," are the highest possible compliment to Miss Mudge and her work, and they do not overemphasize its value to the profession nor overstate our own regret at the necessary decision. Whether Miss Mudge's calculation or our previous estimates hold—the truth is possibly between—scarcely needs discussion, but Miss Mudge's enthusiastic students, in going so far as to suggest that an entire issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL might well be devoted to this paper, however long, illustrate the dilemma in which a general editor is placed, while the thoughtful letter of our Canadian correspondent, emphasizing the view that only material of permanent value should be included in a general periodical, overlooks the fact that the material of the day is quite as necessary as the material of the years. As to "commercialism," we trust that this will never be a dominating element in the history of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, which for half a century has been a labor of love on the part of editor and publishers, and does not even now, with its slowly increasing support as the library field widens, make good the expenditure in those early years, which were not of "red-letter days" but of "red figures" on the year's balance sheet.

WITH TWO June conventions in California, the S. L. A. in San Francisco and the A. L. A. in Los Angeles, the Pacific Coast will indeed be the librarians' goal this year. For the fourth time California will be the charming hostess to A. L. A. members; the first time being at San Francisco in 1891, the second at

Pasadena in 1911 and the third at Berkeley in 1915. Each of the previous visits was delightful and fruitful, with many exchanges of personal experiences, and there is no reason to expect less this year with California and the other Pacific states making such great library progress and having so many things to show and tell about. The tentative program of the Los Angeles conference promises practically all afternoons free in which to exchange ideas with old colleagues and to see the realities of a county system long heralded as the leader.

For forty years Atlantic City has been a mecca for eastern librarians for the bi-state meeting, originally a tri-state meeting before New York State had a "library week" of its own, and has more and more attracted librarians from many states. Of recent years, in especial, the meeting which the American Library Institute has been accustomed to hold there has brought many leading librarians together to present papers and to hold converse under conditions not so overwhelming as the annual conferences of the American Library Association. This has been a good thing for the younger librarians who make the Atlantic City meeting a holiday and thus get in closer touch with their elders than at the larger conferences. This year the attendance of over four hundred, with a dinner gathering almost reaching that number, made a phenomenal celebration of this fortieth anniversary, and there was general gratification over the pleasure and profit of the week-end which brought so many together without serious interference with their every-day and every-week and every-month work in library routine.

Out of ninety-two persons who filed applications with the Carnegie Corporation for grants to pursue graduate study in library problems, the Advisory Group had the difficult task of selecting ten. Candidates were chosen on the recommendations of those competent to judge the applicants' ability from their own professional experience, and grants were made to persons who have already had experience in library work and who have shown a capacity to contribute to the advancement of the library profession. Out of the ten selected to receive scholarship grants, three are students, two librarians (one of a suburban library, the other of a small college); one a Branch Supervisor; one an assistant in a foreign Branch, one an instructor in a library school, one a catalog reviser and the other a reference librarian. This indication of professional experience suggests how very varied the library profession has become in this country and the results which each of the grantees will bring from the year of study will indeed be interesting and valuable. The list also suggests how varied has become the work of the Carnegie Corporation, since it gave up grants for library buildings as its special field and began to study library needs in the general field.

Since the library profession became so largely feminine, as it was not in the earliest days even in our own country, the ladies have proved remarkable pioneers, especially in international relations. Years ago one found in Bergen, Norway, a little lady who had acquainted herself with American methods and was running her library on modern principles, and when that remarkable young Swede, Selma Palmgren, came to America to study and report to the Swedish government on the American library system, her results proved a great inspiration for all the Scandinavian countries as well as for the country in which she studied. In Russia, Mme. Haffkin Hamburger is reaping the reward of her work of more than a quarter century in the great number of students who throughout the Soviet Union are making public libraries an important feature of modern Russian education, while in China Mary Elizabeth Wood has the satisfaction of celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of the beginning of her efforts for that country, the twentieth of Boone University Library and the tenth of her library school. And now comes to America from one of the southernmost, instead of northernmost, of European countries a representative of the Bulgarian government, Miss Margaret Demchevsky, library organizer of that country, who is welcomed not less cordially than the other ladies who have honored the American library system by coming hither to study and report upon it. Miss Demchevsky has especially been welcomed by the libraries and library schools which she has addressed, and we may hope that she will accomplish for Bulgaria, and ultimately for the other Balkan countries, what Miss Palmgren accomplished for Sweden and her Scandinavian sister nations. What the staff and students of the Paris Library School have done in pioneering modern library administration throughout Europe cannot have too high praise in this same field of women in international library relations.

Report on the Survey of Public Business Library Work in Large Cities

By Marian C. Manley

Branch Librarian, Newark Business Branch, N. J.

Recently indications have appeared of a more acute interest in the work that public libraries can do for business men. To find out the present state of development along these lines, we made, from the Business Branch of the Newark Public Library, a survey of this work in cities in the United States with a population of 70,000 and over, according to the 1920 census.

While libraries serve business men in many different ways, the particular work under consideration was in connection with such collections as are commonly used in the everyday life of business men and less frequently by other members of the library's clientèle. Such material includes directory collections, sources of investment information, books, magazines and pamphlets on phases of business management.

The questionnaire was planned to bring out these points and was intended to discover the development not only of business branches but of special business collections and work with material of the type specified. It was sent to the 118 cities with a population of 60,000 or more. The points covered by the survey fell naturally into two divisions: those on general policies and those on collections.

Under Part I, "General Policies," were listed:

1. Libraries with definite departments or branches for business service.
2. Libraries with business work combined with special department.
3. Libraries working toward special business department.
4. Libraries where business requests are handled only as part of general reference work.
5. Libraries with separate appropriation for business work and amount.
6. Libraries with assistants specially scheduled for business work and number.
7. Methods of advertising business library work.
8. Libraries giving business service beyond the city.
9. Unsolved problems connected with business library work.
10. Other business library work comment.

For copy of complete report, price 50 cents, apply to the Business Branch of the Newark Public Library, 34 Commerce Street, Newark, New Jersey.

Under Part II, "Collections":

1. Libraries with investment collections with annual cost.
2. Libraries with city directory collections with annual cost.
3. Libraries with other directory collections with annual cost.
4. Libraries with map collections for business purposes. Basis and annual cost.
5. Scope of business book collection.
6. Scope of business magazine collection.
7. Scope of business pamphlet and clipping collection.
8. Scope of market survey collection.
9. Scope of state document collection for business use.
10. Other information on business library work.

From this survey it was found that more than 50 libraries have investment collections consisting of certain manuals and services. For some the cost of this material is segregated. Chicago, for example, spending annually about $750; Detroit, $750; Hartford, $611; Minneapolis, $500; Newark, $1,400; Pittsburgh, $650, and Seattle, $400, etc.

Interesting facts about city directory collections came to the fore. Some libraries, such as those of Des Moines, Gary, St. Joseph, and Tulsa, are, through the cooperation of directory publishers, depositories. In other cities, inquirers are referred from the libraries to the collections at the Chambers of Commerce. Some libraries build up their collections mainly through exchange; others spend, to keep this material to date, sums varying from $600 in Chicago to $200 in Fort Wayne; $800 in Hartford; $1,240 in Newark; $900 in Pittsburgh; $727 in Seattle, etc.

Some of the latest developments in concentrated business library work are the Kirstein Business Branch in Boston, to be opened shortly, the recently organized Business Information Bureau in Cleveland, the proposed Business Library Division of the Central Library in Jamaica, the Business Room in Peoria, and the Business and Technology Department of San Diego, recently established in the annex of the San Diego Library.

Funds for these departments are not in all cases segregated. Certain libraries, however, reported as follows under the heading, "Libra-

ries with Separate Appropriation for Business Work and Amount."

Albany—About $1,000 for collections.

Boston—Book fund, 1929, for the new branch, $10,000. Branch not yet opened.

Bridgeport—Business and technical work. Collection, $7,500. Salaries, $7,000.

Chicago—Annual appropriation for business books, directories, financial services, etc., $3,000.

Detroit—Business and Commerce Division. Book fund, $1,500; other three departments' book funds not so separated.

Fort Wayne—$7,427.61 budget for 1928 includes everything but heat, light and janitor service.

Hartford—$8,000.

Indianapolis—Approximately $8,700, including salaries.

Minneapolis—1928 expenditures, $12,177.17.

New Haven—$2,830, including technical work; omitting magazines.

New York—About $40,000 for books and salaries for Economics Division.

Newark—$27,000 for 1928.

Peoria—$2,500, estimated.

Pittsburgh—Salaries, $6,720. Books, $2,500.

Providence—$5,500 for Business Library.

San Diego—Not specified. Book fund, $1,000.

Savannah—$2,615 for Downtown Branch.

South Bend—$3,500.

Washington—$1,200 for books, $433 for periodicals for division.

Waterbury—$300-$400 for books.

Complete answers from cooperating librarians will be found in the pamphlet on this survey now being published by the Newark Public Library.

In preparing the material for publication, it was found necessary to make some changes in the arrangement of the material. The final form was returned for approval to all the contributing libraries.

The replies to the questionnaire show that there is already a good geographical distribution of this special work for business men. They show that more librarians wish to establish this work and that the problems are the same pertaining to other branches of library activities—adequate publicity, sufficient appropriations, and getting the collections used.

An understanding of how easily the work can be put under way by concentrating the material of use in this line in an accessible spot and cooperating with other interested institutions and organizations would be helpful and a new outline of a basic collection such as that printed in *The Wilson Bulletin* for May, 1927, would be of use, as would more information on the costs of material and how such costs could be reduced by cooperation. Definite recommendations along this line are under consideration, and cooperation in preparing them as well as in the development of the work is needed.

Training for the Rank and File

Library training, like other forms of professional education, must find its way to reflect the general shift at all levels of education from the curriculum to the individual as the center of attention, states Frederick P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, in his annual report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1929. It is far less important that any system of requirements should be rigidly followed in the interest of high standards than that the way should be made easy for able men of scholarly tastes and training in letters to shift from the overcrowded field of English teaching, or preparation therefor, to librarianship, where their intellectual qualifications and their sex combine to offer a bright professional future. Librarians should not, by too great concentration upon strictly professional preparation, lose sight of the importance of providing proper training for the sub-professional side of their calling. "Nursing, and, to a less degree, dentistry are today suffering from a lack of suitably trained workers to perform routine duties which do not require professional preparation, and upon which professionally trained men and women should not be permitted to waste their time." In the United States and Canada there are today twenty-five library schools of good standing, with 1400 students, and those not organized in the first case in degree-granting institutions have, in most instances, sought a more or less close university affiliation.

In the year under review the Corporation made a grant of $100,000 to the University of Carolina payable over a term of years, to enable that institution to establish a library school in the South, where additional facilities have been greatly needed. Fifty-four thousand dollars was paid for the development of dental school libraries; $38,500 for support of library projects in South Africa; $84,000 for development of college and university libraries; $11,500 to McGill University Library School and $25,000 to other library schools, from funds previously appropriated; and $100,000 to the British Columbia Public Library Commission, $15,000 in library fellowships, and $2,500 for a study of library salaries in New York City.

The May Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during the coming month

(Exact date of issue is given when known)

History, Travel, Literature and Biography

Adam, George. *The Tiger: Georges Clemenceau.* Harcourt, Brace (May 1). $3.50.

Burlingame, Anne Elizabeth. *Condorcet, the Torch Bearer of the French Revolution.* Stratford. $2.50.

Burnstein, A. *Unpastoral Lyrics.* Bloch. $1.50.

Chaucer, Geoffrey. (Frank Ernest Hill, trans.) *The Canterbury Tales.* Longmans, Green. $3.50.

Crockett, William D., and Gates, Sarah. *A Satchel Guide to Spain and Portugal.* Houghton. $4.

Damon, S. Foster. *Thomas Holley Chivers, Friend of Poe.* Harper. $5.

Edib, Mme. Halidé. *Turkey Faces West.* Yale Univ. Press (May 29). $3.

Escholier, Raymond. *Paris* (tr. by Jessica Ware). Dial (May 15). $4.

Fitzpatrick, Benedict. *Donjon of Demons.* Holt. $3.
Story of Father Brebeuf's work among the Indians.

Gabory, Emile. *Alias Bluebeard: the Life and Death of Gilleo De Raiz.* Brewer & Warren (May 5). $3.
Life of one of Joan of Arc's generals.

Hardy, Florence Emily. *The Later Years of Thomas Hardy.* Macmillan. $5.

Jones, Clarence J. *South America.* Holt. $5.

Jones, Rufus M. *George Fox; Seeker and Friend.* Harper (May 1). $2.
Fox was the founder of the Quakers.

Krupp. Dial (May 10). $5.
The life of the world's greatest ironmaster and the growth of his business seen through his letters.

Lowell, Amy. *Poetry and Poets.* Houghton (April 30). $2.25.

Michaud, Regis. *Emerson, the Enraptured Yankee.* Harper. $4.

Morgan, James. *The Birth of the American People.* Macmillan. $2.50.
Full and authentic account of the thirteen colonies.

Norman, Charles. *The Bright World and Other Poems.* Morrow (May 22). $2.

Powel, Harford, Jr. *The Invincible Jew.* Bobbs-Merrill (May 1). $2.50.
A modern biography of Paul of Tarsus.

Prevost, Abbé. *The Adventures of a Man of Quality.* (Tr. by Maysie Robertson.) Dial (May 15). $4.
England in 1700.

Sage, Don Lee. *The Last Rustler.* Little, Brown (May 3). $3.
Autobiography.

Waugh, Alec. *Hot Countries.* Farrar & Rinehart (May 2). $3.50.

Wister, Owen. *My Friendship with Roosevelt.* Macmillan. $5.

Wright, F. A. *Love Poems of Joannes Secundus.* Dutton (April 30). $5.

Religion and Psychology

Charters, Jessie A. *The College Student Thinking It Through.* Abingdon. $1.50.
Author assembles and groups genuine problems as brought to her by students.

Enslin, Morton Scott. *The Ethics of Paul.* Harper (May 1). $4.

Josephus, Flavius, and Eisler, Robert. *The Messiah Jesus.* Dial (May 15). $5.

Laski, Harold J. *The Dangers of Obedience.* Harper (May 1). $3.
Expounds the American political system, the fallacy of democracy, education, and the inconsistencies that impede the progress of civilization.

Powys, Llewelyn. *Christianity.* Lippincott (May 16). $1.

Spencer, W. Wylie. *Our Knowledge of Other Minds.* Yale Univ. Press (May 29). $2.50.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

Ashton-Wolfe, H. *The Forgotten Clue.* Houghton (April 30). $3.
The truth about detectives and their methods.

Bellinger, Alfred R. *Catalogue of the Coins Found at Corinth.* Yale Univ. Press (May 29). $2.

Douglas, Paul H. *Real Wages in the U. S., 1890-1926.* Houghton (April 30). $7.50.

Grattan, C. Hartley, ed. *The Critique of Humanism: a Symposium.* Brewer & Warren (May 26). $3.50.
A criticism of *Humanism and America.*

Hultz, F. S. *Range Beef Production.* Wiley (May 1).

Innis, Harold A. *The Fur Trade in Canada.* Yale Univ. Press (May 23). $5.

Johnson, Charles S. *The Negro in American Civilization.* Holt. $4.50.

Kneen, Orville H. *Everyman's Book of Flying.* Stokes. $3.50.

Notch, Frank K. *King Mob.* Harcourt, Brace. (May 8). $2.
A protest against the organized power of modern advertising, catchwords, and high-pressure salesmanship.

Williams, Frank J. *If You Must Speculate, Learn the Rules.* Knopf (May 9). $1.
The rules of Wall Street; a veritable encyclopedia of stock trading.

Wister, John C. *Bulbs for American Gardens.* Stratford. $6.50.
Has over 70 illustrations.

Juvenile

Davis, Mary Montague. *Betty Bradford—Engineer.* Macmillan. $2.
A tale of the West.

Hader, Berta and Elmer. *Under the Pig-Nut Tree.* Knopf (May 9). $1.25.
Nature stories for very little children.

McNamara, John. *Playing Airplanes.* Macmillan. $2.

Poe, Edgar Allan. *The Gold Bug and Other Stories and Poems.* Macmillan. $1.75.
Selection made by Elva Smith.

Sewell, Helen. *A B C for Every Day.* Macmillan. $2.

Fiction

Austin, Anne. *Murder Backstairs.* Macmillan. $2.

Bacheller, Irving. *A Candle in the Wilderness.* Bobbs-Merrill (May 7). $2.
Historical romance.

Benoit, Pierre. *Axelle.* (Tr. by Rita Wellman.) Dial (May 15). $2.50.
A psychological novel describing the conflict between a woman's love for a man and her loyalty to her country.

Byrne, Donn. *A Party of Baccarat.* Century (May 9). $1.25.
Short novel published several years ago as a magazine serial.

Cocteau, Jean. *Les Enfants Terribles.* Brewer & Warren (June 2). $2.50.
A novel that amazingly penetrates the child mind.

Hope, Fielding. *The Mystery of the House of Commons.* Dial (May 1). $2.
English mystery.

Hosken, Clifford. *The Shadow Syndicate.* Dial (May 1). $2.
Mystery.

Hughes, Rupert. *Ladies' Man.* Harper. $2.
Mystery.

Ibañez, Vicente Blasco. *The Knight of the Virgin.* Dutton (May 1). $2.50.
Novelized biography of Alonso de Odjeda, one of the most dashing conquerors of Central America.

Lea, Fanny Heaslip. *Happy Landings.* Dodd, Mead (May 2). $2.
Story of a Broadway star and Hollywood success.

Leroux, Gaston. *The Man of a Hundred Faces.* Macaulay (May 2). $2.
Mystery.

Lieferant, Henry and Sylvia. *Doctor's Wife.* Little, Brown (May 3). $2.50.
A first novel which deals with the lives of doctors.

Loder, Vernon. *The Shop Window Murders.* Morrow (May 22). $2.

Mann, Heinrich. *The Royal Woman.* Macaulay (May 8). $2.
A translation from the German.

Móra, Ferenc. *The Song of the Wheatfields.* Brewer & Warren (May 12). $2.50.
Pictures the changes the war has brought about in Hungary.

Oppenheim, E. Phillips. *What Happened to Forester.* Little, Brown (May 3). $2.

Pétain, Henri Philippe. *Verdun.* (Tr. by Margaret MacVeagh.) Dial (May 15). $4.
War novel by a marshal of France and member of the French Academy.

Smith, Helen Zenna. *Step-Daughters of War.* Dutton. $2.50.
Record of a girl ambulance driver in France.

Snell, Edmund. *The White Owl.* Lippincott (May 9). $2.
Mystery.

Stanford, Alfred. *Flag in the Wind.* Morrow (May 22). $2.50.
Andrew escaped from his dull job in New York and found love and adventure in a cove on Cape Cod.

Tupper, Tristram. *A Storm at the Crossroads.* Lippincott (May 16). $2.50.
Six novelettes giving the portraits of six unforgettable men.

Hawaii Holds Annual Meeting

At the annual meeting of the Hawaii Library Association in March, papers were presented by Miss Caroline Green on "Hawaiiana, Its Growth and Use," and by Dr. Porteus on "Psychology, Life and Literature." In the evening Dr. Katsunuma spoke on the manners and customs of the Japanese. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. Laura R. Sutherland; vice-presidents, Mrs. Isabel Welch, Mrs. Juliet Davis, and Miss Helen Kearney; treasurer, Miss Catherine Delamere; secretary, Miss Stella M. Jones. Mrs. Sutherland was appointed delegate of the association to attend the A. L. A. Conference in Los Angeles.

Adult Education Meeting

The annual meeting of the American Association for Adult Education will again be conducted according to the conference method that was found so satisfactory last year; this method employs small group meetings for the discussion of specific phases of adult education, and meetings of the conference as a whole for the consideration of general topics. The coming meeting, which will be the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Association, will be held in Chicago, Ill., May 12-15, 1930. The main themes of the program will be three: Rural Adult Education, Radio and Adult Education, and Alumni Education.

Book News

Book Club Selections
(for May)

BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB

The Week-End Library. Doubleday-Doran.

The fourth series of *The Week-End Library* volumes is a 1400-page anthology of recreation, containing a judicious reprinting of favorite items from recent literature in every mood.

BOOK LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Grim Youth, by John Held, Jr. Vanguard Press.

Sophisticated short stories of modern youth.

BUSINESS BOOK CLUB

America Looks Abroad, by Paul M. Mazur. Viking Press.

A book of economic prophecy for the next ten years.

CATHOLIC BOOK CLUB

Tramping to Lourdes, by John Gibbons. P. J. Kenedy.

Essays.

CRIME CLUB

Case of the Marsden Rubies, by L. R. Gribble. Doubleday-Doran.

JUNIOR LITERARY GUILD

Men Who Found Out (boys and girls 8-12), by Amabel Williams-Ellis. Coward McCann.

Watching Europe Grow (girls 12-16), by Cornelia Stratton Parker. Liveright.

The Last Continent to Adventure (boys 12-16), by W. B. Hayward. Dodd, Mead.

LITERARY GUILD

Hot Countries, by Alec Waugh. Farrar & Rinehart.

A series of delightful pictures of such hot countries as Tahiti, Siam, Haiti, Martinique, and other places where foliage is thick and air is languorous.

Highest American Horticultural Award Made

MISS GERTRUDE JEKYLL, a distinguished English amateur gardener and author, has been awarded by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society the highest honor in its gift—the George Robert White Medal of Honor. The medal is bestowed once a year. It is the highest horticultural award in America, and is given "to the man or woman, commercial firm or institution, in the United States or other countries, that has done the most to advance interest in horticulture in its broadest sense."

Throughout her long life Miss Jekyll has been a gardener. She has contributed on the one hand a new understanding of the color values of plants and flowers in creating gardens of beauty and harmony, and on the other, through a marked literary gift, a procession of enjoyable, authoritative books. Probably the most faithfully read of her books is *Colour in the Flower Garden* (later reissued as *Colour Schemes for the Flower Garden*). Other characteristic titles are *Home and Garden:* notes and thoughts, practical and critical, of a worker in both; *Lilies for English Gardens; Annuals and Biennials,* the best annual and biennial plants and their uses in the garden, with cultural notes by E. H. Jenkins, and *Gardens for Small Country Houses,* written in collaboration with Sir Lawrence Weaver.

Of the twenty individuals or institutions who have received the George Robert White Medal, only one other, Mrs. Francis King, has been a woman. Two others have received the award either partly or wholly for their literary work. They are Prof. Liberty Hyde Bailey of Cornell, and William Robinson, an English contemporary of Miss Jekyll.

The Best Biographies

GAMALIEL BRADFORD, one of the editors of The Book League of America, considers the following ten biographies the best that have appeared in recent years:

Albert J. Beveridge, *Abraham Lincoln.*
Giles Lytton Strachey, *Elizabeth and Essex.*
Mrs. A. Williams-Ellis, *Exquisite Tragedy.*
Morris R. Werner, *Bryan.*
Edward C. Wagenknecht, *Man Charles Dickens.*
Harold E. Speight, *Life and Writings of John Bunyan.*
Gilbert Chinard, *Jefferson.*
Gerald W. Johnson, *Randolph of Roanoke.*
De Wolfe Howe, *James Ford Rhodes.*
Herbert S. Gorman, *Incredible Marquis, Alexandre Dumas.*

Detective Story Club Sold to Crime Club

THE CRIME CLUB, division of Garden City Publishing Co., announces that it has purchased the Detective Story Club, Inc. Eventually the two clubs will be combined. Detective Story Club subscriptions will now be handled under the book club plan instead of direct by mail, as in the past.

School Library News

A. L. A. School Libraries Section Constitution

Amended according to suggestions of the members of the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution of the section. To be voted on by the section at the annual meeting.

Name

The name of this organization shall be the School Libraries Section of the American Library Association.

Purpose

The purpose of this section shall be to promote school library interests and to establish and maintain a high standard for our profession.

Membership

Active—Any member of the American Library Association holding a certificate or degree representing at least one year's work in an accredited library school, or any person devoting full time to school library work, may become an active member of the section on payment of the dues provided for in the by-laws.

Associate—Any person or institution holding membership in the American Library Association may become an associate member of the section on payment of dues provided for in the by-laws.

Officers

The governing body of this section shall consist of a board of five directors, all elected for five-year terms, one member retiring each year; a secretary and a treasurer, each elected for a term of three years. This body shall be known as the Executive Board. The director who is serving his last year shall become chairman of the section, and the director next to retire shall become vice-chairman. The chairman shall appoint a nominating committee of three members annually. The officers shall be elected by ballot of active members at the annual meeting. A majority of all votes cast shall constitute an election. The members of the board shall assume their duties, and if possible meet at the close of the annual meeting.

Duties of Officers

The chairman shall preside at all meetings of the section, and shall be member ex-officio of all committees.

The vice-chairman shall, in the absence of the chairman, perform the duties of the office.

The secretary shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the section, shall notify officers and committees of their election, within two weeks, and shall carry on necessary correspondence.

The treasurer shall collect all money due the section and shall pay such bills as are approved and signed by the chairman. She shall keep the accounts and at the annual meeting shall make a detailed report for the year.

Duties of the Executive Board

The Executive Board shall formulate plans for the development of the work, discuss matters to be presented to the association, cooperate with the A. L. A. Committee on Education, the Children's Librarians' Section of the A. L. A., the Training Section of the A. L. A., and the National Education Association. The Executive Board shall be empowered to execute any plans for the section at any time which shall make the School Libraries Section a vital factor in the development of school library work in all its departments.

Meetings

The annual meeting of the section shall be held during the annual conference of the American Library Association.

The chairman may arrange a meeting during the mid-winter session of the American Library Association, or at the time of the meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association.

Amendments

The constitution may be amended at any regular meeting of the section, provided notice of the amendment has been presented at least one month before action is taken. A two-thirds vote of the membership present shall be necessary for adoption.

The by-laws may be amended at any regular meeting of the section, provided notice of the amendment has been presented at least one month before action is taken. A two-thirds vote of the membership present shall be necessary for adoption.

The by-laws may be suspended at any meeting by a two-thirds vote of the membership present.

By-Laws

1. The order of business for meetings shall be as follows:
   (a) Call to order.
   (b) Report of the secretary.
   (c) Report of the treasurer.
   (d) Reports of standing committees.
   (e) Report of the A. L. A. Committee on Education.
   (f) Miscellaneous business.
   (g) Election of officers.
   (h) Adjournment.
2. There shall be such standing or special committees as the Executive Board from time to time find necessary. The A. L. A. Education Committee shall report at the annual meeting.
3. A quorum shall consist of twenty active members.
4. Annual dues for the section shall be fifty cents.
5. Vacancies in office may be filled at any meeting of the section in the manner provided for in the annual election of officers.
   Vacancies occurring between meetings shall be filled by the chairman.
6. The deliberations of the section shall be governed by Fox's *Parliamentary Usage for Women's Clubs.*

Elizabeth Scripture, *Chairman.*

Library Round Table

The Library Round Table of the Central High School, at La Crosse, Wis., has been organized to allow the members to become better acquainted with library work, and to assist the librarian. Meetings are held the first and third Thursdays of each month, when either books and authors are discussed or some type of library work studied. At present there are fifteen girls in the club under the direction of the school librarian.

Tentative Program of Special Libraries Association

Clift Hotel, San Francisco, California, June 18-21, 1930

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 10 A. M.—12 A. M. FIRST GENERAL SESSION.

Addresses of Welcome—Almer J. Newhall, President, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce; Milton J. Ferguson, State Librarian, Sacramento (five minutes each).

Response.

Addresses—"The Industrial West," F. T. Letchfield, Wells-Fargo Bank.

"Part Library Is Playing In Development of Industrial West," Thomas Cowles, President, Special Libraries Association of San Francisco, introducing Mrs. Amy Caya, State Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco; Miss A. Windele, Financial Libraries (five minutes each).

Guy E. Marion, Research Department, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, introducing B. E. Edwards, El Segundo Standard Oil Company; Miss H. G. Percy, Paramount-Famous-Lasky Corporation, Hollywood; Mrs. Creveling, San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Company (five minutes each).

President's address.

WEDNESDAY, 2-4 P. M. GROUP SESSIONS.

Financial Group, in Stock Exchange Auditorium.

Museum Group.

WEDNESDAY, 6:30 P. M. BANQUET.

Western Women's Club Ballroom.

Milton J. Ferguson, toastmaster.

Addresses—Robert Newton Lynch, "Pacific Relations."

Judge J. F. Davis, "California."

Gerald Campbell, British Consul, "The Far East."

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 8:30 A. M. BREAKFAST CONFERENCES. Civic Social Group.

THURSDAY, 10-12 A. M. SECOND GENERAL SESSION.

Subject—"Public Libraries for Business Use."

"The Municipal Reference Library and Its Service to Business," Miss Josephine B. Hollingsworth, Municipal Reference Library, Los Angeles (fifteen minutes).

"How the Private Business Librarian Helps and Is Helped by the Public Business Librarian," Miss Florence Bradley, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Library, New York City (fifteen minutes).

"What the Public Business Librarian Offers the Special Librarian, and vice versa," Miss Rose Vormelker, Business Research Library, Cleveland Public Library (fifteen minutes).

"Summary of National Survey of Public Business Libraries and Suggestions for Cooperation Between Them and Special Libraries," Miss Marian Manley, Business Branch Librarian, Newark, N. J. (fifteen minutes).

Discussion (forty minutes allotted).

"Library Service to Business in San Francisco":

(a) By the Public Library, Robert Rea, Librarian, San Francisco Public Library (five minutes).

(b) By the Mechanics Library, Miss Mary O. Carmody, Assistant Librarian, Mechanics Institute, San Francisco.

(c) By Special Libraries of San Francisco (ten minutes).

THURSDAY, 2-4 P. M. GROUP SESSIONS.

Commercial-Technical Group.

Newspaper Group.

THURSDAY, 4-6 P. M. TRIP AROUND THE CITY.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has arranged a tour to all places of interest.

THURSDAY, 6 P. M. DINNER IN CHINATOWN.

After dinner there will be a trip through Chinatown, including Chinese Theater, Society of Six, Pekin Exchange, Chinese Native Sons Hall, and to other interesting places, with plain-clothes escort.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 8:30 A. M. BREAKFAST CONFERENCES.

FRIDAY, 10-12 A. M. THIRD GENERAL SESSION.

Group Reports.

Local Association Reports.

Committee Reports.

Report of Nominating Committee.

Election of Officers.

Plans for 1930-1931.

FRIDAY, 2-4 P. M. GROUP MEETINGS.

Insurance Group.

Civic-Social Group.

FRIDAY, 4 P. M.

Trip to Palo Alto via Skyline Boulevard, and visit to Hoover War Memorial Library, Stanford Library, Stanford Chapel.

FRIDAY, 6 P. M.

Dinner at Woodside Country Club, on return from Palo Alto. Return to San Francisco through San Mateo and Burlingame.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 10-12 A. M. GROUP SESSIONS.

Commercial-Technical Group.

Book Selection on World Affairs, VIII
Far East

The World Peace Foundation Mobilizes the Opinions of Experts Throughout the United States

Treat, Payson J. *The Far East.* (13 votes) Harper. 1928. $5.

". . . Primarily a text-book, but an excellent one. Clear, impartial, condensed . . ."

Recommended as Advanced by Hicks, Latourette, MacNair, Thomas; as Intermediate by Blakeslee, Eshelman, Strakhovsky; as Elementary by Baker, Lattimore, Quigley, Treat.

Vinacke, Harold M. *History of the Far East in Modern Times.* (13 votes) Knopf. 1928. $7.50.

"Probably the best recent history of the Far East."

Recommended as Advanced by Hicks, Latourette, MacNair, Smith, Textor, Thomas; as Intermediate by Baker, Blakeslee, Eshelman, Godshall, Lattimore, Quigley, Treat.

Dennett, Tyler. *Americans in Eastern Asia.* (12 votes) Macmillan. 1922. $5.

"The best survey of America's relations with the Far East to 1901."

Recommended as Advanced by Blakeslee, Hung, Latourette, Lattimore, MacNair, Quigley, Smith, Thomas, Treat; as Intermediate by Godshall, Remer.

Willoughby, Westel W. *Foreign Rights and Interests in China.* 2 v. (11 votes) Johns Hopkins. 1927. $12.

"First in its field."

Recommended as Advanced by Blakeslee, Duncan, Godshall, Hicks, Lattimore, MacNair, Quigley, Smith, Textor, Thomas.

Morse, Hosea B. *International Relations of the Chinese Empire.* 3 v. (9 votes) Longmans. 1910-18. $9 each.

"The standard authority in English."

Recommended as Advanced by Blakeslee, Duncan, Lattimore, MacNair, Quigley, Textor, Thomas, Treat.

Cooperating Professors: D. C. Baker, University of California; George H. Blakeslee, Clark University; Kenneth Duncan, Pomona College; L. Wendell Eshelman, Oregon State College; W. Leon Godshall, Union College; Charles Roger Hicks, University of Nevada; William Hung, Harvard University; Kenneth Scott Latourette, Yale University; David Lattimore, Dartmouth College; K. C. Leebrick, Syracuse University; Harley Farnsworth MacNair, University of Chicago; Barnette Miller, Wellesley College; Harold S. Quigley, University of Minnesota; Charles F. Remer, University of Michigan; Sherman M. Smith, Colgate University; Leonid Strakhovsky, Georgetown University; Lucy E. Textor, Vassar College; Elbert D. Thomas, University of Utah; Payson J. Treat, Stanford University; Harold M. Vinacke, University of Cincinnati.

In presenting this selected list of books on Far East, the World Peace Foundation aims to offer a guide to the best available material as recommended by composite expert opinion. To the end that these titles be indeed the most worth while the Foundation asked a large number of college professors teaching in the various fields relating to international affairs to recommend the best available books—elementary, intermediate and advanced—in the realm of their particular interest. All of the titles included here were recommended by three or more different professors and are arranged in the order of votes received. It is hoped that not only libraries, but study groups and individuals as well will find this list useful.

Williams, Edward T. *Short History of China.* (8 votes) Harpers. 1928. $5.

"By all odds the best brief general history of China . . . accurate, interesting, fair."

Recommended as Advanced by Eshelman, Hicks; as Intermediate by Baker, Latourette, MacNair, Quigley; as Elementary by Lattimore.

Bau, Mingchien J. *Foreign Relations of China.* (7 votes) Revell. 1921. $4.

"The Chinese viewpoint by a leading Chinese scholar."

Recommended as Advanced by Blakeslee, Duncan, Godshall, Quigley, Smith, Strakhovsky, Treat.

Gowen, Herbert H., and Hall, Josef W. *Outline History of China.* (7 votes) Appleton. 1926. $4.

"An excellent history of China in modern times."

Recommended as Advanced by Duncan, Latourette; as Intermediate by Blakeslee, MacNair, Thomas, Treat; as Elementary by Godshall.

Latourette, Kenneth Scott. *Development of Japan.* (7 votes) Macmillan. 1926. $2.

"Compact, well written, authoritative."

Recommended as Advanced by Eshelman, Hicks; as Intermediate by Latourette; as Elementary by Blakeslee, Quigley, Smith, Treat.

Monroe, Paul. *China: A Nation in Evolution.* (7 votes) Macmillan. 1928. $3.50.

"An excellent general survey particularly for social background."

Recommended as Intermediate by Smith; as Elementary by Blakeslee, Duncan, Latourette, MacNair, Textor.

Gowen, Herbert H. *Outline History of Japan.* (6 votes) Appleton. 1927. $4.

"The best of the recent histories of Japan."

Recommended as Advanced by Hicks, Latourette; as Intermediate by Blakeslee, Thomas, Treat.

Latourette, Kenneth Scott. *Development of China.* (6 votes) Houghton. 1929. $2.50.

"Clear, non-technical and suggestive."

Recommended as Intermediate by Hicks, Hung, Latourette; as Elementary by Godshall, Smith, Treat.

Murdoch, James. *History of Japan.* 3 v. (5 votes) Greenberg. 1926. $14 each.

"Most detailed and comprehensive history of Japan in English . . ."

Recommended as Advanced by Baker, Lattimore, MacNair, Quigley, Treat.

Condliffe, John B., editor. *Problems of the Pacific.* (4 votes) University of Chicago Press. 1928. $3.

"Opinions of experts on some of the contending issues."

Recommended as Advanced by Eshelman, Hung; as Elementary by Remer.

Hornbeck, Stanley K. *China Today; Political.* (4 votes) World Peace Foundation. 1927. $1.25.

"A brief account of the Chinese situation in 1927 by a recognized authority."
Recommended as Advanced by Blakeslee, Godshall, Latourette.

Steiger, G. N., Beyer, H. O., and Benitez, Conrado. *History of the Orient.* (4 votes) Ginn. 1926. $1.96.

"The best elementary book . . . which gives a rather complete survey of the whole Orient."
Recommended as Intermediate by Hicks, Lattimore; as Elementary by Baker, Thomas.

Williams, Edward T. *China Yesterday and Today.* (4 votes) Crowell. 1927. $4.50.

"Especially good for cultural aspects."
Recommended as Advanced by Godshall, Smith; as Intermediate by Thomas.

Dutcher, George M. *Political Awakening of the East.* (3 votes) Abingdon Press. 1925. $2.

"Deals with the Near and Far East in a comparative manner."
Recommended as Intermediate by MacNair; as Elementary by Godshall.

Harris, Norman D. *Europe and the East.* (3 votes) Houghton. 1926. $4.

"Well fitted for a general approach to the Near and Far East."
Recommended as Advanced by Godshall; as Intermediate by MacNair, Smith.

Hornbeck, Stanley K. *Contemporary Politics in the Far East.* (3 votes) Appleton. 1919. $3.50.

"A useful combination of recent foreign relations and internal political progress."
Recommended as Advanced by Smith; as Intermediate by Quigley; as Elementary by Remer.

Latourette, Kenneth Scott. *A History of Christion Missions.* (3 votes) Macmillan. 1929. $5.

"Liberal, complete and up-to-date."
Recommended as Advanced by Hung, Latourette.

MacNair, Harley F., and Morse, Hosea B. *Far Eastern International Relations.* 2 v. (3 votes) Commercial Press. 1928.

"A very valuable treatise."
Recommended as Advanced by Godshall, Treat; as Intermediate by Hung.

McLaren, Walter W. *Political History of Japan in the Meji Era,* 1867-1912. (3 votes) Scribners. 1916. $3.75.

"Standard for the period covered."
Recommended as Advanced by Baker, Blakeslee, Quigley.

Norton, Henry K. *China and the Powers.* (3 votes) Day. 1927. $4.

"A good survey of the international relations of China in recent years."
Recommended as Advanced by Duncan, Godshall, Treat.

Treat, Payson J. *Japan and the United States.* (3 votes) Stanford University Press. 1928. $3.50.

"Scholarly, standard, sympathetic to Japanese."
Recommended as Advanced by Hicks, Smith; as Intermediate by Blakeslee.

Williams, Samuel W. *The Middle Kingdom.* (3 votes) Scribners. 1883.

"A mine of accurate information.
Recommended as Advanced by Lattimore, Quigley, Textor.

The Open Round Table

World Peace List Corrected

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Through some unfortunate ambiguity in correspondence an unintentional and unwitting injustice has been done to Dr. Hagbert Wright, of the London Library, regarding his list of books which appeared in the JOURNAL of Dec. 15, 1929, under the standing head "Book Selection on Foreign Countries—What Other Nations Regard as the Best Books in English About Their Countries." Doctor Wright was not sufficiently informed of the details of this bibliographical project and selected English books useful in promoting interracial understanding, which is the purpose but not the title or subject of the series.

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION,
40 *Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.*

Educational Libraries Information

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

We are particularly interested in knowing what is being done, or has been done, in the way of collecting information on educational libraries. By an educational library we refer to one in which the preponderance of material is that dealing with such fields as school administration, educational psychology, teacher training, history of education, etc., and administered by a full or part-time librarian. Such information would include board of education libraries, special education libraries of schools of education, State Department of Education libraries, and libraries of educational organizations and associations.

JOHN K. NORTON,
Director, Research Division, U. S. National Education Association, Washington, D. C.

As Others See Us!

Miss Mudge

May I call attention to an error in the editorial in The Library Journal of April 1 concerning my annual survey of reference books? The statement is there made that the article has been given up this year because the manuscript submitted would extend "to an estimated forty-eight pages." There is an error in this estimate made by The Library Journal. Last year's article ran to twenty-seven pages. This year, by actual count, the descriptive text of the new article is 2,832 words longer than that of last year, and there are thirty-three items more in the lists of books appended to the various sections. On the basis of the number of words per printed page in last year's article, this increase would amount in print to a little over four Library Journal pages, making the new article approximately thirty-one pages in length as against twenty-seven pages last year. The added four pages are the normal increase in a year particularly rich in reference books.

Isadore G. Mudge,
Reference Librarian, Columbia University.

Editorial Note:

The Library Journal estimates were rather carefully made by two persons, the doubtful element being the large additional MS. footnotes giving the increased number of titles. The actual fact may lie between the two estimates, but in either case the paper proved too long for periodical publication, and the Editors confess to dereliction in failing to suggest to Miss Mudge in advance the necessity of condensation.

A Class at Columbia

As members of the class working for the Master's degree in the School of Library Service, Columbia University, we wish to protest against the editorial policy adopted in excluding from The Library Journal the annual survey of reference books by Miss Isadore Gilbert Mudge. We believe that this article has been written with such authoritativeness that it has always been of inestimable value to librarians.

In our opinion an entire issue devoted to such a scholarly piece of work would not be amiss, and we do not feel that the matter of length is sufficient reason for the policy adopted.

Signed by Thirty-one Students.

A Student at Columbia

As a reader of The Library Journal I wish to protest against your refusal to print Miss Isadore G. Mudge's latest compilation of new reference books.

The value of Miss Mudge's authoritative lists is beyond estimate. Their appeal is wider than that of small library problems, or library furniture.

Your refusal to print the 1930 list makes me wonder just how much your commercial policy controls the professional tone of The Library Journal.

M. Ruth MacDonald.

A Canadian

It is a pity that you cannot see your way to include Miss Isadore G. Mudge's bibliography of reference books in your contents for 1930. The printing of such features does more toward making The Library Journal the organ of our scholarly profession in America than fifty articles whose subject matter is ephemeral, for such bibliographies are the very breath of the reference library (and what library worthy the name is not a reference library?). I subscribe for The Library Journal, *Libraries* and lesser American library journals, and I must confess that I find much less material of permanent value in them than in less pretentious periodicals like *The* (British) *Library Association Record,* and *The Library Review.* I have attended international conferences and have seen some great American libraries and I appreciate the fine example of service the United States has given the world, but I am afraid we in America (I include Canada) are too fond of measuring what we are doing by buildings constructed, dollars spent, number of staff employed and number of books put into the hands of people.

I should like the editors of our professional publications to exclude a great deal of the fugitive material which now finds its way into print and include more contributions that would be consulted at least a month after publication.

Let's hear less of what is being done and more of what is not being done. An "intellectual renaissance is beginning to show signs of awakening power." Let us "do our utmost to make the unproductive and desert places blossom" until America "is known throughout the world as a Kingdom of Books."

Arthur Slyfield,
Librarian, Collegiate and Vocational Institute, Oshawa, Canada.

In The Library World

Chrome vs. Vegetable-Tanned Leathers for Bookbinding

THE Industrial-Farm Products Division of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, has under way an interesting and valuable actual-service test on leather bindings, in connection with researches that it has been carrying on for many years on the serviceability and preservation of leather and leather goods, states F. P. Veitch, Principal Chemist, in charge.

Nearly all leather binding of books is done with vegetable-tanned leathers. In recent years, however, there has been in the industry a decided trend toward a more restricted production of vegetable-tanned bookbinding leather of proper tannage and finish, especially at competitive prices. One of the reasons for this is the advent of chrome tanning and its subsequent highly successful development; another is the relative costliness of the proper tanning materials, and the more or less special attention necessary for the making of the most durable bookbinding leathers. Successful commercial tanning today depends largely on mass production. The making of durable vegetable-tanned bookbinding leather has become a specialty, and at present the volume of this business, so far as most tanners are concerned, is so small compared to the whole as not to offer them sufficient inducement to warrant special processing. Though small by comparison, the yearly business in bookbinding leathers involves a substantial sum of money, and there are possibilities of expanding this business. It would seem that an opportunity to profitably specialize in the production of bookbinding leathers of the best and most durable type is being overlooked.

In anticipation of a continuation of the above-mentioned trends of the industry and because no one seems to have given any serious consideration to the possibilities of using chrome-tanned leathers for bookbinding, the following experiments were started.

Sixty volumes of Chemical Abstracts, one of the most frequently used sets of all scientific publications, have been bound in ten calfskin leathers comprising five different chrome tannages and five different vegetable tannages. The bindings were distributed throughout the set in such a way as to give direct comparisons of the serviceability of the different tannages. Each book is permanently identified by an experiment number stamped in gold on the back.

These experiments also include practical tests on the comparative efficacy of four dressings for preserving leather bindings. Certain of the bindings have been treated with these dressings, and others have been left untreated for controls.

The books have been placed in service in the Library of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. They will be periodically inspected and treated. As each binding shows signs of failure, it will be submitted to physical tests and chemical analysis. The data thus obtained will be studied and compared with similar data on the leather when new, for determination of the causes of deterioration and development of means to prevent it.

Seattle and Montclair Surveys

TWO PUBLIC libraries on opposing seaboards have recently set themselves the task of making a careful survey of the future and what it may bring forth in the way of increased service to their respective communities. As William Elder Marcus says in his foreword as president of the board of trustees of the Montclair (N. J.) Free Public Library in its *Annual Report for 1929 and Program for Next Five Years,* "There must be a consciousness of what the goal is if there is to be any hope of reaching it with wise leadership. . . . Consistent and intelligent growth cannot be expected unless a definite goal be in sight. All of human effort and ambition are directed and activated by this basic idea of reaching a goal. Successful businesses inject into the conduct of their activities sales quotas and objects to be attained. Do libraries?"

Not one general comprehensive program for five or ten years in advance could be found for any library in the United States when a careful search was made last summer, according to Mr. Marcus. The gap has since been filled by a survey then in progress in Seattle, Wash., which, however, was not published in its entirety until January, 1930. In October, 1928, the Board of Trustees of the Seattle Public Library decided to conduct a survey of the library and to work out a ten-year program for its development. The plan adopted for this study called for (1) the selection of those features of library service that seemed to deserve careful study and consideration, and (2) the assignment of each of these topics to a separate committee of three composed of one member of the Library Board, one member of the library staff, and the librarian.

Nine committees were appointed, and their reports, adopted with some slight amendments by the Library Board, have been published in order that they may be easily available for future reference by members of the Library Board, members of the library staff, members of the City Council, and others who may be interested. (*A Ten-Year Program for the Seattle Public Library,* bds., 88p., illus.)

If the proposed program can be carried out, the Seattle Public Library will find itself, in the year 1940, housed in a completed library building, financed by a municipal library bond issue in the amount of $1,200,000, with several additional branch libraries serving outlying districts (no permanent branch building has been built since 1921), and with its service extended to all parts of King County. The library came near the A. L. A. minimum standard of library support in 1929, when the appropriation of $408,842 represented a per capita expenditure of 98 cents, but it envisages an eventual appropriation of $1.22 per capita ($769,000 from an estimated population of 630,000 in 1940, the present population being approximately 430,000). The employees of the Public Library, now the only group of city employees not protected by a pension plan, should by that time or earlier be sharing in the benefits of the Seattle Civil Service Employees' Retirement System. The municipal reference service, operating under limitations from the central library since 1913, should be housed as a separate branch in quarters in the County-City building now under construction, with a staff of two and a budget after the first year of $5,000. As to school libraries, the library is inclined to encourage the school authorities to continue their policy of providing a separate fund for books for school libraries; the public library will still cooperate, but the major portion of the funds must of necessity come from the school budget. The survey does, however, recommend that the schools collection at the public library be enlarged so that it will be possible to supplement the elementary school libraries by temporary loans and to give adequate service to the Parental schools, Ruth School, Children's Orthopedic Hospital, and other places where the collections are small and need frequent changing. As soon as possible book wagon service should be provided during the school year for children in small schools now dependent upon classroom libraries and, during the summer months, for children living far from library centers. A book wagon is also part of the scheme for enlarged service to King County, which now has partial service. An appropriation of at least $30,000 will be necessary to enlarge county service. The Seattle Library has thus far had no special book funds. The first organized attempt to present the library as a possible object of civic beneficence was made in January, 1926, when letters were sent to about seventy persons of means, to about two hundred lawyers, and to several banks and trust companies, calling their attention to the library and its needs and suggesting consideration of these needs when wills are being drawn or when gifts or bequests are contemplated. It is hoped that endowment funds will be forthcoming not only for developing special book collections, but for extending and improving service to the sick and the blind.

The five-year goal of the Montclair Free Public Library also includes plans for an enlarged building. The present building lacks storage place for books and magazines, book stacks, reading rooms, work rooms, study rooms, a reference room, and a desirable children's room. The appropriation for books and binding should be $15,000 in 1930 and $20,900 in 1934. If the present library budget of $66,000 has increased to $100,336 in 1934, that will cost a taxpayer who has $10,000 of assessed property value only $1.89 more than if the library budget were to remain stationary during these five years, or an average of 38 cents per year to the taxpayer.

Triple Anniversary Celebration

A group of older Boone Library students, China, are planning to celebrate on May 16 three events connected with the Boone Library: the thirtieth anniversary of Miss M. E. Wood's service, the twentieth anniversary of the Boone Library, and the tenth anniversary of the Boone Library School. As Miss Wood has often expressed the desire to see on the land adjacent to the Boone Library a building that could house specimens of China's fine arts and natural history, this group of students are planning this as a fitting memorial which can be named for her in the institution where she has labored so diligently for the past three decades.

History of Pullman Free

The Pullman Company has just issued a unique folder, "Pullman Progress: 1859-1929," presenting in attractive color pictures and text the evolution and history of the sleeping car, with valuable historical data on the country's transportation development. Many educational authorities have declared it very useful for classroom work. Librarians, educators and others interested will be supplied with copies on application to The Pullman Company, 79 East Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

Scholarship Grants for Graduate Library Study, 1930-31

THE NAMES of ten librarians recommended for scholarship grants to be given by the Carnegie Corporation of New York for the year 1930-31 are announced by the Corporation. These scholarship grants are made to enable persons who have already had experience in library work and who have shown a capacity to contribute to the advancement of the library profession, to pursue graduate study in library problems. The stipend is $1,500 but the practice of the Corporation in the future may vary to meet the requirements of individual students.

Ninety-two persons filed applications for grants this year. Candidates were selected by an Advisory Group on Library Scholarships which included Rudolph H. Gjelsness of the New York Public Library; Carl H. Milam, Secretary of the American Library Association; William S. Learned, author of *The American Public Library and the Diffusion of Knowledge;* Florence Overton of the New York Public Library, Adam Strohm of the Detroit Public Library and Malcolm G. Wyer, Librarian of the Denver, Colo., Public Library. Candidates were chosen on the recommendations of those competent to judge the applicants' ability from their own professional experience, and on the plan and purpose set forth by the candidates themselves.

Those recommended for scholarship grants are:

LEON CARNOVSKY, student, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago; B. A., University of Missouri, 1927; St. Louis Library School, 1927-28; to continue library studies in adult education at the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago.

MARGRETHE D. BRANDT, student, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago; B. A., University of Minnesota, 1924; to continue studies at the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago.

MARGARET HUTCHINS, Supervisor, Branch Reference, Queens Borough Public Library; B. A., Smith College, 1906; B. L. S., University of Illinois, 1908; to pursue graduate study in the School of Library Service, Columbia University.

MARGERY QUIGLEY, Librarian, Montclair, N. J., Free Public Library; A. B., Vassar, 1908; library training in St. Louis Public Library and New York State Library School; to study the suburban library, looking toward wider cooperative marketing of library service, under the direction of the School of Library Service and the Business School, Columbia University.

LEONILDA I. SANSONE, Foreign Branch Librarian, in charge of Italian work, New York Public Library; B. A., Brown University, 1921; B. S. in Library Science, Columbia University, 1928; to study Italian literature and book production at the University of Florence and the University of Rome, Italy.

DOROTHY W. CURTISS, in charge of revision of catalog of Westerly, R. I., Public Library; B. A., University of Rochester, 1918; B. L. S., New York State Library School, 1924; to pursue graduate study in the School of Library Service, Columbia University, specializing in the teaching of cataloging and classification.

F. E. FITZGERALD, Librarian, St. Thomas College; A. B., Creighton University, 1924; School of Library Service, Columbia University; to study in the School of Library Service, Columbia University.

MRS. CATHARINE PIERCE, Instructor in Library Science, North Carolina College for Women; A. B., North Carolina College for Women, 1924; B. S., School of Library Service, Columbia University, 1927; to pursue studies in the School of Library Service, Columbia University.

LOUIS M. NOURSE, Reference Librarian, Kern County Free Library; A. B., University of Rochester, 1926; B. S. in Library Science, University of California School of Librarianship, 1928; to study at School of Library Service, Columbia University.

IRENE M. DOYLE, student, University of Illinois Library School; A. M., University of Illinois, 1924; B. S. in Library Science, University of Illinois Library School, 1930; to continue graduate work in the University of Illinois Library School, in preparation for teaching library science.

Dana College

AS THE outgrowth of the Pre-Legal Department of the New Jersey Law School, of which Mr. Richard D. Currier is president, and which has been providing the two years of necessary college work required for entrance to the Law School, a college to give the entire four years of college academic training is being started in Newark under the name of Dana College. The new institution is named in honor of the late Librarian of Newark, John Cotton Dana. It is hoped to have the college, which has been running now three years as the Pre-Legal Department of the Law School, with 600 students, formally opened next October as Dana College.

Memorial Library Planned

PLANS for a library at the Bread Loaf Summer School of English, Middlebury College, Vermont, as a memorial to the late Dean Wilfred E. Davison have been accepted and the building will be ready for use by the opening of the school on July 1. The building will be a restoration of one of the original buildings of the Bread Loaf Inn. The interior will be of Colonial design with a huge fireplace built of local field stone flanked with book cases.

Vancouver Public Library

OVER 78,000 volumes are available in the various departments of the public library for free use by the people of Vancouver, B. C., and 815,051 volumes went into Vancouver homes during the year. Library service in Vancouver cost approximately 45 cents per capita for the last twelve months. The year saw 171,268 volumes go into the hands of boys and girls, some few of which were circulated through the schools and playgrounds.

Library Organizations

New Jersey and Pennsylvania Meeting

The New Jersey Library Association celebrated its fortieth anniversary at the Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club held at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, April 4-5, 1930. The business meeting of the New Jersey Library Association opened the first session.

An announcement was made that Miss Lena D. Appleton desires to make a contribution to the library profession of the State and would establish a scholarship in memory of Miss Louise Graham Hinsdale, formerly Librarian at the East Orange Public Library. The scholarship will approximate $125 annually, and is to be awarded, first, to a member of the East Orange library staff, selected by the librarian of that library, and if no applicant is available from that library then the scholarship is to go to someone in the State of New Jersey. The scholarship is to be given for work at the Summer School of the New Jersey Public Library Commission at Ocean City, N. J. A motion was unanimously carried that the association accept this offer with sincere thanks, and that the gratitude of the Association be sent to Miss Appleton.

Following the business meeting a round table for the discussion of current books was led by Miss Alice G. Higgins, Associate Professor of Library Service, New Jersey College for Women. Brief discussions of some outstanding books on various subjects were reported on by several members of the association.

Earl Reed Silvers, author of books for boys and girls and Associate Professor of English at Rutgers University, was the first speaker at the Saturday morning session. In his address on "Ideals in the Authorship of Children's Books" he stressed the necessity of authors having high ideals in the writing of books, and that it is the privilege of librarians to recommend to children books of wholesome quality and books they will enjoy. He stated that his contact with children has been international, and naturally his influence as an author has reached the same scope. The second speaker of the morning was E. Cockburn Kyte, Librarian, Queen's University. His subject was "Monastic Libraries." Frederick W. Faxon, Chairman of the Travel Committee of the American Library Association, announced the traveling arrangements for the American Library Association meeting to be held at Los Angeles, Cal., in June.

Saturday evening was given over entirely to the Fortieth Anniversary Dinner and program of the New Jersey Library Association. Members of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the American Library Institute and their friends were invited to join in the evening's festivities. Following the dinner, which was held at 7 p. m., four of the past presidents of the association give brief reminiscences of the decade they represented in the association's history. Dr. Frank P. Hill, Librarian, Free Public Library, Brooklyn, represented the decade 1890-1900; Mr. Adam Strohm, Librarian, Detroit Free Public Library, represented the decade 1900-1910; Miss Sarah B. Askew, Librarian, New Jersey Public Library Commission, the decade 1920-1930.

The session on Friday evening, April 4, at 8:30, was under the direction of the Pennsylvania Library Club. The president of the club, A. Edward Newton, presided. His paper was on "The Most Distinguished Woman in English Literature." Mr. Newton chose as the subject of this talk Mary Wollstonecraft (afterward Mrs. William Godwin), born in London in 1759, died there in 1797. Mr. Newton briefly mentioned Mary's early education and unhappy childhood, and gave an account of her life and love affairs, portraying her impulsiveness, enthusiasm and charm of personality and manner.

The Pennsylvania Library Club speaker at the joint session of the two associations held at the Hotel Chelsea, Saturday, April 5, at 10:30 a. m., was Capt. E. Cockburn Kyte, Librarian of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. Captain Kyte's paper was on "Monastic Libraries." He gave a most interesting and scholarly account of the early monastic libraries in Ireland and England. "At a time when the remainder of Europe was barbarous," said Captain Kyte, "the lamp of learning was burning brightly in Ireland. Men came from all parts of the continent to be taught Greek in the Irish monasteries, almost the sole repositories, in the Sixth Century, of the literary treasures of the Greeks and Romans. The Irish monks not only studied and taught, made books and illuminated them, but they were missionaries of learning also." Their influence extended to England and Scotland, the speaker said, and the monasteries throughout Great Britain, with their collections of books, became the most important seats of learning in the world at that time.

From The Library Schools

Iowa

THE STATE University of Iowa offers this year, for the twenty-ninth time, a brief course in Librarianship. The following seven courses are to be given: Library Administration, Reference, Cataloging, Classification, Book Selection, Library Work with Children, and School Library Service. The course in Library Administration is planned to meet the needs of students interested in public or college library work, while the last course, School Library Service, is for those who intend to be school librarians. Instruction begins June 9 and continues through July 17. The annual Conference for Library Workers, held under the joint auspices of the University Extension Department and the Library School, will occur on July 3.

McGill

MCGILL University Library School announces a six weeks' summer Library Course at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver simultaneously with the one given annually at McGill from July 2 to August 9. The six weeks' course which is to be given meets the same requirements as the McGill University Summer Library Course which has been accredited by the A. L. A. Board of Education for Librarianship. It aims to meet the needs of those already engaged in library work who have had no training and to prepare high school graduates as assistants in medium-sized libraries or to take charge of small libraries. At the present time McGill is the only university in Canada giving a summer library course.

Pittsburgh

THE CARNEGIE Library School was transferred from Carnegie Institute to Carnegie Institute of Technology on April 1. The school retains its quarters in the central building of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and its close unofficial connection with that library will not be affected, but the transfer opens the way for a higher rating for the school and the granting of degrees.

Beginning in September, 1930, the following classes of students will be eligible for admission: to the courses in work with children and general library work, seniors from Carnegie Institute of Technology and the University of Pittsburgh and graduates of all approved colleges; to the course in school library work, college graduates only. The library school faculty will be given regular faculty rating. The school thus secures the advantage of being an integral part of a teaching institution and also of having close affiliations with a large public library.

Syracuse

THE SYRACUSE School of Library Science offers three optional programs in its six weeks' summer session, extending from June 30 to Aug. 6, 1930. Courses in the first program carry credit for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Library Science. The full year of work as presented in the regular session can be completed in four successive summers. The second program is arranged for the student who desires to qualify for the position of teacher-librarian. This program is to be completed in two summers to fit the requirements of the State of New York for its limited certificate, but the course can be rearranged to comply with the requirements of other States. The third program is arranged for the librarian of the small public library and is especially designed to fit her particular needs.

University of Minnesota

COURSES in Cataloging, Classification, Current Library Problems, Elementary Reference, and Library Work with Children will be offered in the Summer Session of the University of Minnesota beginning June 19 and ending July 26. Miss Lura C. Hutchinson, Miss Lillian M. Busian, Miss Alma M. Penrose, and Miss Harriet A. Wood are the instructors. Credit will be limited as usual to students having at least two years of approved college work. Others are admitted only by special permission of the Director of the Division of Library Instruction or the State Department of Education, St. Paul, Minn.

Information may be obtained from the Director of the Summer Session, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

University of Mississippi

THIS WILL be the second summer that the University of Mississippi has offered training for high school librarians. Summer school will open June 2 and continue nine weeks. Courses in Administration, Book Selection, Reference, Cataloging, and Classification will be offered, with Miss Grace Winton, librarian of the Northwestern High School of Detroit, giving the same courses she gave last summer. Junior standing is required of all students, and two semester hours of credit for each course is allowed in the College of Liberal Arts toward the bachelor's degree.

Among Librarians

Oregon State Librarian Dies

Mrs. Virginia Cleaver Bacon, Oregon State Librarian, died on April 12 following an illness of several weeks. Mrs. Bacon was a graduate of the University of Oregon and the Riverside School of Library Service with a wide and varied experience in library work.

Mrs. Virginia C. Bacon

Before she came to the position of State Librarian of Oregon, in March, 1929, she had been cataloger in the Riverside County Free Library; Librarian of the Humboldt State Teachers' College, Arcata, Cal.; Librarian and Service Secretary in the Junior Division, United States Employment Service, Washington, D. C.; Librarian in Park College, Parkville, Mo., and Library Adviser in Adult Education in the Library Association of Portland, Ore. She was also the author and joint editor of the bulletin *Vocational Guidance* and *Junior Placement*, and author of *Good English*, one of the A. L. A. Reading with a Purpose series. She represented in an unusual sense the constructive, educational aspirations of the modern librarian's profession.

Public Libraries

Priscilla Bancroft, Simmons '18, has resigned as librarian in Proctor Free Library to accept a position in Florida.

Emily G. Davis, formerly librarian of the Johns-Manville Corporation, is now with the New York Public Library.

Lenala Martin, California '14, the county librarian of Lassen County, California, for the past twelve years, and her assistant, Elisabeth Haines, who has been there the same length of time, have secured a three months' leave of absence in order to have a complete change from library work, and left Feb. 1 for a trip through the southern and eastern parts of the United States.

Special Libraries

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Creglow has returned to hospital library work after an interval of some months in New York. She is now with the U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Oteen, N. C.

Miriam Cummings, formerly in the Research Division of the American Child Health Association, New York, has recently taken a position with the Children's Fund of Michigan in Detroit.

Aina Ebbesen, formerly first assistant in the W. T. Grant Company library, has resigned to take a position in the library of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn.

Margaret Fleming has taken the position of circulation assistant in the U. S. Rubber Company library.

Anna Haddow, Drexel '28, has been appointed librarian of the National Education Association at Washington.

Edith E. Kelly, St. Louis, '24, has joined the staff of the Wisconsin Historical Society Library, Madison, Wis.

Margaret Magee is now librarian of the Child Study Association of America, succeeding Mrs. Huntley, who is with the Cleanliness Institute.

Phoebe Stoddard has become librarian of the law firm of Murray, Aldrich & Webb, 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

Katherine Uhelin, Columbia '29, who was already on the library staff of the W. T. Grant Company library, has recently been appointed first assistant.

Dorothy Varian, Drexel '28, has received the appointment as county librarian, a position just established by the Chester County Recreation Board at West Chester, Pa.

Opportunities

This column is open to librarians

Wanted—A classifier with good background and several years' experience with the D. C. in a university or large public library; also one with experience but with training and an aptitude for classification. E-12.

Wanted—Substitute librarian for summer school, six weeks, from June 23 to Aug. 1. State experience and salary expected. Apply direct to C. E. Graves, librarian, Humboldt State Teachers College, Arcata, Cal.

Wanted—Head of Children's Department in a Western city July 1. Apply giving experience and educational qualifications. E-10.

Junior high school librarian desires position for July and August. College graduate with library school training and teaching experience. E-11.

College graduate, completing library course in June, desires position as children's librarian. Has had considerable experience. Minimum salary, $1,500. Z-21.

School librarian desires position for the summer. Periodical work preferred. Experience in school and public libraries. D-18.

Librarian with thirteen years' experience in public, medical and business libraries desires position. D-16.

University and library school graduate with poise, initiative, executive ability, and seven years' experience wishes responsible position in California. College library preferred. D-17.

University and library school graduate, possessing poise, tact, initiative, executive ability and successful record, desires position in or near New York City. D-23.

Librarian with training and twelve years' general experience wishes position in West beginning August or September. Prefers reference, administration or cataloging. Extensive knowledge of public documents. D-21.

Young woman, college and library school graduate, with eight years' experience in public and college libraries, desires temporary position for summer. D-20.

Librarian with B.S. degree and two years' experience in public library desires change in fall after summer course in library science. D-22.

Elusive Quotations

A column designed to assist in the location of quotations and poems which cannot be found through the usual channels of anthologies and books of reference. Send replies to THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

M. I.—Requests help in locating the following quotation, which has been puzzling her for some time:

Patience and perseverance
Made a bishop of his Reverence.

Free

PRINCETON University Library will send to any library, transportation charges collect, *National Monetary Commission Report,* set lacking Volume 19, Part 2, Volumes 23 and 24.

THE UNIVERSITY of Witwatersrand, Milner Park, Johannesburg, South Africa, has for distribution a few numbers of a booklet entitled *Johannesburg: A Sunshine City Built on Gold,* 1929, also a few separates of contributions to geology by the late Dr. Percy A. Wagner. Apply direct.

The Calendar

May 10—New England School Library Association, annual meeting at New Haven, Conn.

May 12-15—American Association for Adult Education, fifth annual meeting at Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

May 16-17—New England College Librarians, annual meeting at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

May 23-24—Idaho Library Association, annual meeting at Boise, Idaho.

June 13-18—Northeastern Library Convention will be held at Swampscott, Mass.

June 13-18—Vermont Library Association, annual meeting at Swampscott, Mass.

June 13-18—Rhode Island Library Association, annual meeting held in conjunction with Massachusetts meeting at Swampscott, Mass.

June 14—Utah Library Association, annual meeting at American Fork, Utah.

June 18-21—Special Libraries Association, annual convention at Clift Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

June 18—New Hampshire Library Association, annual meeting at Swampscott, Mass.

June 23 or 24—California School Library Association will meet at Los Angeles, Cal.

June 23-28—American Library Association, annual meeting at Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

June 30-July 18—A rural library extension institute at the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

Oct. 8-11—Regional meeting of Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, and possibly Nebraska, to be held in St. Paul.

Oct. 13-18—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Albany, N. Y., in connection with Convocation of the University of the State of New York.

Oct. 15-18—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting at Moline, Ill.

Oct. 15-17—Ohio and Indiana Library Associations, annual meeting (joint session) at Dayton, Ohio.

Oct. 20-22—Montana Library Association, annual meeting in Billings.

Nov. 10—Arizona State Library Association, annual meeting at Phoenix, Ariz.

Nov. 21—Illinois High School Library Association meets as Section of High School conference at Urbana, Ill.

Nov. 6-7—New Mexico Library Association, annual meeting at Albuquerque, N. M.

Cleveland Makes Survey

The Cleveland Public Library has recently made a survey of the general trend of reading during the past year, as shown by the records of the various library departments. In non-fiction there has been a continued interest in the popular type of modern biography, and a strong interest in aviation and aeronautics, in all departments, juvenile and adult. The Main Library reports a steady and strong interest through the year in books on investments and financial matters. This, of course, increased greatly during the fall. Plays and popular scientific books are also in demand. In fiction the Main Library reports a trend toward the better novel in happier vein, in contrast to the more morbid and introspective types. War stories of the narrative type are more popular than ever. Translations are popular, and social studies have increased in popularity.

The branches report a continuing interest in western, adventure and mystery stories, with a trend somewhat from the western story to the mystery or detective. A number of branches mentioned the simple love story and romance as gaining in popularity, but there were others that reported the same interest they had noted in previous years, in the more sophisticated type of novel. These differences are accounted for partly by a difference in clientèle. From colored branches is the report of a definitely increasing interest in negro literature. Foreign translations are popular in the branches, and there is a general interest in non-fiction of the more popular type. Several mention poetry, and a number report the continued popularity of plays in book form.

County reports indicate an apparently increasing desire for all best sellers, and an increasing tendency on the part of readers to keep watch of printed advertisements and reviews.

In juvenile reading the subjects most in demand, in the order of their popularity, are: Fiction, fairy tales, nature study and general science, including aviation, history and biography and poetry.

The Stevenson Room for Young People reports that books of adventure and romance are in greatest demand, western and mystery stories follow, and historical fiction is used least, unless it has considerable adventure.

Current Books on Business

COMMON STOCKS AND THE AVERAGE MAN

By J. George Frederick, well-known analyst and research man

About 400 pages, illustrated, including copies of new "Measuring Stick" for judging worth of common stocks. The book is an analysis of the lessons of the stock panic; a valuation of common stocks as they stand today, for the long pull; an analysis of each industry separately, a plan for a complete data system for the average investor's use; sound rules for common stock buying by the average man or woman; valuable statistics of employe stock ownership, etc. Book was selected as "best business book of the month" by board of judges composed of Prof. Ripley of Harvard, John Moody, Henry Bruere, Albert Haase, Harlow Person, Frederick M. Feiker. $4.00 postpaid. Business Bourse, 80 W. 40th Street, New York.

SELLING MRS. CONSUMER

By Mrs. Christine Frederick, famous home economics authority

A large, handsomely illustrated book of 400 pages, giving for the first time the woman consumer's point of view and advice to sellers of family goods. A remarkable compendium of important practical data on everything pertaining to selling goods to women; including original and valuable statistics of per capita and per family consumption of several hundred items, and a separation of the country into ten income groups, with important new detail. $5.00 postpaid. Business Bourse, 80 W. 40th Street, New York.

SELLING BY TELEPHONE

By J. George Frederick, well-known research man and sales counsellor

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THE ART OF BUSINESS THINKING

By H. G. Schnackel

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A Librarian's Comment on the New Britannica

By Delia A. Hadsell
Librarian, Summit, N. J., High School

From February 27 to March 27 the librarian and teachers of the Summit, New Jersey, Junior and Senior High Schools conducted an experiment with a view to determining the adaptability of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, particularly to Junior High School work.

On the basis of this test a report has been submitted, from which we quote the following excerpt:

"When we first considered placing the Britannica in the library, the general opinion among the Junior High School teachers was that it would be very valuable for the High School, but too advanced for the Junior High School student. This practical test of its value has surprised all of us, and we agree that if we could have just one encyclopaedia, it would be the Britannica.

"The physical make-up of the books is excellent for Junior High School students. They like the large type, the wide columns, and the arrangement of material. They are delighted with the pictures—as all of us are.

"It gives the students authoritative, up-to-date material in a not-too-technical manner, and does away with too great a dependence on the juvenile encyclopaedia. While the average student does not realize the value of an encyclopaedia that is written by authorities and specialists, he does know that it is interesting, readable, and attractive. I believe that the student who begins to use the Britannica when he is in Junior High School will continue to depend on it as an authoritative source of information.

"The Britannica deserves to be called 'The finest encyclopaedia in English.'"

Signed: Delia A. Hadsell.

(The full text of this report will be gladly mailed on request.)

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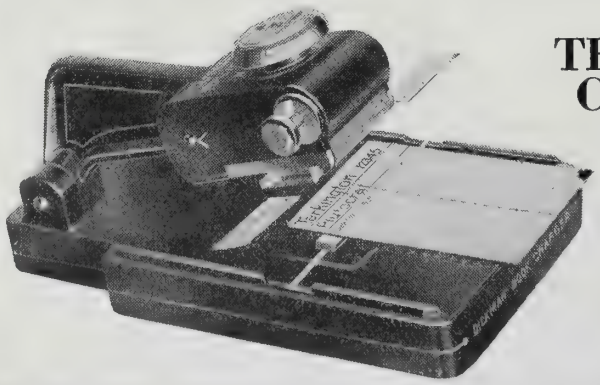

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Forthcoming Issues of
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Articles scheduled for the June first number include an interesting, practical paper on "The Care of Maps and Atlases in the Library," by Willard P. Lewis, Librarian of Wesleyan University; an article by L. F. Schmeckebier from the Institute for Government Research, Washington, entitled, "The Government and the Libraries"; "The Popularity of American Magazines," by Alfred D. Keator, Librarian of the Reading Public Library, Pennsylvania; and a reprint of "Thirty Books for Young People," by Jean Roos, Head of the Stevenson Room, Cleveland.

The June fifteenth issue will be a special number on library work in California, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. This number will be distributed at the A.L.A. Conference in Los Angeles.

The single issues in July and August will be devoted to reports of the Conference: the August issue covering all reports from Sections, Round Tables, and Affiliated Organizations. All reports to be included in this number will need to be delivered not later than two weeks after the Conference. B. E. W.

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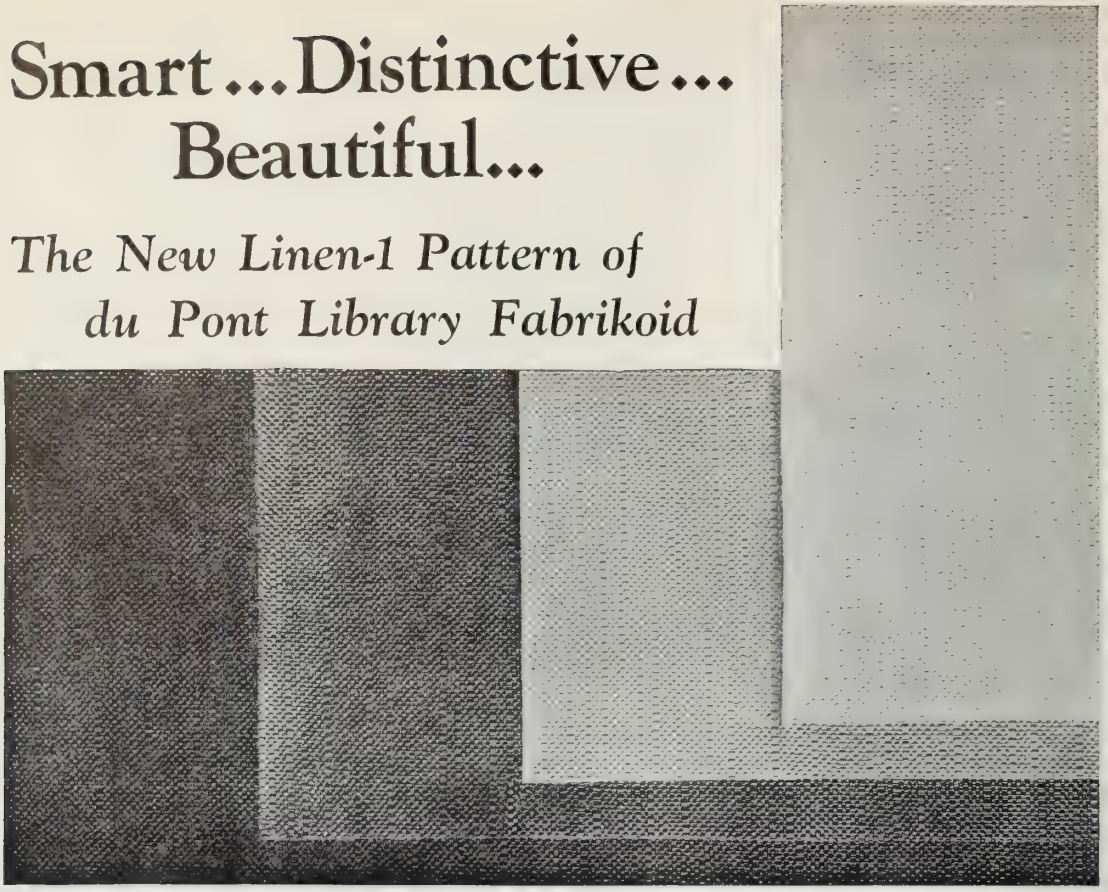

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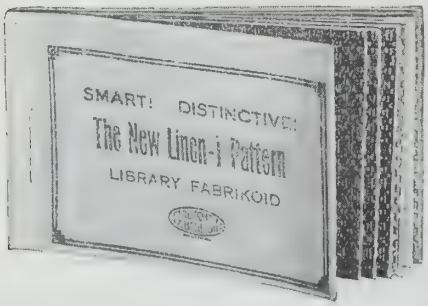

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

MAY 15, 1930

Handling a Serious Cut in a Library Budget

The First Consideration, in Meeting a Budget Cut, Should Be to Keep the Organization Together for It Requires Years to Build Up an Efficient Staff in an Institution Like the Library

By Samuel H. Ranck
Librarian, Grand Rapids Public Library, Michigan.

LIBRARY LITERATURE contains many references to discussions of library budgets, the amount, sources, and distribution of revenues, etc.; but there has been relatively little public discussion of handling the problems relating to a sudden shrinkage of library income. From time to time, however, libraries, along with other municipal institutions, have been obliged to stand serious cuts in their budgets, and this has been especially true in the last year or two in connection with the slowing up of industry. Cities whose business and industry have been hard hit as a result of the recent panic in Wall Street are likely to be up against this very thing in 1930. It seems appropriate, therefore, to discuss the problem of how a library should handle a serious curtailment of its income which makes it impossible to expand with growing use or even to maintain its well established service.

From library annual reports one could produce a long list of institutions that have suffered a large decrease in income at one time or another; and one would find that there are various ways that such situations have been met. One of the early ways was to cut the salaries of the employees or lay off a number of the employees, sometimes with a curtailment of the hours of service and sometimes without, thus putting additional burdens on those who remained. Pittsburgh, I believe, some years ago was obliged to dispense with the services of a considerable number of its staff. Newark, N. J., when there was no additional income provided with the depreciation of the dollar during the war and immediately thereafter, closed nearly all of its branches, thus greatly curtailing its public service. The following paragraphs from Mr. Dana's annual reports tell what was done and what happened at Newark. From the report for 1918 I quote the following:

"A year ago it was found that rise in salaries and in cost of materials and growth in demand for books and service from the library made it impossible to keep up branches with the mandatory increase—the product of a levy of a third of a mill on the city's valuation. The trustees asked the City Commissioners to increase their income by $30,000 to keep open branches and hold the library up to standard in books and service proper to our city. The City Commission found it impossible to grant the request, and all branches were closed, except that for business in the center of the city and two quite inexpensive ones in two schools, Lafayette and Cleveland.

"The rent had to be paid during the year for several of the closed branch libraries, this making a total of about $3,000.

"No members of the staff were dismissed when branches were closed; as the main library was short of assistants, work at the main library increased and war conditions caused many resignations.

"From the branches were brought to the main library about 50,000 volumes, 125 book-cases of an average length of three feet, 75 desks, stands and tables, 200 chairs and stools, also much other material. It was not easy to receive and properly store all this in a building which was already quite crowded.

Paper read at Conference of Librarians of Large Public Libraries, Chicago A. L. A. Midwinter Meeting.

"The number of books taken for home use decreased by 37 per cent (433,751), which is just about the number lent from the closed branches in the previous year. The use of the main building for reading and study greatly increased; but not enough, of course, to make up for the curtailment of the use of books in the city by the closing of branches. This closing aroused very little public comment."

The following paragraph is from the Newark report for 1919:

"In 1915, '16 and '17, the Library lent for home use nearly 1,200,000 books per year. In 1918 all branch libraries save one were closed for lack of funds, and the home use dropped to about 740,000—a loss of over 30 per cent. Last year, 1919, home use dropped again to about 700,000. This decline is no doubt in a slight degree due to the movies and to the distractions of an astonishing period of prosperity; but it is chiefly due to the closing of six branch libraries."

The 1920 report contains the following:

BOOKS LENT FOR HOME USE

1915	1,194,817
1916	1,123,926
1917	1,170,034
1918	736,283
1919	696,376
1920	643,272[4]

From the 1924 report of Newark:

BOOKS LENT FOR HOME USE

1921	801,116
1922	884,517
1923	1,014,713
1924	1,159,398

During the present library year Grand Rapids has had its first experience since moving into its new library building 25 years ago of a serious cut in its budget; and it may be worth while to describe with some detail how that situation was and is being met. To begin with, it did not arise out of any hostility toward the Library, but from a serious impairment of the City's Sinking and Contingent Funds, so that out of a total budget of $3,920,125.97 (exclusive of schools) $1,365,405 had to be provided for these two items, as compared with $584,610 in the previous year,—an increase of nearly $800,000. This resulted in a cut or stationary budget of nearly every City Department, so as to keep the city tax rate within the legal limits. For example, the Public Museum was cut from $36,000 to $20,000. Part of its cut, however, was made up by the Board of Education. The Library budget request from taxation was $187,012.67, as compared with $180,000, which was granted last year. This was in addition to the revenue derived from the penal fines, received under the state Constitution, and book fines, etc., making a total of $217,945 requested for this year. This is exclusive of the income from trust funds, etc.—some $2,000. The expenditures in the library year 1928-29, exclusive of trust funds, were $218,851.04. It will thus be seen that there was very little difference in the total budgets for the two years. When the budget was finally adopted by the City Commission early in May, however, the money allowed the Library, on which it was expected to operate during the current year, was $22,012.67 less than was asked for. Immediately the President of the Library Board requested the Committee on Finance to submit at the regular May meeting (the last Friday in the month) a detailed report on how this cut should be distributed.

The Librarian and the Chiefs of the Departments went over the situation very carefully and suggested a number of things which might be eliminated or suspended, and on this basis the matter was taken up with the Committee on Finance. The following are the salient points of the report of the Committee as finally adopted by the Board, except that explanatory matter is added in brackets:

"The amount allowed the Library from the tax budget for the ensuing year is $165,000, which is $22,012.67 less than was asked for—the most drastic cut ever received since the Library has been under the present form of organization. In meeting this cut, your committee believes, with the librarian, that the first consideration should be to keep the organization together. It requires years to build up an efficient staff in an institution like the Library, and in making the cut we should ever keep that fact in mind. There are instances in the library world where an organization has been disrupted by cuts in the city budget, and it has required ten or fifteen years for the library to recover.

"The second consideration which the committee has in mind is that the cut should be arranged so as to deny library privileges to children as little as possible; in other words, that adults should suffer from lack of service caused by this cut rather than children. With children the denial of the opportunity to use books at this stage of their lives is something which frequently can never be regained. With these two principles in mind, we recommend the following, the figures opposite indicating the estimated saving:

"A. Reduce the service from the time of closing the schools, the latter part of June until the opening of the schools in September, in all of the school branch libraries to one or two days a week (with two exceptions).

"By doing this there would be no need of employing summer substitutes, and the saving on the basis of last year would be at least $900. [All libraries in school buildings went back to their regular schedule in September on the opening of school.]

"B. Cut out the item of automatic stokers, saving $2,300. [This was put in on the earnest recommendation of the city's smoke inspector.]

"C. Cut out the Library lectures, except those under the trust funds or those given by other organizations where the Library would contribute only the room, saving $1,500.

"D. Defer the opening of libraries in the Eastern Avenue and Aberdeen schools as branch libraries, but purchase the usual number of children's books, and transfer to these schools the children's books from the Michigan School and the Pine School (schools which are to be abandoned by the Board of Educa-

[4]Books for children under the sixth grade were dropped and work with children limited to those in the sixth grade and above because of lack of space and facilities for the work, due largely to the closing of branches.

tion) and operate the libraries in these two new schools as school deposit libraries, which are not open to the public and the community generally. Saving in books $1,500.

"E. Order no duplicates for holidays, such as Thanksgiving, Christmas, Washington's Birthday, etc., although these are very much needed, saving $1,000. [Several months before on the recommendation of the book committee, the board had ordered placing in the budget an item of $1,000 for such much needed duplicate material.]

"F. Order no more replacements for the balance of the year, saving approximately $5,000. However, we believe that the repair and binding of books should be kept up, so that the books in the Library may be kept in service as much as possible. [It was necessary to curtail the binding also the last four months of the library year.]

"G. Order no school reference books, saving $700.

"H. Order no new books for the Sunshine Sanatorium and the general hospital, saving $125. We recommend, however, that the purchase of current periodicals through the postoffice, for the use of the patients, should be continued as usual and that they be charged to the Library's periodical fund. It may be added that a small amount of money will be available from the Whitworth Fund and other gifts for the purchase of books for the hospitals.

"I. Operate the West Side Branch Library on a schedule of three days a week: namely Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, and close on Sunday. By doing this we would need only one janitor at this point. The West Side Branch is the most expensive branch which the Library operates. [Since October this branch is open four days a week—Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. This branch with its equipment represents an investment of $225,000.]

"J. Reduce the amount allowed for special purchases, foreign languages, etc., from $2,400 to $900, thus saving $1,500.

"K. Make no new appointments on account of the recent and forthcoming resignations. This would result, if carried through for the balance of the year, in a saving of approximately $4,047.67 in the payroll. [In March the Library took on seven people from the training class to be ready for planned extension of the service.]

"L. Order no new books for the branch libraries for a period of four months, and no books for the traveling library service, saving $2,240.

"M. Eliminate all Sunday work to the public by closing the Ryerson Library Building and the West Side Branch all Sundays and holidays, beginning as early in June as practicable, saving $1,200.

"The saving on the basis of the foregoing totals $22,012.67. [$12,065 from book fund and $9,947.67 from expense fund.]

"These cuts will work considerable hardship both on the Library staff and on the public generally, but there seems nothing else to do. The Library should not spend money which it does not have.

"It may be added that closing the branches as indicated will eliminate 30 days service a week on the part of one person at the school branch libraries and 12 or 15 days service at the West Side Branch. It may also be added that, judging from the experience of other libraries that have had to curtail their work in this way, many persons finding it inconvenient or unsatisfactory to use the Library get out of the habit, and it requires several years for the Library to get back to normal, making a considerable increase in the overhead, for most of the overhead goes on just the same.

"We recommend further that the librarian be instructed in notifying the public of the curtailment of the service, that the statement be made expressing the regret of the board for the necessity of making this cut, which is due entirely to the cut in the Library's budget for this year."

Except as noted above all other activities of the Library should carry on as usual—printing, binding, exhibitions, etc. The cut as distributed by the Board was with the idea that it was an emergency measure for one year only.

The Board changed the recommendation of the Finance Committee on two important items, as the report was originally submitted. One was closing all library service on Sundays and the other was to print the *Annual Report* as usual instead of deferring it for a year as recommended in the report of the Committee. It was the thought of the Board that under no circumstance should the series of annual reports be broken, which have appeared regularly for 58 years.

What has been the result in the use of the Library on curtailing the service as outlined above? First of all there has been relatively little public complaint, although individuals have written letters to the Library and have complained to the staff at various points, especially about closing the reading rooms Sundays and the elimination of the lectures. There have been several editorials in the newspapers criticising the cut in the Library's budget, all without having been suggested by the Library; in other words, the editorials were spontaneous from the newspapers. The very serious curtailing of the service at the branch libraries during the summer months made some complications with reference to fines.

The Library started off its new year in April with the largest increase in its history over any corresponding month of the previous year, so that if this increase had kept up during the year the home use increase alone would have amounted to more than one per capita of the population and would have raised the per capita circulation to 7½, and the total increase in our records of service (readers in reading rooms, attendance at lectures, home use, etc.) considerably over 400,000. There has been a good deal of fluctuation in the home use of the Library ever since, some months showing considerable decrease and others an increase in spite of the curtailed service, but on the whole we are considerably ahead thus far; and if we break even, or even have some decreases the balance of the year, which closes March 31, we shall still be ahead of last year.

However, I am convinced that it will take several years for the Library fully to recover some of its losses. The stopping of the purchase of replacements, that is, books worn out in the service, will continue to be felt in the use of the Library more and more as time goes

on, and the curtailment of book purchases will probably be felt more next year than this.

When the Library Board adopted its method of handling this matter full announcement was given to the newspapers, one of which played it up as front page news. The curtailing of book purchases at the branches will also be felt for some years, since we have had to continue the cut in books for more than four months. The branch orders, exclusive of continuations and replacements, will be only half of normal for the year.

The staff suggestion to the Finance Committee was that there also be a curtailment of purchasing new books for the Ryerson building (the main library), but the position taken by that committee was that this should not be done, as the Library is apt to lose out in getting certain important books. This was what occurred when the Library's Book Fund was cut some 30 or 40 years ago under the Board of Education, with the result that every once in a while, after all these years, we discover that important works that were published at that time are not in the Library, and furthermore that we are not able to purchase them. I recall several important books of this kind that we have been trying to get for twenty years or more, but without success. There, of course, has been a marked increase in the use of the Ryerson Library Building, where the only curtailment has been the cutting out of the lectures, replacements and the purchase of books in foreign languages, etc.

Neither the Library nor the Library Board has in any wise criticised the City Commission for cutting the budget. We have assumed that we would have to take our medicine along with other city departments and that we ought to be good sports about it. Notices were placed on the entrance doors of all libraries, reading something like the following, which explains the reason for the curtailment of the service and closing:

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Owing to the cut in the Library's budget for the year 1929-1930, which the Library has received along with other City departments, it is with regret that the Board of Library Commissioners finds it necessary seriously to curtail the service of the Library to the people. Until further notice, therefore, the Ryerson Library Building will be closed all Sundays and holidays, beginning Sunday, June 9, 1929.

By Order of the Board of Library Commissioners.

(Signed) SAMUEL H. RANCK,
Librarian.

A few persons have objected to these notices as advertising the city's financial situation daily to thousands of people, but we believe that the public is entitled to know the reason why the customary service is not being given.

In conclusion, I should like to suggest that the outstanding features in handling a budget cut, as I see it, are first, the importance of keeping the organization together. Only one person was laid off as a result of our cut and he was a branch janitor. All the regular salary increases for the staff have gone along as usual. The Board has taken the position that while they were under no legal obligation to vote these increases they were under a moral obligation to see that persons who performed good service should receive their increases in the regular way. This, it seems to me, is of the utmost importance and one that it has often been difficult to make library boards and tax levying bodies understand.

The results, as they have appeared so far in Grand Rapids, are as follows:

The first eight months of the Library year—April-November, inclusive, show a home use of 649,835 as compared with 633,106 for the same 8 months last year, an increase of 16,728. The number of readers in the reading rooms, so far as we count, the first eight months of this year were 614,162 as compared with 610,600 last year, an increase of 3562. November of this year, however, showed a loss of nearly 8000 as compared with the reading room attendance of November, 1928. The total of all our records of service for these eight months is 1,315,663 in 1928 and 1,340,-410 in 1929, or 24,747 ahead of last year. There has been a slowing up of registration. The total number of registered card holders is less than 1000 ahead of a year ago, the normal annual increase for many years being nearly 2000. All our annual reference additions, continuations, periodicals, etc., have been maintained. And the daily reading room use is as high or higher than last year with a few exceptions, considering the number of hours open.

As for the internal work the fewer number of books added has enabled the catalog department to catch up with a lot of miscellaneous hangovers, such as the cataloging of gift material, especially for historical reference purposes. All persons requesting extra leaves of absence had their requests granted, no appointments have been made on account of resignations, and all in all the staff has splendidly cooperated in meeting a difficult situation, which required some readjustment of schedules.

The savings we planned are not developing quite in the way we expected, partly due to hangovers, book orders outstanding, and emergencies requiring immediate repairs, etc., but we fully expect to end the library year, March 31, without an overdraft of our funds.

It has been an interesting experience and

we believe we are learning some things that will be of permanent value to the Library.

The foregoing was written last December. The Library year closed March 31, 1930. It may be interesting, therefore, to add a few words based on the full year's experience. There was an increase of 43,442 in the number of books, practically the same increase as 1929 over 1928, issued for home use; an increase of 58,830 in all the records of service, less than half the increase of the year before. With the slowing up of industry the last few months of the Library year there was a considerable increase in use in spite of curtailment of book purchases, the hours of service, etc. Financially we came through with a balance of 86 cents instead of an overdraft in our budget funds, made possible by large receipts from our rental collection.

Disadvantages and Advantages of a Budget Cut

In This Budget Cut Circulation and Reference Work Fell Off, but the Community Became Library Minded and Became Interested in Library Problems

By Cornelia D. Plaister

Librarian, San Diego Public Library, California.

The Nolan plan for the development of San Diego, California, calls for a combined city and county civic center located on the shores of San Diego Bay. As a step toward the fulfillment of the plan, consolidation of various city and county offices had long been contemplated. The most logical place to begin seemed to be in the tax and assessment offices so these were combined as one department on July 1, 1928.

As is generally the case, the San Diego County's evaluation of city property was much less than that of the city, and in consummating the consolidation no one foresaw that for future tax purposes the County evaluation would have to be used. Consequently, those city departments which had budget limitations set by the City Charter were faced with a serious shortage of funds. The city evaluation was well over two hundred million dollars while that of the county was only eighty-four hundred thousand which meant that the Public Library with its maximum possible levy of one mill might have received two hundred thousand under the previous arrangement, but now could not receive more than eighty-four thousand dollars under the consolidation. The library budget for the previous year had been one hundred and twenty thousand dollars so it faced a cut of thirty-six thousand dollars. To add to the difficulty a new branch library had just been opened that year which meant increased expense, and the library had also agreed to rent two floors of a building under construction for their exclusive use directly across the street from the Main Library, this measure being necessary to relieve crowded conditions in the Main Building. For this move alone the library was faced with the additional expense of $400 per month rent as well as the cost of equipping and moving into the new quarters.

The plight of the public library was no worse than that of other special departments of the city; the playground budget was cut in half, and the park department suffered a large cut. The regular departments such as the police and fire were cut but not so seriously as their maximum rate was higher.

For the months of July and August the library was neither afoot nor ahorseback. A report would come from the city auditor's office that additional monies were to be supplied the departments from the general fund so it would be possible to run on the original budget. Then this order would be countermanded and a slightly different one issued. Finally a lawsuit was brought against the city by a small faction of disgruntled citizens which suit claimed it was illegal to use the general fund for such purposes, and the suit was won. The last week in August definite word was received that eighty-four thousand dollars was the library budget for the year.

Then began the game of ways and means. The auditor's office announced that there would be no attempt to budget control as there had been other years; that they would honor requisitions for all legitimate expense up to the limit of the budget. This helped matters greatly, for to have been held down to budget items that lean year would have been the last straw. But the city auditor also said that one-twelfth of the budget only might be used in any one month.

It was very evident that drastic reductions would have to be made and the unpleasant job of pruning began. After many conferences and much cogitation the Library Board came

to one or two definite conclusions. Whatever reductions necessary to be made would be made throughout the entire system, and divided as equally as possible; no salaries would be cut nor would longer hours of service be demanded of the staff; every available dollar would be put into books. Repairs, painting, etc., could wait.

The San Diego Public Library has six full time branches and eight part time branches, as well as many smaller deposit stations. In considering the reduction of hours of service no change was made in the deposit stations as their hours were so much shorter than the branches. Two of the part time branches were so very crowded for room anyway that it was decided not to shorten their hours. It had been advertised that these two branches would be opened full time under the new fiscal year and this was countermanded letting their regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday schedule stand. The other six part time branches were reduced from a three-day-a-week schedule to one-day-a-week. The six branch librarians worked in two teams of three—all three going to Brooklyn on Monday, Altadena on Wednesday, and Imperial on Friday. In this way it was possible to do away with all clerical help at six branches, and yet handle large daily circulation of books at each. There was also a saving of janitor service, heat and light. The full time branches closed three evenings at five o'clock instead of remaining open every evening until 8 P. M.

The decision to curtail the hours of the Main Library was the hardest to reach, but it finally resolved itself into a question of closing entirely some of the branches if the Main Library did not close and this was considered unfair to certain localities. The Main Library was therefore open from 11 A. M. to 7.30 P. M. each day and entirely closed on Sundays and all holidays. This effected a material saving in heat, light, and janitor service, and the staff was lessened, principally among the page and clerical help. The clerical work was all done before the library opened at eleven, which plan released every available staff member for desk and floor duty during the rest of the day. Twenty-two names were dropped from the payroll but since many of them were part time pages this number would represent the full time work of about fifteen staff members. No seniors nor principal assistants were released, but the places of three of them who resigned shortly after the cut were not filled throughout the year.

Highest praise is given to the staff of the San Diego Public Library who served so faithfully that year. Three hours after the definite word came of the necessity for retrenchment a note was delivered to the librarian which read:

"Your staff wishes to assure you of their willingness to cooperate with you in the present emergency, and to assist you in carrying out the plans you deem best. They also wish to express their appreciation of your efforts to make a fair adjustment of the present difficulty."

This in the face of possible salary adjustments and dismissals was an exhibition of loyalty which brightened many a dark hour for the librarian and the Library Board. And through the entire year the staff served cheerfully and well in spite of broken schedules, long desk hours, and often a complaining and questioning public. One of the principal assistants heaved a sigh of relief on the morning the full schedule was resumed.

"Thank fortune, I'll not have to explain ever again why the library isn't open until eleven o'clock." Within an hour she was back with this tale of woe: "A woman has just been berating me in the lobby for not letting her know we were open full time. I told her that we had published the good news in every newspaper and had inch-high letters on the front door, but she still felt hurt."

Each month after the regular running expenses were paid the meager balance was distributed to book purchase and binding. Fortunately there were a great many outstanding book orders when the blow fell so it was almost six months before the lack of new books was felt. It was necessary to cancel thousands of dollars' worth of book orders not already paid for and tribute should be paid to the book trade who so uncomplainingly aided the library in making these hectic adjustments. In considering book purchases the endeavor was made to buy the most usable books and the most substantial rather than those most called for. The rent collections were strengthened by duplicating generously the latest fiction and non-fiction. This relieved the demand in the other departments without being a financial drain.

When the new schedule of hours went into effect of course there was protest from all sides. There were those who were going to recall all of the City Council, others were for demanding that the library be open full time, and many offered to give their services free so that the former schedule might be resumed. The following editorial appeared in the San Diego *Union*:

"When a financial emergency arises in government finances, whether Federal, State or local, the first activities to suffer are those which deal most directly with human welfare or culture. In San Diego a temporary emergency is felt the most keenly by such institutions as the Public Library, the San Diego Museum, the group of tremendously valuable cultural agencies which center in Balboa Park. The

Park itself is threatened. These we say are not absolutely 'necessary.' Yet when the city curtails its service to the people who read books, it diminishes an opportunity which has been the source of more genuine greatness than all of the streets, sewers and abandoned dam sites that any city in the world ever possessed. Economy is a virtue, but so is the sense of proportion. And the latter virtue is much the rarer."

But by careful explaining through the newspapers, the Council, and the librarian's office, people soon became convinced that there was little that could be done until the next year when, through a re-evaluation of city property which had been promised, the funds could be increased. In the opinion of two city attorneys no additional funds could be granted the library from the special fund except for an emergency which jeopardized peace, health or safety. Some additional money was secured later in the year for branch repairs under the danger to health clause of this ruling.

Writing now more than a year after our hard times, it is interesting to sum up the disadvantages—yes, and the advantages, of our cut. Our book circulation fell off from 1,321,000 to 1,291,000; 24,000 at the Main Library and the balance at the branches. In studying the figures and in weighing after-results we are sure that the majority of this loss may be attributed to the lack of books rather than the shorter hours. But, of course, our reference work fell off too, due directly to the shortened service. The community became library minded as they had never been before. There was a great deal of publicity given us and, because of their interest in our problems, people informed themselves as to the expenditure of our money, and our needs. And so in joy and tribulation our year rolled itself around and budget time came again. Through re-evaluation our maximum had been increased to approximately $145,000 and that amount was requested of the City Council by the Library Board. There was a consensus of opinion that the library must resume its former hours of service, and the library budget was granted with but one reduction of $2,000.

In Aid of College Libraries

By William Warner Bishop

Librarian, General Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

The name of Andrew Carnegie is firmly and securely joined in the public mind with libraries. That of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, established in 1911, is perhaps no less closely associated with libraries and librarians, despite manifold activities in other lines. Mr. Carnegie's practice of giving library buildings was for a while continued by the corporation after his death, and not a few colleges and communities owe their library structures to the generosity of one or the other. Of late years the library benefactions—may one call them investments?—of the Carnegie Corporation have been devoted to the improvement of professional training for librarianship, to aiding in the work of the extension and improvement of libraries throughout the country; in general, the aim seems to have been to raise standards of library work and professional morale, rather than to bestow grants on individual libraries either for buildings or books. But it has not escaped the notice of librarians that many grants made by the corporation included a generous provision of books; witness the collections of books on the Fine Arts, given to scores of colleges during the past five years.

In 1928 the president of the corporation recommended to his trustees that they embark on a policy of helping colleges with gifts of suitable books for their libraries. To Doctor Keppel this meant, one may assume, something more than merely voting certain sums of money. Rather, he saw in the prospect of these grants a means of checking the status of many college libraries of furnishing at least some minimum standards for judging them, and of stimulating all colleges to think carefully and profitably about their library service. To that end he organized an "Advisory Group" on College Libraries, which has now had several meetings.

This Advisory Group consists of two elements, college executives and librarians, i.e., four college presidents, Aydelotte of Swarthmore, Glass of Sweet Briar, Lewis of Lafayette and Wilkins of Oberlin; Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard, and Doctor Kelly, Permanent Secretary of the Association of American Colleges. The librarians are Keogh of Yale, Bishop of Michigan, and Milam, Secretary of the A. L. A. Mr. R. M. Lester, Assistant to the President of the Carnegie Corporation, is Secretary of the Group, and Mr. Bishop is Chairman. Professor Amy Reed of Vassar and Dean Hawkes of Columbia were originally members of the

This paper also printed in the May issue of the *Bulletin* of the Association of American Colleges.

group, but have felt obliged to retire because of other calls upon their time.

At the outset the Advisory Group was told that it should address itself solely to the problems presented by libraries of liberal arts colleges having a four-year course. This at once excluded university libraries and junior college libraries as well as those of professional schools of law, medicine, theology, education, and specialized schools. This definite limitation has great advantages. It not only confines the field of study to a certain type of institution of higher education, but, more, it furnishes a group clearly defined, reasonably homogeneous, offering points of similarity which admit not only comparisons on an equable basis, but some fairly positive and reasonable statements of underlying principles which apply to the group as a whole. In other words, selection on a fair basis, applicable to practically all this group of colleges, is possible, while one may postulate certain minimum standards of college library service without doing substantial injustice to any considerable number of American colleges.

The first work of the Advisory Group was to determine what information was needed in order to act on a request for a grant in aid of a college library. The group drew up a tentative schedule of points on which it would require data. These preliminary studies were submitted to some colleges whose requests for aid were already on file, and a few others were asked to fill out the questionnaire. From the replies it at once became evident that the questions must be made more definite and that some must be added. The completed form is printed at the end of this article. Over 150 colleges have now submitted answers to these questions, and these answers are being condensed, tabulated, and reduced to common terms so far as possible. The Advisory Group is in process of gathering a very considerable mass of statistics about college libraries, statistics which have never before been available. The American Library Association Committee on Library Revenues, for example, has sought just this information for some years.

The group is anxious, however, to go behind the returns, and to discover the real attitude of the colleges toward their libraries as evidenced by the way in which they are supported with funds, administered by their officers, and used by faculty and students. To this end personal visits either by a member of the group or by someone representing it have been arranged for and will be carried out so far as possible. This visitor will (in most cases) already have made a study of the replies to the questionnaire. He will seek to discover not alone facts about the physical plant, the book stock, and so on, but much more eagerly will he search for evidence of a carefully matured library policy on the part of trustees and administrative officers, of adequate support of the library's budget, of professional ability on the part of the library staff, of careful book selection, as shown by the collections, and of intelligent cooperation between library, faculty, and students.

How can one be sure that a college library is well chosen and actually owns the books it should have? This question seemed of such prime importance to the Advisory Group that a subcommittee consisting of President Wilkins and Mr. Milam was charged last year with the task of overseeing the preparation of a basic list of books for a college library. This work was placed by them in the hands of Mr. C. B. Shaw, librarian of Swarthmore College, who with the help of the Swarthmore faculty and a large number of volunteer advisers (both college professors and librarians) has now brought this list nearly to the point of publication in its preliminary form. It is expected that it will be issued in May, 1930, in proof. The colleges applying for aid will be asked to check their holdings against this list. Not alone will the character of their book collections be thus revealed; weaknesses in the list will also appear. In revised form the list should be ready for publication in the fall. It will serve as a buying list as well as a checking list. For general distribution it will probably be sold through the A. L. A. Headquarters office in Chicago, and thus all libraries may perhaps profit by the work carried on by the group for a particular and more limited purpose.

In fact, the Advisory Group hopes to secure, as a result of its work, the publication of several studies of college libraries and their problems. The incidental professional benefit arising from such studies should be fully as important to the colleges as the actual grants of money. A book on college library buildings, for example, is already under preparation by Librarian James T. Gerould, of Princeton, under the sponsorship of the Association of American Colleges.

The form in which grants should be made, the amounts of individual grants, the methods of selection, all have yet to be determined. If possible, a program of cooperative buying will be inaugurated in order to make the money go farther and yield more books. It has already been decided to furnish with the books thus supplied printed catalog cards in a sufficient number of copies for complete dictionary cataloging and for shelf-listing, thus relieving

the college libraries of a very considerable burden in the cataloging process and hastening the availability of the books.

Two matters should be made very clear to colleges seeking grants. First: while the Advisory Group believes its "basic list" of books will prove an excellent guide to purchase, no college is under any obligation (if it receives a grant) to buy any titles on the list. There is no intention to limit complete freedom of choice in any particular. Second: all applications for grants should be sent to the offices of the Carnegie Corporation in New York; they should not be addressed to the Advisory Group or any of its members. Applications, however, are not necessary, as the group is already giving consideration to suggestions initiated by the corporation itself and from other sources. The selections of applications to be passed on by the Advisory Group, which has only advisory functions, are made by the officers of the Carnegie Corporation. And a last word—the limitation to the four-year liberal arts college—is complete and final, so far as the present Advisory Group is concerned. Junior colleges, technical schools, liberal arts colleges in universities (unless maintaining separate libraries), teachers' colleges, and other institutions of higher instruction do not (as yet) come within the scope of this work.

Advisory Group on College Libraries

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

College .....
Address .....
President .....
Please use figures for the same year throughout. Specify year..... _____

1. Total expenditure
   (a) for college instruction.....$_____
   (b) for college administration..... _____
   (c) of current funds for departmental use (laboratories, etc.) exclusive of funds for purchase of books. _____
   (d) for library purposes, including all funds for books and library administration (*Record details under Section* 14)..... _____
2. Number of full time instructors of each rank on teaching staff..... _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   Total ..... _____
3. Number of full time undergraduate students enrolled in the academic year, as of Nov. 1, 1929..... _____
4. (a) Are there reading courses for honors?
   (b) How many students are enrolled in these courses?..... _____
   (c) Are there other reading courses as distinguished from lectures and text-book instruction? .....
   (d) How many students are enrolled in these courses?..... _____
5. What special efforts are made to encourage general reading apart from courses of instruction?
6. What special demands, if any, are made upon the library by (a) instructors, (b) students, (c) others?
7. a) Is there a good bookstore readily accessible to students?
   (b) Does the college maintain a bookstore?
   (c) Does the college bookstore sell books of general interest?
8. Library building:
   (a) Date of erection..... _____
   (b) Is it fireproof?
   (c) Number of square feet for library purposes ..... _____
   (d) Total linear feet of shelving.... _____
   (e) Per cent of building used for other than library purposes..... _____
   (f) How many books can be added without an addition to present building? ..... _____
9. (a) Total seating capacity of reading rooms, including departmental reading rooms ..... _____
   (b) How many more seats can be added without an addition to present building? ..... _____
10. Number of
    (a) volumes in the library..... _____
    (b) pamphlets in the library..... _____
    (c) volumes added each year during past five years..... _____
    Year _____ _____
    _____ _____
    _____ _____
    _____ _____
    _____ _____
    (*Include departmental collections*)
11. The character of the collection, as ascertained by checking standards lists, e. g., Mudge List of Reference Books. (*Information under this section will be called for as soon as check lists are prepared.*)
12. Number of journals currently received
    (a) in English ..... _____
    (b) in other languages ..... _____
    (c) number regularly bound..... _____
    (d) number regularly kept and not bound ..... _____
13. System of classification employed.
14. Annual expenditures for the library, including departmental reading rooms:
    (a) Salaries ..... _____
    (b) Books, periodicals, and binding. _____ If (c) and (d) below are not separately recorded, do not answer
    (c) Current expense, excluding maintenance and operation of building ..... _____
    (d) Maintenance and operation..... _____
15. Library Staff:
    (a) Number of members..... _____
    (b) Education of each member.....
    (c) Professional training of each member.
    (d) Experience of each member.
    (e) Name of librarian.
16. Library hours:
    (a) General reading rooms.
    (b) Stack service.
    (c) Departmental reading rooms.
17. (a) Are the library stacks readily accessible (open access) to the entire student body?
    (b) What restrictions are there, if any?

18. Annual statistics of library books used outside of the library and of other use by both faculty and students, with any comments possible on the character of the circulation:
19. (a) What departmental libraries are there?
    (b) Are departmental library books duplicated in the main library?
20. What other library facilities are readily accessible to students?
21. What policies have been adopted as to the purchase of duplicates?
22. Is there any systematic instruction for college students in the use of the library? Please describe *briefly*.
23. What policy has been adopted looking toward segregating obsolescent material; i. e., what effort is made to give students access to a collection of live books only?
24. What plans have been formulated or proposed by the librarian for promoting reading and developing the library?
25. Please report any figures available as to the amount of time which students spend in the library?
26. Please send: Check
    (a) Report of the President ( )
    (b) Report of the Treasurer ( )
    (c) Annual Budget (if available) ( )
    (d) Report of the Librarian ( )
    (e) Any recent printed description of the library ( )

The Organization of a Periodical Department

By Gertrude Wulfekoetter

Assistant Librarian, Van Wormer Library, University of Cincinnati, Ohio

DURING the last few years there has certainly been a growing sense of importance of periodicals in library work. The appearance of the *Union List of Serials,* without which none of us could now exist, has brought this fact to our attention more vividly. The larger part played by them in research work has been frequently stressed and no doubt will continue to be stressed even more. The increasing importance has necessitated a much more serious consideration of periodical problems than was formerly thought essential. Many periodical divisions, like Topsy, just grew, and suddenly have waked up to find themselves unable to cope with the questions of the present day. Then, too, the *Union List of Serials* has made us realize more than ever before the great prevalence of broken or incomplete sets in almost every library. As long as periodicals played the relatively unimportant part which they did in the past, this fact made little difference, but this is no longer the case. Sometimes these broken sets were the result of carelessness on the part of the library in calling to the attention of the faculty the importance of continuing a hitherto complete set; sometimes it was due to the inability of the library to control funds, or lack of sufficient binding funds or carelessness in follow-up work. Of course we all have partially complete sets which were given to us by some interested donor who gave all he had. Naturally the ideal thing for all of us would be to be able to complete all incomplete sets, a task at once a joy and a terror to any order librarian, but even in this we are beginning to realize the advantages of cooperation, and regional buying is one of the plans being proposed to help us make our continually evaporating funds last longer.

A few years ago the fact that our files of 6 x 11 cards were outgrowing their quarters, and additional files of cards of that size would be too unwieldy, brought up the question of revision of our whole periodical routine. The added fact that some time in the next decade we hoped to get more commodious quarters made the problem more complicated. At that time we consulted a number of university and reference libraries to find out what practices they had found most satisfactory, frankly hoping to profit by their experience. The results were most enlightening, if not always helpful. In fact, we wondered, and have wondered since, how some of them could avoid successfully the pitfalls most of us encounter in working with periodicals. Mrs. Pearl H. Clark, formerly secretary to Dean Works of the University of Chicago Graduate Library School, and now his secretary at Connecticut State Agricultural College, has studied some various phases of these problems through questionnaires and visits to different libraries. Her paper will be published in a later issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, and since she has treated the question of completeness of sets in great detail, I am omitting reference to it. In her study of organization she has covered the procedure of five libraries in some detail. (The names of the libraries are not given, though we may be able to guess their identities.) I am sure that some of them have omitted important details in their report, because otherwise I cannot see how they can function successfully. For instance, in one of them, mail is sorted in the order department, periodicals are checked in the periodical department, docu-

Paper presented at Chicago Midwinter Meeting of University and Reference Librarians.

ments are checked in the reference department, bills are paid in the order department, while correspondence and orders for back numbers are cared for in the library office; how and where subscriptions for the current volumes are placed is not mentioned. In the majority of cases there seems to be no cooperation between the periodical and binding departments. It seemed best for me to tell you of our own solutions of some of the various points in question. Of course, in our case, as in every other one, the solutions made were necessitated partly by existing conditions beyond our control, so that what we may have found successful might not have proved successful for others. Nevertheless, although details are still being adjusted continually, we have been working under the system for about three years.

In the first place, it seemed to us best to continue both periodical and binding work under the acquisitions department, since naturally both of them are a means of acquiring material for the library. The organization of each is independent, but in close cooperation not only with each other but with the order work as well, since perforce the division between periodicals, handled by the periodical division, and continuations, handled by the order division, must be an arbitrary one. As far as the periodical work is concerned, the department as organized is ready to take charge of work in the new building into which we shall move this next summer, and is already responsible for the majority of the duties that it will have in our new quarters. At this point it might be helpful to say that in the new building the periodical room is on the entrance floor (or fourth floor, as we say), while the binding room is directly beneath it and the acquisitions department directly above it. A service elevator connects the three rooms. There are two distinct phases of periodical work, that connected with the ordering and receiving of periodicals, and that of doing reference work with both bound and unbound periodicals. Since familiarity with the vagaries and idiosyncrasies of periodicals due to the technical handling of them aids in the later reference work, it is advisable, in our eyes, to have one person responsible for both. It is on this basis that our periodical routine is worked out.

To begin at the beginning, once a year, about three months prior to the annual date of expirations, lists of the periodicals ordered against the funds allotted to each department of the university for the ensuing year are prepared by the periodical division, and sent to the heads of the departments for additions and approval. Since we have not yet been able to obtain a separate periodical fund against which periodicals bought on department funds a certain number of years may be charged, thereby lessening the possibility of discontinuance of subscriptions due to changing personnel within various departments, such annual approval is necessary. Additions may be made at this time, but it is not a closed list for the year, since other additions may be made from time to time as new periodicals in various fields appear. In fact, the periodical assistant is constantly on the watch for such first appearances, and obtains sample copies for the perusal of the departments interested as soon as announcements of them are made. The orders based on these lists are sent out by the periodical division. The lists are then filed by department in the periodical room for reference. Order records are in separate files, kept on 3 x 5 cards, with full bibliographical details. These are not on the checking cards, so that more than one person may use checking and order files at one time, since we expect to have the bulk of the routine checking in of numbers received done by assistants, while the person in charge of the division will be responsible for the handling of invoices and their approval for payment.

The checking is done on 4 x 6 cards, especially printed for us. This size was decided upon as large enough to allow room for all necessary information, and not large enough to make the files too cumbersome. They are somewhat similar to those used by Minnesota, Princeton, University of Washington, and a few more libraries. The top of the card has space for title, call number, notation of volumes bound, at bindery, and awaiting completion for binding, fund, source (or agent), and destination for current numbers. These numbers are checked by exact volume and number in month spaces, large enough to give room for the date stamp used in checking in all publications arriving once a month or less frequently. This date stamping for receipt is done at the top of the space allotted, a date stamped at the bottom of the space denoting the date of claiming a certain number. Two small columns to the right for checking in title pages and indexes and a further wide one reserved for notation of correspondence, changes of frequency, etc., with room at the bottom of the column for notation of how and when the title page and index is to be expected, complete the front of the card. There is space for three years' checking on the front, while the back, omitting all information at the top except title and call number, carries five years' receipt space. Cards for dailies, having more minute checking spaces, can care for only three years, on both sides. All cards are on white stock, alike regardless

of frequency and source, for we all know the propensity of periodicals to change frequency, even the staid *Living Age* and the *Century* magazine have done it, and then, too, periodicals once received as gifts suddenly may have to be purchased. Our only distinction is that gift receipt cards have a blue star affixed so that they may be distinguished easily. We have considered, and are still considering, the advisability of a visible index, but we feel that the additional expense is too great to balance the amount of time saved.

At the time of entering the periodicals the call number is copied on each number at once, since they are to be arranged by call number in our new periodical room, thereby throwing them all into alphabetical arrangement within large classes. If the periodical received is the first number on a new subscription it is sent to the catalog department for classification and temporary cataloging, permanent cataloging to be done only when the first bound volume is received. Since the checking is done in the periodical room itself, periodicals can be distributed at once in this room. Deliveries to departmental reading rooms in the building can be made twice daily, but to outside department libraries they are made only once a day. If a current number received is a duplicate, not an added copy, notation is made to notify the agent at once. About once a month a check is made of numbers not received, and claims are made to the agent. This correspondence is all done in the periodical division, subject to the approval and signature of the acquisitions librarian.

When the second number of the current volume is entered on the checking card, a slip bearing the title, call number, and previous volume number, is made by the periodical assistant and sent to the binding room, where a file of periodicals to be bound is kept for both the periodical room and the department libraries. The binding division, in response to the information given by the periodical division, clears the files of volumes ready for binding once a month, by sending to the periodical room and department libraries a list of their volumes complete for binding. If all the volumes cannot be spared at once, those which can be spared are sent to the binding room at once, whether complete or incomplete, and the lists filed for later attention and completion. Volumes received by the binding division, if complete, are sent to the bindery; all others, that is those not complete, are arranged alphabetically on the binding room shelves. A complete shelf record of these volumes is kept on cards with charging cards attached, so that any number may be available for use until actually at the bindery, but is at all times under the control and responsibility of the binding division. Shortage orders to complete these volumes are made by the binding assistant and placed by the order division of the acquisitions department. Shortages received are checked and paid for by the order division, and turned over to the binding division. Binding shipments are sent out twice a month regularly, and duplicates of the binder's lists, after being checked against the binding files, are sent to the periodical room for addition of the binding information to the periodical checking cards, so that at any time the periodical assistant can tell what volumes are not available for use.

Upon return of shipments of bound volumes from the bindery, volumes received are checked with the lists and binding files, and accession numbers, funds and destinations are entered in the volumes by the binding division. The volumes then are turned over to the catalog department, for additions to all records except the periodical cards, where additions are made by the periodical assistant from the lists sent on by the binding department. The new routine which we are now putting into effect varies but slightly from the old, and that mainly from the catalogers' point of view, for call numbers are to be added to the binding slips by the binding assistant, and the volumes with these binding slips in them are to be sent to the serial shelf list for addition, and then to the shelves, while the lists from the binding room go to the periodical room for changes on the checking card and addition to the catalog in the periodical room. This catalog is an alphabetical list by title and subject of all bound periodical holdings of the main library and the department libraries as well. This is the only complete record of such holdings in the library with the exception of the complete serial shelf list in the catalog room, which will contain continuations as well as periodicals.

The other side of periodical work must be in close cooperation with the reference department, but since all cards in the public catalog refer their users to the periodical room for full information, and the periodical room is one of the first rooms one sees on entering the building, we do not anticipate much trouble in this respect. A full set of all periodical indexes is in the periodical room, for general consultation at any time. A duplicate set, as far as we can secure it, is at the public catalog.

Of course we do not claim to have an exceptional system, but I have given it as one which has worked quite well in our case, and since we are all working for the same end, we have felt that it might be of interest to tell you of our solutions of problems common to us all.

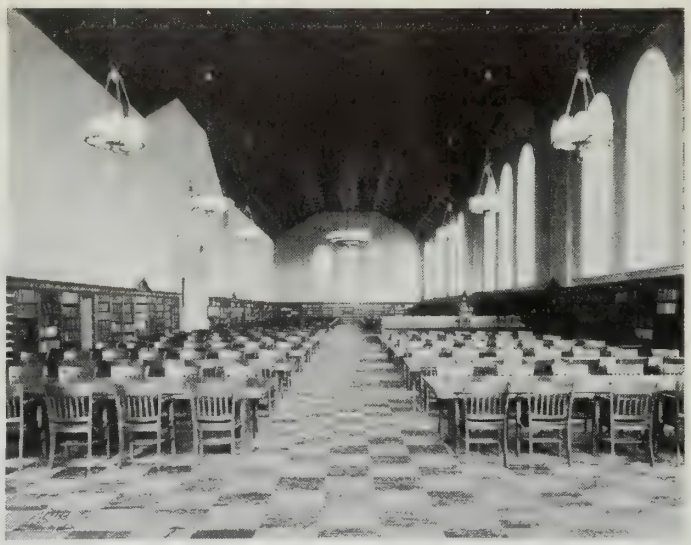
The New Library Building for the University of California at Los Angeles

By John E. Goodwin
Librarian.

On March 27 and 28, 1930, the new campus and buildings of the University of California at Los Angeles were formally dedicated. This institution as a coordinate part of the University of California had its inception in 1919 when the Los Angeles State Normal School turned over its North Vermont Avenue plant to the regents of the university. The new institution, first known as the University of California Southern Branch, includes Teachers College, which assumed the functions vacated by the Los Angeles State Normal School, and the College of Letters and Science, for which an admirable faculty has been assembled and a four-year curriculum evolved. It soon became apparent that a larger site for the institution was imperative. The fall registrations steadily increased to over 6000, while the site and buildings were planned to accommodate one-third of that number. In 1924 a citizens' committee was appointed, various locations in Los Angeles and vicinity were considered, and ways and means for financing an adequate site were canvassed. The location finally selected is in the foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains, in West Los Angeles. It includes 384 acres and was given to the regents, free from incumbrance, by the cities of Los Angeles, Beverly Hills, Santa Monica, and Venice. On this beautiful tract five major buildings have already been erected, and at the close of the Summer Session, in August, 1929, the University of California at Los Angeles moved its equipment ten miles across the city from the old campus to the new, and in September the 1929-30 session opened in the new buildings.

The new Library of the University of California at Los Angeles

Provision for an adequate library building was included in the program for the new campus. The immediate requirements involved accommodations for 6000 students, a faculty of 300, and book stacks for 200,000 volumes. Ground for the library building was broken Sept. 22, 1927, and in large measure the units for initial construction were designed to anticipate future growth. The east wing and part of the stack wing are left for future construction, and for the more distant future ground space is reserved on which a south



The main reading room faces to the north and extends along entire front of building

façade may be erected. The building thus completed would be oblong and inclose two large courts. The transfer of the library involved furniture and approximately 145,000 volumes of books. A tag was attached to each item of furniture, indicating its proposed location in the new building. Every shelf of books in the old building was numbered and its destined shelf in the new building was numbered to correspond. The transfer of furniture and books was accomplished in three days and with less confusion than was anticipated. Most of the books were packed in boxes especially constructed for the purpose. The architect is George W. Kelham of San Francisco, the supervising architect employed by the regents of the University of California.

The building has a frontage of 221 ft. 6 in. and a depth of 244 ft.; it is three stories high, above an excellent basement, which offers in practical utility an additional story. The style of architecture is Romanesque; there is the general influence of northern Italy, with specific contributions from Lombardy. The building is of reinforced concrete with facing of texture brick, terra-cotta, and decorative tile. There is a charming combination of color and mass comprising the exterior, and a delightful combination of detail and warm tones throughout the interior. Decorative tile has been generously used in the main lobby, on the stairways, and in the delivery hall. The main reading room, on the second floor, faces to the north and extends along the entire front of the building; it is 210 ft. long and 56 ft. wide and has a central dome which is 63 ft. from the floor. The woodwork, including wall cases for books, is of Philippine mahogany. The movable furniture is of English walnut and includes 33 large tables and 462 armchairs. There is a generous inclosure for desks, files, and special equipment of the reference department. The room has shelving capacity for 12,000 volumes. The ceiling is heavily beamed, and in its decoration, colors are blended and softened as if by the alchemy of time. These decorations are the work of Julian E. Garnsey of Los Angeles. Into the rotunda are woven symbolical designs, together with printers' marks of pre-sixteenth century publishers. The delivery room is octagonal in shape and surmounted by a dome 45 ft. in height from the floor. The walls are of edge brick, terra-cotta, and decorative tile. There is a special atmosphere of warmth in this room blended into color harmony that is satisfying under varying light conditions throughout the day. Adjoining the delivery room, on the east, with the line of separation marked by columns, is space assigned to a browsing room; and balancing this area, on the west, are the public card catalog and the circulation department offices. The circulation desk and the reference desk are large, specially planned units facing each other, but separated by the width of the delivery hall, the lobby, and the main reading room. The reserve book room, accommodating 450 readers, occupies the first floor in the west wing; the second floor provides work space for orders and accessions, serials, binding, cataloging, and for the librarian's offices, while the third floor is devoted to seminars. The front of the building on the ground floor and in the basement is temporarily occupied by the general administrative offices of the university.

The main stack well, in which no steel stacks have yet been erected, will accommodate four levels, and occupies the area below the delivery, card catalog, and browsing rooms. The first unit of the stack wing at the center rear of the building includes seven levels and is sufficient for immediate requirements. The units of the stack room, now inclosed, have operating capacity for at least 600,000 volumes. Thirty cubicles are available in the stack unit.

Library Legislation in 1928 and 1929

By William F. Yust

Chairman, A. L. A. Committee on Legislation

THIS REPORT covers two years. The year is given with every 1928 law mentioned. There are very few of that year. Where no year is given, it is a 1929 law. These make up most of the report.

Library support, county libraries, State libraries, and State library commissions are the subjects which occur most frequently. Several States provided more liberal support for their libraries. In others this step was prevented by the fear of increased taxation. County libraries received the largest amount of consideration. Seventeen States presented bills on this subject. Many of them failed, but new laws for their establishment were passed in Arizona, Colorado and Oklahoma, and improvements were made in a number of others. New State agencies were created in Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, South Carolina, and West Virginia.

Establishment and Management

In Illinois, villages, cities, and townships may contract with one another for maintaining a common library or for library service from any established library.

A Minnesota amendment authorizes a school board in a place of less than 2000 population to maintain a public library and levy a library tax of not over three mills when a library building has been erected with donated funds. The library board is to consist of the six members of the school board and, in addition, three others appointed by them.

This amended law was passed to meet a particular case. It is regarded as "somewhat revolutionary in that it allows the school district to levy taxes for public libraries, though it is limited to districts where a library building has been erected by gift."

Tennessee passed an act which modifies the law regarding the establishment of public libraries by cities and towns in a number of respects: (1) the permissible tax levy for library purposes is six mills (formerly five); (2) library board is to consist of seven directors (formerly nine, of whom not more than six were to be of the same political party); of the seven members not more than five shall be of the same sex; (3) municipality may issue bonds of realty and erection of building not in excess of $2000 for each 1000 population; (4) libraries may contract with a county library board for extension of library privileges; (5) directors may make and enforce rules providing penalties for loss of or injury to library property (formerly this power was to be exercised through ordinances passed by the mayor and city council).

Library Trustees

Michigan passed a bill reducing the number of trustees in municipally controlled libraries from nine to five. It was vetoed by the governor "on the ground that if nine people were not interested in libraries, it would be difficult to have a board of five people interested." Those responsible for the bill "did not get the proper information to the governor."

New Jersey in 1928 amended a law of 1905 providing that at least four of five library trustees appointed (formerly all five) shall be residents of the municipality served. By mistake, a phrase in the original law relating to ex-officio representation of the public schools on the library board was omitted, so it had to be reenacted with correction in 1929.

In New York State a considerable bequest of money to a public library was held up pending decision as to the legality of its board. There was doubt whether the trustees at the time of their appointment had filed the required oath of office in accordance with the public officers law. As this doubt applied in other places, it seemed possible that many library boards throughout the State were illegal. Inasmuch as school district officers are not required to file an oath, the easiest way out of the difficulty was to exempt public library officers likewise. An amendment to the education law was therefore secured in 1928, which says, "No officer of a school district nor trustee of a public library shall be required to take the constitutional oath of office."

Library Support, Taxes and Bonds

A Connecticut act provides that State grants of money to local libraries for books may equal the amount locally raised up to $100 (formerly not to exceed the amount locally raised in towns whose grand list exceeds $1,250,000; in other towns, not to exceed $200).

Delaware substituted a new law for an old one relating to the borrowing of money by a school district for public library purposes, outlining more clearly the method of procedure in voting bonds, increasing the permissible amount, and permitting a contract with another organization to share in the expense and use of a building.

Illinois increased the permissive tax rate for city, village and township libraries from nine-tenths of a mill to one and two-tenths of a mill. In cities over 100,000 it shall not exceed one-half mill for maintenance and one-tenth mill for buildings and equipment. The law was secured through the cooperation of libraries and trustees in all sections of the State. A similar bill with higher rates was passed in 1927, but vetoed by the governor. The new law is a step in advance, though it does not provide the full measure of relief hoped for by the libraries of the State. The State Library Association will make further efforts, including a redrafting and clarifying of the entire library law. (*Illinois Libraries* 10:103-07; 11:58, 63-64, 72-76.)

Indiana amended and clarified the city and town library law relating to the issue and sale of bonds for purposes of building and equipment. (*Library Occurrent* 9:47.)

A Mississippi act of 1928 permits municipalities to issue bonds for municipal buildings, the purchase of such buildings or land therefor, and the improvement or equipment thereof. It is reported that the initiative in this was taken by the town of Hattiesburg for the purpose of securing a new library building. "They voted $75,000 and have just recently voted $25,000 more to enable them to get a better lot."

Missouri repealed a law of 1921 which had

been declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court. That law related to the amount of the tax levy and was taken into court by the city of St. Louis. The court decision, which was a notable one, is outlined in the report on "Library Legislation in 1927" (THE LIBRARY JOURNAL 53:756-57).

The Missouri Library Association is advocating a constitutional amendment providing that the tax for a public library be made a separate tax, as the tax for schools is at present; such amendment, if acted upon favorably by the Legislature, to be submitted to the people for a referendum vote at the next regular or at a special election. Under the present law a tax as collected by the city is first placed in "General Revenue Fund" and then credited to the "Library Fund." The amendment will provide for placing a tax for libraries when collected immediately in the library fund. This will safeguard the fund and prevent inroads upon it by other city departments whose funds may be low.

In Nebraska a bill raising the permissible levy for public libraries from one to two mills failed, due to fear of higher taxes and not long enough period of publicity. But school libraries fared better. An amendment provides that the board of every school district shall (formerly may at its discretion) set aside and invest annually $5 per teacher (formerly 10 cents per pupil) for books other than textbooks for the district school library unless a sum equal or greater is raised by entertainment or otherwise. The surplus so raised may be applied to required expenditures of succeeding years.

In New York State a special bill was passed in 1913 providing for the incorporation of the Weller Library Commission in the village of Mohawk and the transference to the commission of the duties and responsibilities of the Weller bequest. The bequest included the Weller home and grounds, the Weller block in the business portion of the village, and some $60,000 in bonds, together with a private library of several thousand volumes, all of which were to be devoted to the purposes of a public library and public park. The gift was one of the largest ever received by a village in the State for such purposes (*New York Libraries* 3:333). The bill required the trust fund to be invested in United States Government bonds.

A 1928 act amends the original law and permits the trust funds to be invested in securities in which savings banks of the State are authorized to invest. This will provide a substantial increase in annual income for the library.

A 1927 law authorized an increase in the minimum tax levy for the two public libraries of Buffalo, N. Y., from 3/100 of 1 per cent to 5/100, which was the former maximum. No maximum is stated in the new law. Of this levy the Buffalo Public Library was to receive four-fifths and the Grosvenor Library one-fifth, which had been the apportionment for thirty years.

A 1928 amendment provides that of the above specified levy, one-fifth of 3/100 of 1 per cent shall be paid to the Grosvenor Library and four-fifths to the Buffalo Public Library in accordance with its contract with the city. The remaining 2/100 of 1 per cent shall be paid to the two libraries in such amounts as the city council shall from time to time determine.

Oklahoma repealed a law which provided for a library tax levy by a city and an additional levy by a county for the same library. Two new laws were enacted, one providing for a library maintenance fund of not exceeding two mills annually in any city or town, and another law authorizing a county library fund.

A Pennsylvania amendment to the public school law authorizes school directors in districts of second class to levy annual tax not exceeding one mill to assist according to agreement in support of a public, non-sectarian library which is being maintained in the school district.

Certification

In Minnesota the law requiring the certification of school librarians was repealed in the enactment of the new teacher's certificate law which, on account of a technicality, does not provide for certification of librarians. A parallel bill making such provision "failed to pass owing to a lack of understanding." The certification of school librarians is therefore discontinued, but there is hope that it will be reestablished by the next legislature. Meanwhile it is believed that school authorities will generally adhere to standards set up during the past four years.

Retirement

A California law rewords the provisions in regard to the employment of school librarians and makes it possible for elementary school librarians as well as high school librarians to share in the benefits of the teachers' retirement plan.

In New Jersey a librarian who has served continuously for twenty-five years in a city of the first class and attains the age of seventy may be retired at such sum as the board which appoints his successor may determine, but not less than one-half the salary being received at the time of retirement. Provision for pension

shall be made in the appropriation tax levy for the department from which such person retires.

County Libraries

Arizona. Supervisors may establish county library for part of county outside of municipalities maintaining public libraries, but including cities which elect to become part of county system; may contract with existing library for service to county. Counties may contract with one another. A board of three library examiners consisting of librarians of the State library, of the State university, and of the Phoenix Public Library, shall pass on the qualifications of candidates for county librarian. County supervisors shall have general supervision of library, appoint librarian certified by board of library examiners and levy necessary tax. Bonds may be issued for land and buildings.

Provision is made for grading county library employees and for examination by county librarian for admission to the service. Minimum salaries of county librarians are established on the basis of assessed valuation:

Assessed Valuation	Minimum Salary
$100,000,000	$2,400
50,000,000	2,000
25,000,000	1,800
Others	1,500

California. Five county library salaries are raised as follows: $500 to $1,800; $2,700 to $3,000; $1,800 to $2,100; $1,500 to $2,400; $1,000 to $1,800. (*News Notes of California Libraries* 24:211.)

Colorado. County commissioners may establish county library after submitting question to vote. They shall submit it on petition of 10 per cent of the taxpayers. Library board to consist of five directors, the county superintendent of schools and four others appointed by county commissioners for four-year term. Board shall annually certify the library levy needed and the county commissioners shall levy the tax within the maximum provided (one mill on the dollar). Such levy shall omit cities and towns having a tax-supported library unless such municipalities give notice that they desire to be included.

County library board to have full control of library and supervision of its operations, including "appointing a qualified librarian and assistants." It may contract for existing city libraries to give library service to the county or for the county library to give service to existing city libraries or to counties or to school districts.

Delaware. Authorizes the Wilmington Institute to furnish library service to New Castle County outside the city of Wilmington under contract in amounts not to exceed $10,000 in any one year.

Georgia and Idaho. Bills providing for county libraries failed in both of these States.

Indiana. A county library board may issue bonds up to $20,000 for purchase or construction of library building and improvement of grounds.

Iowa. Failed in an attempt to amend the county library law to include towns in a contract, authorize establishment of an independent library by board of supervisors and make it compulsory for supervisors to levy a tax when petitioned.

Maryland. Also failed with a bill which provided that a person to be eligible as county librarian must have had a year's training in a library school approved by the Public Library Advisory Commission of the State. It was intended to prevent political appointments to the office of county librarian, but failed in "the jam of the last day."

Michigan. A problem is that of double taxation, which is now permitted. Double taxation has, in a number of counties, prevented county library promotion. On the other hand, any change in the law may be injurious to libraries already established. The attorney-general has been asked to draft an amendment that will solve the problem.

Law libraries in counties of fifty to five hundred thousand population are entitled to forfeiture funds up to but not exceeding $1,500; in smaller counties $1,000 is the limit.

Nebraska. Failed in an effort to amend the free public library law to provide that a county board shall submit question of establishing and levying tax for county library to vote on petition of 10 per cent of taxpayers. At present the initiative is optional with the county board. The petition feature is new. It also elaborated the contract feature and outlined conditions and procedure under which a county board may contract with an established library to assume the functions of a county library.

New York State. A general county library law to supersede the one now in force failed. It will be redrafted for presentation to the next session of the Legislature.

A special act of interest relates to the Cornell Library Association. In 1864 an act was passed to enable Ezra Cornell to found a public library in Ithaca, which should be free to the residents of Tompkins County. It provided for the organization of a library association and for his conveyance of a lot and residence building to the association.

Under this act the Cornell Library Associa-

tion was organized in 1866, which established there one of the earliest free libraries in the State. "In its constitution and articles of incorporation is found much of the same liberal and catholic spirit which characterized the constitution of Cornell University, providing that it was to be forever free not only to the people of Ithaca but to all persons living in Tompkins County. Its facilities, however, have never been equal to this large program, and, lacking necessary branches, it has been a county library in little more than name," until 1928, when, after a thorough and successful campaign a county library was established. The county library cooperates closely with the Cornell Library Association, which furnishes space for county library headquarters, several thousand volumes and a considerable annual appropriation.

The building conveyed by Mr. Cornell has long been inadequate and especially now for its enlarged service to the county. For this reason a 1928 amendment to the enabling act provides that, if in the opinion of the trustees said premises shall become unfit or undesirable for library purposes, they may sell the premises, with the consent of the Supreme Court, and in that case shall devote the proceeds of such sale together with any other funds that they may have available or which may be donated to said association, either to establish an endowment for the purpose of this act or to the purchasing of a new site and the erection thereon of a suitable library building and to such premises all the restrictions, provisions and conditions hereof shall apply with like effect as if said premises were the premises herein mentioned and described.

North Dakota. Introduced an amendment to the general public library law to include the establishment and operation of county libraries. It was not pushed on account of unfavorable action on other bills involving additional taxes. "Information in regard to needed county library legislation is being developed through talks at fairs and state meetings, radio talks and through existing organizations, particularly the Master Farm Women, who are interested in this movement." (THE LIBRARY JOURNAL 54:320.)

Ohio. An amendment provides that law libraries shall share in fines from municipal and police courts (formerly police), to be paid monthly; this provision applies also to fines for violation of prohibition laws.

Oklahoma. County commissioners are authorized to levy tax of not over one-half mill to establish and operate county library; may cooperate with a public library in the county.

Oregon. Repealed an obsolete section relating to county library tax, which by mistake had been included in the State code. Mention is made of this repeal because, as it stands in the laws of the year (Chapter 248), its purpose is not clear.

Tennessee. A new law replaces the one passed in 1921, whose constitutionality had been questioned. A number of changes were made: (1) County library board of seven (formerly five, of which county superintendent of schools was member ex-officio) to be appointed by county court (formerly by board of supervisors); (2) county court may issue bonds for grounds, building and equipment up to $1,000 per 1000 population; (3) county library funds shall be held by county treasurer (formerly county trustees) and paid out on vouchers authenticated by two officers of the county library board (formerly the county librarian); (4) one county may contract with another for library services; (5) annual audit to be made of county library expenditures. The State Library Association regards this law as very important, especially the contract feature, which will enable several of the poorer counties to combine into one group (THE LIBRARY JOURNAL 54:675).

Washington. The Legislature, by a more than two to one vote, passed a model county library bill, originated by librarians within the State and approved by the Pacific Northwest Library Association, but the governor vetoed it on the ground of increased taxation. Under the constitution of Washington the bill is not definitely killed, but the Secretary of State must present it to the next session of the Legislature for reconsideration (THE LIBRARY JOURNAL 54:443).

State Library Commissions

Colorado. Created a commission of five members, to be appointed by governor for term of five years. First appointees to be two from the "Board of Library Commissioners" and three from the "Traveling Library Commission." These two commissions, which were established in 1904 and 1899 respectively, are abolished and their property and duties transferred to the new commission. These duties include the usual functions of furthering library development throughout the State, aiding in establishing and administering libraries through advice and assistance and through the operation of traveling libraries.

Quarters for the commission are to be provided in the capitol building. An appropriation of $9,000 is made for two and a half years.

Georgia. A bill failed changing the annual appropriation of the Georgia Library Commission from $10,000 to $17,500.

Mississippi. In Mississippi a separate act ap-

propriates $5,000 for each of the years 1928 and 1929 for the State Library Commission. The commission was created by a law of 1926, which includes a provision that only persons "experienced in modern methods of library work" shall be elected as secretary. No funds, however, were provided at the time. As a result of the appropriation now made, Miss Elizabeth Robinson was elected Secretary and headquarters were opened Sept. 5, 1928.

Montana. Created the State Library Extension Commission consisting of the librarian of the State university, the State superintendent of public instruction and one other member to be appointed for three years by the governor from a list of five selected by the State Library Association. The commission has the usual powers and duties. It also is the State board of library examiners, from which a county librarian must have a certificate. Unfortunately, the appropriation clause was eliminated from the bill and no funds were secured to carry on the work of the commission.

New Mexico. Created a State library extension service. Regents of the State museum shall appoint a director of the service, "who shall have professional training and experience." The purposes of this "Service" are like those of other State agencies of the kind. An appropriation of $2000 for each of two years was made and the service has been opened. The State Federation of Women's Clubs and the State Library Association were principally responsible for the law and the appropriation.

South Carolina. Created the State Public Library Association of five directors appointed by governor on recommendation of superintendent of education for five-year terms. "The basis, conditions, classifications and qualifications for membership in said association shall be fixed by the above board." Duties are "to create public sentiment in favor of establishing public libraries over the entire State" and devise methods for extending them to rural districts. "Secretary, if possible, shall be an experienced librarian of administrative ability, and shall be chosen either from within or without the board." The board is empowered to receive and use funds. No appropriation.

West Virginia. Created the West Virginia Library Commission of five members, term five years, two shall be women. It has the usual duties, including traveling libraries and courses in library instruction.

Washington. By executive request abolished the State Library Committee and transferred its powers and duties to the superintendent of public instruction. This act completes the subordination of the State library to the department of public instruction. One of the charges of the committee was the system of traveling libraries, which the governor aimed to abolish. When these were retained by the Legislature, he vetoed their appropriation and tied up 50,000 volumes in idleness for the next two years. This action caused much indignation throughout the State (The Library Journal 54:443).

State Libraries

Arizona. Passed a law increasing the salary of the State librarian from $3,000 to $3,600.

California. An echo from "the throes of reorganization" in California is the law repealing certain sections relating to the State librarian's salary, his bond, his duties and his term of office. He now holds office at the pleasure of the governor (formerly four years).

Delaware. The law governing the State library has been generally rearranged, with minor modifications, most important of which are (1) transferring from the librarian to someone else the general charge of the State house and the selling and accounting for certain publications; (2) report to governor (formerly assembly); (3) slight change in hours of opening; (4) reduction in librarian's salary and provision for paying it monthly (formerly quarterly); (5) omission of an assistant. The section of the code which provides that the State librarian shall act as secretary of the State Library Commission was repealed. But a section of the commission law making the same provision was not repealed. So the State librarian continues as secretary of the commission.

Indiana. Created a State library building commission of nine members, to be appointed by governor, four from the library and historical board; one senator, one representative and three citizens at large; director of State library is secretary. Commission to select and acquire site, employ architectural adviser, hold a competition for selecting a proper design and competent architects and to erect building. Tax for this purpose to be one-half cent in 1930 and '31 and one cent in '32, expected to provide about one million dollars (*Library Occurrent* 9:46).

Massachusetts. State librarian to receive such salary as may be fixed by trustees with approval of governor and council (formerly $5,000).

Ohio. Two bills failed, one to transfer the functions of the State library to the State university, the other to establish a State reference library. These were to carry out the former governor's purpose to abandon the State library when he vetoed its appropriation and crippled its service for eighteen months. The new gov-

ernor, however, had different ideas. In accordance with his recommendation proper appropriations were made and the service of the State library restored.

Pennsylvania. In passing the "Administrative code of 1929," Pennsylvania re-enacted the provisions of 1923 relating to the State library and museum under the department of public instruction and added that in exercising its powers and performing its duties regarding public records "the department shall consult and cooperate with the Pennsylvania Historical Commission."

Rhode Island. General assembly shall annually appropriate such sum as may be deemed necessary for books, binding and clerical assistance in the State Law Library (formerly $5,500 may be annually expended).

South Carolina. State librarian's term of office lengthened from two years to four years

Vermont. The president of the State Historical Society is to be one of the ten (formerly nine) trustees of the State library, six appointed and four (formerly three) ex-officio.

Washington. The State library is subordinated to the Department of Public Instruction by the abolition of the State Library Committee as noted under "State Library Commissions."

Public Documents

California provided for a wider distribution of the State blue book to libraries.

Delaware authorized the State librarian to deliver full set of laws of Delaware to the library of the University of Delaware; also legislative proceedings of both houses, present and future. Any publications so delivered are to be returned to the State library on request of supreme court judges.

An Indiana amendment to the public printing bill provides that the State library rebinding shall be done in such manner as the library board shall order and direct.

Another amendment provides for printing a limited number of copies of Indiana laws, journals, court reports and other official State publications on rag paper for permanent preservation (*Library Occurrent* 9:47; THE LIBRARY JOURNAL 54:443).

According to a Rhode Island act the State library is to receive 100 copies of reports made by State officers, boards and commissions.

A South Carolina resolution authorizes the State librarian to deliver acts and resolutions of the assembly to circuit judges.

Censorship

Censorship received consideration both years in the Legislatures of two States but to no effect. Massachusetts in 1928 introduced three bills, one sponsored by the librarians and another by the booksellers, all three aiming to ease the stringent law now in force, under which prosecution and conviction are possible on the basis of a single passage rather than on a book as a whole. In New York State the agitation is in the opposite direction of greater stringency. There the "Clean Books" bill made its usual appearance, which aims to clarify the existing statute against indecent literature, to exclude expert testimony and to make an indictment possible against a book as a whole or against any part of it (THE LIBRARY JOURNAL 53:356, 364; 54:69, 219, *Publishers Weekly* 115:172, 323, 411, 655, 761). Meanwhile, judges in both States have rendered court decisions on the subject which contradict one another but which are consistent each with the law in their own State (THE LIBRARY JOURNAL 54:395, 537).

Miscellaneous

In California school boards may direct employees to attend conventions and pay their expenses. This includes school librarians.

California also passed a resolution proposing to the electors an amendment to the constitution relating to the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery. The proposed amendment approves the creation of the trust, specifies the powers and duties of the trustees and exempts the property from taxation. The latter is the chief object. This seems a strange section to put into the constitution, but similar action has been taken in past years with regard to a number of educational institutions, notably Leland Stanford Junior University.

Connecticut incorporated the Mark Twain Library, Museum and Memorial in the city of Hartford as a testimonial to the literary achievements of Samuel L. Clemens. It is authorized to acquire the Mark Twain homestead and other property, raise funds, carry on educational programs and competitions among school children, etc.

The City Library Association of Springfield, Mass., is authorized to hold real and personal estate not exceeding six (formerly three) million dollars.

Proposal to Combine School and Branch Libraries

A New York bill, which was killed in committee, aimed to amend the education law in relation to school libraries. It provided that a city board of education may combine school and branch libraries and abandon school libraries if the city has an adequate library sys-

tem and can make satisfactory arrangements "whereby the city libraries may be used for school reading courses." On the approval of the State Commissioner of Education, State aid for the purchase of school library books might be paid to the public library, and school library books and equipment were to be transferred to the public library subject to the condition that they might be used for school purposes.

The bill resulted from the Legislature's joint committee on taxation and retrenchment. It was opposed by both the public libraries and the public schools of the State. Critical and constructive comment came from Dr. Frank L. Tolman, Director of the Library Extension Division. He said: "The bill strikes at the heart of the high school library in New York State. Since 1890, when Commissioner Draper insisted, as a matter of sound educational policy, that school libraries belong to the schools and should be administered by school officials, and that public libraries belong to the public and should be administered by public officials, it has been the established policy of the State to insist on such control of school libraries by school officials. The law relates only to high school libraries and requires that such high school libraries be situated in the school building and be part of the school equipment. It provides for the maximum cooperation between the school and public library by providing that the public librarian, if qualified, may act as school librarian, by providing for the use of the school library by the public where public library facilities do not exist. Public libraries have been and are encouraged to cooperate in school library service in all elementary schools and to supplement high school library service in every way.

"There is no economy in the proposed change if adequate service is given. High school library service involves the provision of an adequate library room centrally located as to classrooms, a specially trained school librarian, a specialized school library book collection, including a school reference library, instruction in the use of books in libraries by the librarian and the administration of a school library by school officials. The estimated cost of such service is approximately 50 cents per capita of the total population, which is nearly as much as the total income of most public libraries of the State of New York. The books would cost as much if bought by a public library, a specially trained librarian would need as large a salary and the cost of administration would be probably higher, as a public library would not have so much voluntary help from teachers and student library clubs. The bill, however, proposes no adequate service. A shelf of books in a distant public library or a box of books sent occasionally to the school building is a mere travesty of library requirements."

Synopsis of Legal Cases

A synopsis of cases at law in which public libraries have been parties, either as plaintiffs or defendants, has been compiled under the direction of Charles F. Woods by three students of the Riverside, Cal., Library Service School, Bertha E. Fyock, Muriel V. Russell and Eleanor N. Wilson. It covers thirty-nine cases in twenty-two States, grouped under six headings: Charities, charters, municipal corporations, schools and school districts, states and taxation. More specifically, they relate to gifts, bequests, endowments, trust funds, the interpretation of wills, disagreements between city officials over appointments of trustees, control of funds and buildings, issue of bonds, validity of contracts, municipal civil service, tax levies and tax exemption. In each case the cause of action is briefly stated, and the decision of the court indicated, together with references to the official report of the case. The synopsis is in mimeograph form.

Legal Decisions of Library Interest

Another compilation of great value in legal problems of libraries is "Legal Decisions of Library Interest," by Thomas S. Dabagh, member of the California bar, published in The Library Journal, April 1, 1929, 54:299-307. This is a table of over 275 cases involving libraries. These are arranged under the broad groups: Establishment and disestablishment, property, finance, personnel, municipal responsibility, service. There are over 90 sub-topics, under which the one relating to "gifts" is treated with special fullness. The table is taken from a thesis which the author hopes ultimately to develop into a book on the law relating to libraries.

Subcommittee

At the suggestion of Secretary Milam, a subcommittee has been appointed to study and make constructive suggestions with regard to live problems in library legislation. One suggestion received is that efforts be made to encourage uniformity in library legislation where conditions warrant. To this end, standard laws on distinctive library problems might be submitted. State grants and county libraries are mentioned for early consideration.

A. L. A. Committee on Legislation: William F. Yust, Chairman, Lucius H. Cannon, Lillian E. Cook, William J. Hamilton, Frank L. Tolman, Charles F. Woods.

Jewish Book Week

By Fanny Goldstein

Librarian, West End Branch, Boston Public Library.

Jewish Book Week has now become an annual event in the United States. It was first suggested in 1927 by Rabbi S. Felix Mendelsohn of Chicago, and covers the week in which Lag B'Omar occurs, this year from May 11 to May 17. Through its celebration attention is focused by pulpit and press on the outstanding books which have been written during the year which should be in the hands of every Jew. A concentrated effort is being made for an appropriate observation of this week in libraries, synagogues, religious schools, book stores, and study groups, and an appeal is being made to the Anglo - Jewish press everywhere in America to lay special stress at this period on the Gospel of the Jewish Book. With this idea in mind, the Boston Public Library last year made a special effort to observe Jewish Book Week in an appropriate manner, and between May 20 and June 2 arranged a special exhibition in the Central Library as well as in several branches.

Jewish Book Week exhibit at West End Branch

About a hundred rare books (*Bibles,* prayer-books, grammars and textbooks, and works of famous Jewish writers) were placed on view in the Exhibition Room of the Central Library; two magillahs, both several hundred years old. were of particular interest. The four polyglot *Bibles*—the Complutensian, Plantin, Jay, and Walton editions—with their carefully arranged parallel texts in a number of languages made an appeal to student and layman alike. Among the works of Hebrew scholars, those of Moses Maimonides are well represented in the Ticknor Collection of the library. The grammar and textbooks of the *Lingua Sacra,* in which the Prince Collection is especially rich, show by their wear and tear that they have actually been much in use. The New England editions of such textbooks are also numerous. Various editions of the *Talmud* and *Mishna,* and works of prominent modern Jewish writers, composers, and painters, completed the exhibit. Sixteen large color plates, illustrating scenes from the Ghetto by Isidore Kauffman, the late Viennese painter, attracted much attention.

Special exhibits of suitable books, photographs, clippings, periodicals, and ceremonial objects were also held at all the nine branches that serve Jewish communities. Books in Hebrew, Yiddish, English, and other languages for young and old were displayed. The library found it expedient to emphasize a single phase of Jewish life, art, or culture at each branch rather than to duplicate the exhibit at all.

The West End Branch exhibit was especially striking, artistic, and educational. The display of books and periodicals was concentrated in the center of the Main Reading Room around a case containing the Scroll, or Holy Law. This arrangement gave the impression of the "Ark" of "Holy of Holies" in the synagogue when it is open for devout worship. With it were grouped appropriately labeled ceremonial objects, both obsolete and still in use, for home and synagogue. Photographs of Jewish life and mounted clippings on famous books or writers were hung on the walls to carry out the idea. The Scroll and other ceremonial objects were lent for the occasion by Temple Israel and individuals in the community.

A list of one hundred books of Jewish interest in the Boston Public Library and its branches was available for free distribution. The exhibit was prolonged into June at the request of the public.

Librarian Authors

Bertha L. Gunterman, at the present time head of the Longmans, Green Children's Book Department, succeeded George T. Settle, the present librarian, as head of the Order and Accessions Department in the Louisville (Ky.) Public Library in 1913. She remained here until 1919, when she left for a taste of life in New York City. The flu epidemic that year sent her West, to California, where a delightful sixteen months restored her fully to health. Then came the opportunity to go to Longmans, Green & Co., in charge of the library department, an opportunity eagerly grasped because the end of a long vision, a chance at their children's books, which at that time were receiving scant attention, seemed at hand. The Children's Book Department, as a definitely organized department, is now four years old and is one of the five editorial departments of the Longmans, Green & Co., the Adult Trade, the Children's Book Department, the College, the Educational Department, and the Play Department. In relating some of the work of this department, Miss Gunterman says: "It is quite difficult to explain just the preparation necessary for entering the publishing field, but I can safely say, however, that you will find a use for everything you have picked up. First, the manuscripts. They come in a steady stream direct from authors and from literary agencies. Meticulous care is given to their recording and disposition to safeguard them as far as possible. The receipt of each manuscript is acknowledged and a card record made for our files; the manuscript itself is placed in a fireproof file awaiting its first reading. Each manuscript is carefully read by members of the department who have had library and bookselling experience; the first reading is mainly for the story itself. Then it is read for its literary quality, although this too, but in less degree, has been kept in mind by the first reader. Then all reports are assembled and carefully considered by the head of the department, who reads all manuscripts that pass the first reading. The head of the department then reports to the general conference, which is made up of the heads of the various editorial departments, the advertising and sales departments. If the conference approves acceptance of the manuscript, an agreement for the publication of the book is drawn up after conference with the author, signed and sent to the author for his signature. On return of the signed agreement from the author we are ready to prepare the manuscript for the printer. The selection of the artist is an important part of book making, and it requires more than a knowledge of which sketch will reproduce well and which will not—one hopes to be able to determine which artist will be capable of putting into his drawing the spirit embodied in the manuscript. The choice of the type and the paper and the binding cloth are all considered when the manuscript is first sent to the printer."

Bertha L. Gunterman

The work in a children's book department in a publishing house sometimes includes a trip to Europe in search of books, and last autumn Miss Gunterman began her trip in Holland and went from there to Stockholm, Berlin, Vienna and other cities. In 1928 Miss Gunterman edited *Tartan Tales* from Andrew Lang, which, she explains, was done "because of the sheer love of the Scotch of it, being brought up in a Scotch community and Scotch by adoption," edited *Edwy the Fair,* undertaken because of the fullness of description of a Saxon homestead and the story of the fall of Glastonbury Abbey, and wrote *Castles in Spain and Other Enchantments,* "Well, who wouldn't try a castle in Spain?"

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

May 15, 1930

Editorial Forum

A LIVE library in a live town must spend more money each year, both for books and service, to meet the needs of the growing community. Yet the library items are too often the first to catch the eye of the budget authorities when retrenchment is in order. This should not be, for the library should at the worst share the paring process with other institutions when economy is unavoidable. When unemployment is rife the library is often called upon to do more rather than less work since reading is a solace of the more intelligent of the unemployed during enforced leisure. When library funds are decreased, then as both writers on the subject in the current issue point out, the first care should be to preserve the staff organization by avoiding discharge or by letting the less important and cheaper employees go. The closing of less important branches or the shortening of hours throughout the system is expedient because it brings the public face to face with the situation and invites public opinion to provide the remedy. Book buying should be decreased, if at all, by refraining from purchasing duplicates or the more fleeting issues of the press. Above all the public should be kept thoroughly informed as to why and how the library is forced to curtail its service.

SINCE 1921 William F. Yust, as chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Legislation, has prepared a report of library laws passed during the previous year and the library profession owes him a deep debt of gratitude for this detailed and important yearly work. This year the report covers two years, 1928 and 1929, and county libraries receive the largest amount of consideration with seventeen States presenting bills on this subject; many of them failed but new laws were passed in Arizona, Colorado, and Oklahoma for county library establishment and improvements were made in a number of others. New State agencies were created in Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, South Carolina, and West Virginia. In the complete report library support, county libraries, State libraries, and State library commissions are the subjects which occur most frequently showing the trend of library affairs during the past two years.

BROOKLYN'S librarianship contest has happily resulted in a worthy triumph for the library profession. The trustees were closely divided, counting the ex-officio members on the political side, between a professional librarian of high standing and wide experience from outside and a local candidate who had held several political offices and was acknowledged to be of executive ability and excellent personality the best candidate possible under restriction of locality. The issue was thus clean cut and Mr. Ferguson's election is therefore the more gratifying. The death of David A. Boody, an enthusiastic member of the A. L. A., devoted to library interests, made the presidency vacant and Roscoe C. Brown, Professor of Journalism in Columbia University, who had occupied the chair at every meeting during Mr. Boody's long illness with distinctive ability and to the general satisfaction of the trustees, was the natural successor. He insistently declined the honor in favor of ex-Judge Edwin L. Garvin, a distinguished lawyer, and accepted the vice-presidency in pledge of his cordial support. Judge Garvin's election was practically unanimous and his choice proved admirable. His address of thanks relieved the tension within the board, and in addressing the staff within the week he won golden opinions from all. The future of Brooklyn's Public Library seems thus doubly well assured.

WE HAVE never upheld the doctrine that the library calling should be a closed profession, with no room for recruits from outside library schools. This would be unfortunate on every side. But a great library, like the Library of Congress or one of the great municipal libraries, is a most complicated organization, covering wide fields of knowledge and experience. For any executive to become the chief of such a library is to necessitate learning a difficult profession from the top instead of from the bottom. It would be a long while indeed before the most capable executive could find out what library work in its many divisions and details really means. It is therefore fortu-

nate that Brooklyn remains in the roster of cities, from which there are but one or two notable exceptions, which have fully trained librarians as chiefs. For that Brooklynites have reason to be thankful.

Incidental to the opposition to a trained librarian not of local relationship some curious arguments were put forward by the opposition. One was that a librarian who had been "subsidized" by the Carnegie Corporation for report upon library conditions in the South African Union, made desirable by Mr. Carnegie's special bequest for the British Dominions, and library reorganization in Louisiana would be under the baneful influence of the Carnegie authorities—oblivious of the fact that to Mr. Carnegie himself Brooklyn owes much of the great system of branches which has been its main feature during the denial to it of an adequate central building. Another was the allegation that a professional librarian is an "itinerant carpet-bagger"—to which class, it may be observed, Dr. Putnam, Dr. Hill and the late Mr. Dana in their remarkable library progress belong—ignorant of the traditions, citizenry and even the streets connected with the new job. It was further alleged that librarianship was not to be regarded as a profession and that a capable executive could learn or control the details connected with the management of any library even of the size and complexity of our own great municipal libraries. Thus the issue turned ultimately on the question whether library work is really to be counted a profession, and it is worth while to record thus in detail the situation out of which the election of Mr. Ferguson has come as a triumph of the professional idea.

Librarian Ferguson, than whom no librarian in the nation has had wider training and experience, will have ample opportunity to use all his ability, experience and tact in meeting the problems which will confront his administration, and it is indeed a great opportunity which opens before him. The library, next to New York and Chicago, that of greatest circulation in the world, with 7,006,641 volumes to its credit in the year past, receives from the city a budget of $946,223 for the year current, an income from the endowments turned over by the old Brooklyn Library of approximately $30,000, and from the so-called Directors' Fund constituted of fines, etc., received from patrons and used chiefly for book purchases and otherwise for contingent expenses $90,000, in all over a million dollars. But in the absence of a central library building its work has been chiefly through its 34 branches of which 21 are Carnegie buildings, and it has been handicapped in fulfilling the larger purposes in relation with the public welfare which will be possible when the magnificent new building planned is added to the edifice of the New York Public Library and the new central library in Queens Borough. The new librarian must be no "stormy petrel," as one opponent suggested he might be, nor be in any wise at odds with the municipal authorities or borough leaders, while by assuring all citizens of fair play in appointments and promotions under the excellent merit system which has grown up within the library he will play a fair game with and win the respect of "the powers that be," naturally prone to press for favors in the interest of constituents. Such aims and practices should win for him the support of even those who have been his opponents and put and keep Brooklyn on the library map as its population and prominence deserve.

On his seventy-eighth birthday and after thirty-three years of great public service Thorvald Solberg retires under age limitation from the office of Register of Copyrights, the only occupant of the position created in 1897. In this official and also in his personal relations Mr. Solberg has come into close touch with libraries and librarians and the general hope of the library profession will be that hereafter the Copyright Office will be maintained at the high standard which Register Solberg inaugurated and which will be better fulfilled when the annex building of the Library of Congress shall be completed and the office relieved therein from the congestion which of late years has hampered its development. Mr. Solberg's chief desire had been that complete international copyright should be achieved during his official career and he will now hope during his lifetime, and he has been one of the most vigorous and effective proponents of that purpose. There have been stout differences of opinion in our progress in this direction, not least within that remarkable trio of men of vigorous and even bristling personality, including the late George Haven Putnam, Register Solberg, and Chairman Raney of the A. L. A. Bookbuying Committee. But the present outlook is for the early passage of the Vestal bill for general revision under compromises which will be reasonably satisfactory to the several competing and conflicting interests involved.

Book Reviews

A Symposium

Mann, Margaret. *Introduction to Cataloging and the Classification of Books.* Chicago, American Library Association, 1930. 434p. $3. (Library curriculum studies.)

A University Library

A CLEAR, concise textbook "for students beginning the study of Library Science" (cf. Preface), logically progressing from a general survey of the field of cataloging and classification to a concrete example of rules and methods in action. The book is not intended as a substitute for the library school courses in these subjects, and must be supplemented by lectures and practical demonstration in the classroom. A sustained effort is made to present the cataloging and classification of books as instruments for bridging the gap between the library collection and the library patron. Miss Mann has succeeded generally in avoiding the inevitable pitfalls confronting an author of a book on these subjects, those of overemphasis of detail at the expense of an even development of the whole subject and dogmatic outlining of methods.

THELMA L. EDWARDS,
Head Cataloger, University of Washington Library.

A Library School

MISS MANN says: "Belief in cataloging and classification seems to the author the fundamental trait" to be cultivated in the future cataloger. The first chapter of Miss Mann's book arouses interest in cataloging and classification; the next nine chapters provide a basis for sympathetic understanding of purposes and principles—all combining to build a firm foundation for sincere belief in cataloging. The last third of the text deals mainly with administrative problems. Two noteworthy improvements in the new edition—there are many—are the addition of definite references to the A. L. A. rules and Fellows' Cataloging rules; and the rearrangement of the material into a more natural progression for students. The chapters on the Library of Congress classification system, and subject and form entries, contain material which cannot be found conveniently stated elsewhere. To students, the book introduces as vital, interesting, human, and yet dignified, the often misunderstood subjects of cataloging and classification.

JULIA C. PRESSEY,
Instructor, Atlanta Library School, Georgia.

A Public Library

THE TEXTBOOK as a whole is an exceptionally fine piece of work. The introduction presents cataloging and classification in a most attractive way, and the first study, "How to Read a Book Technically," gives an excellent bird's-eye view of what cataloging is all about. The discussions of classification and cataloging schemes are well done. Processes are explained in a satisfactory way, not stated dogmatically. Chapters thirteen to eighteen furnish information to be found nowhere in cataloging literature except scattered through numerous books and periodicals. These chapters are a veritable mine of information and suggestions. To those just organizing or reorganizing the work of catalog departments where the latest and best methods may be introduced all at one time, these suggestions will be invaluable. Departments already organized and in operation for many years will also find a wealth of useful material.

RUTH WALLACE,
Chief, Catalog Department, Indianapolis Public Library, Indiana.

A Graduate Library School

MISS MANN is to be congratulated on the creditable completion of what must have been a task of exceptional difficulty. Aside from early textbooks in library science, usually restricted to cataloging, the present is the first really exhaustive study dealing exclusively with this topic. The author has shown commendable independence in the face of instructions in regard to methods to be followed in preparation of textbooks, printed on pages ix and x. Cataloging is not a subject that can be treated satisfactorily according to standards laid down to cover preparation of books in other fields. For instance, the literature that counts most in the preparation of a book on cataloging is that which deals with rules, systems, bibliographic technique and routine, history, description, and comparison of bibliographic records. "Literature bearing upon the methods of performance of duties, principles underlying the methods, points of view, and objectives of the field" also enters in, but is of subsidiary importance. The author has apparently recognized this and has proceeded on somewhat independent lines.

J. C. M. HANSON,
Professor, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago.

Through the Looking Glass

A Monthly Review of Children's Books and Reading

By Helen Martin

Library work with children, Western Reserve University School of Library Science

Spring Arrivals on the Bookshelves

Spring in all its freshness and beauty is here. In garden and forest daffodils and trilliums are harbingers of this ever-welcome season, and in the children's room gay, attractive volumes are slowly arriving to brighten the somber shelves of winter.

A colorful work of the picture book type is *How the Derrick Works,* by Wilfred Jones. Old and young alike, especially the sixth grade boy with a mechanical bent, will be attracted immediately by the effective woodcuts in black, white and blue, while the authoritative text, supplemented by diagrams, will answer many technical questions concerning this marvel of the modern industrial age.

It is a real pleasure to add to the all too meagre collection on South America the worthwhile book by Elizabeth Coatsworth, *The Boy with the Parrot.* The land of Guatemala with its distant mountains, burning tropical sun and white wattled cottages serves as a background for the lively tale of Sebastian. This lad wanders through the countryside selling to peasants and gypsies with the aid of the green parrot, Lora, the medley collection from his peddler's pack. In addition to its school use, the story, full of adventure, humor and legend, will fascinate children of the fourth grade.

Under the magic touch of Erick Berry, Africa has become a land of romance and adventure. This year her husband, Herbert Best, for many years a member of the English Civil Service among the African hill tribes, has written a book for older boys, called *Garram the Hunter.* Garram, the quick-witted son of a noble chief, has many a thrilling adventure with his intelligent, devoted hound, Kon, on hill and plain in an effort to save his father and the tribe from a would-be usurper and his crafty son. There is woven into the ingenious plot the constant menace of the country, the wily leopard, the superstitions of the natives, and the mystery of the East. As usual, the brush sketches of Erick Berry contribute materially to the atmosphere of the tale.

The name of John Chapman, later called Johnny Appleseed, has been so surrounded by legend, that it is difficult to separate fact from fancy. This youth, who left Massachusetts in the late seventeen hundreds, pushed ever toward the western horizon and heard the call to make "the wilderness blossom like the rose." By planting apple seeds and saplings in out of the way places, he finally, as an old man, achieved his dream, to which today from Pennsylvania to Indiana many an apple orchard brings its flowery tribute. His portrait has been historically and sympathetically drawn by Henry Chapin in a volume, called *Adventures of Johnny Appleseed.* By stressing the outdoor life of this pioneer horticulturist, his delight in the furry creatures of field and meadow, his understanding of the Indians, his knowledge of woodcraft, the author has created a character which will have a real appeal to the boy of junior high school age. The illustrations by Daugherty seem peculiarly fitted for visualizing this strange, erratic aging wanderer in ragged homespun.

Baron Munchausen, Lemuel Gulliver and Paul Bunyan are familiar to children, but that the ancient Greeks had a writer, Lucian, who could put the tales of even these gentlemen to shame, is practically unknown. Agnes Carr Vaughan, a professor of the classics, has taken his amusing satire, *Vera Historia,* and adapted it for young people under the title, *Lucian Goes A-Voyaging.* The perfectly incredible experiences of the hero and his crew, their trip to the moon, the famous battle there, the escape from the mouth of the garguantuan whale are delightful extravaganzas which will appeal to a child's sense of humor. The drawings, imitations of Greek vase paintings, the appropriate red cloth binding, present an unusually striking make-up. In the rendition of this traveler's tale Miss Vaughan has provided a welcome variation in the usual literary fare, and, best of all, has opened the gates to an enjoyment of classical literature.

Cuts, at top of page, of the "White Knight sliding down the poker" are taken by permission from the Tenniel edition of *Through the Looking Glass* published by Macmillan Co.

For Bibliography of books reviewed see p. 471.

The Open Round Table

Leisure and Librarianship

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The two communications of Miss Louise Davies, one in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for March 15, and the other in the April *Wilson Bulletin,* interested me immensely.

I certainly agree with Miss Davies in her feeling that service to the library's public is rendered too much at the expense of the staff. This seems to me one great reason why the library profession either does not attract the best talent or discourages it when it gets it.

As now organized, the library profession finds itself in the anomalous position of asking for high intelligence and superior educational background, and at the same time providing long hours, low salaries and high-pressure work, frequently of an uninteresting nature. It asks for the type of person who is developed only by scholarly interests and a certain mental leisure and then makes the continued development of such a person almost impossible.

My criticism may be vague, and sophomoric professionally, but I have one definite suggestion—leisure is a matter, of course, for that class of library workers for whom training and education are declared so essential. Two afternoons, certainly one, in addition to the one usually given, might be provided as a matter of course, as leisure time in which to continue study or to know something of the books which are being passed on to an unsuspecting public. It seems to me that a profession should blush to have one of its members, himself the head of a circulation department, say that he has no time to know about the new books which he arranges so carefully on a special shelf. Why should such a state of things be accepted as part of an inevitable situation in one profession when in another it would be tantamount to admitting incompetence, individual or professional? My criticism is not so much that there is no time but that seasoned veterans, in the hot pursuit of bigger and better statistics, have acquiesced in such an arrangement of things.

The idea of definite leisure time for library workers is usually received with indulgent smiles at this utopian suggestion of a young upstart, but why? No head of an academic department would ask his teachers to work continuously from 9 to 5 or longer at assigned tasks and then do any original thinking, or any at all, in the evening. He would not be interested in the type of person who is willing to sacrifice what mental ability he possesses to more than a recognized minimum of routine work.

The criticism will be probably raised that such a scheme as I suggest is impracticable—that it is not businesslike, and that some people would be sure to take advantage of such freedom. A reply to the first is that it does work in professions which really want initiative of mind and action, to the second that it is more unbusinesslike for taxpayers to pay for service and advice that is often more or less meaningless, since the library workers have either little desire, or else no chance, to know what they are talking about, and to the third that such people ought to be weeded out in the beginning.

It is no doubt true that the situation I speak of exists in most professions, at least for long years of apprenticeship, but it does not seem any more desirable for that reason. Nor is there less danger than in the long run there will be less genuine accomplishment. The mere fact that a book is handed over the desk to a reader is not proof that he is being served.

In conclusion, may I say that I cheerfully concede that everything I say may be discounted by my professional youth, yet one's decision to remain in a profession must be made before one has gained the philosophy and perspective of years of experience, and one may therefore be forgiven for attempting any judgment. My chief pleasure in library work has been the meeting of a few rare spirits, the chief disappointment that they seemed unique. Their disappointment will be that my remarks, listened to so patiently, have found their way into print, should you be so kind as to spare them the wastebasket. But I still believe that as things are now, Martha would be a happier librarian than Mary.

MARIAN SATTERTHWAITE SCANDRETT,
Librarian, Atlanta University Library, Ga.

Library Activities in India

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

A NEW phase has arrived in the progress of the Library Movement in India, and the workers of the different provinces are trying to stimulate the growth of the movement by organizing conferences and exhibitions. Mr. Asaddullah, the new librarian of the Imperial Library, Calcutta, and Kumar Muniudra Del Rai Mohasi, M. L. C., of Bansberia Raj, the pioneer of the movement in Bengal, are trying to make the next session of the Bengal Library Conference successful. Mr. N. M. Dutt, the curator of the State Library Department, Baroda, has been elected president of the conference, which will discuss many im-

portant subjects, Library Legislation, Cataloging of Vernacular Books, Proposal for a Lirary Commission, Training of Library Workers, etc.

The authorities of the American Library Association are to be thanked for their sympathy toward the library workers in India. It is desirable that the Americans would evince more interest in future toward the promotion of the movement in this country, which has received very little sympathy from them so far.

The undersigned will be glad to receive reports, bulletins and other library literature from the authorities of all the State Library Commissions and other principal libraries which will be exhibited at the time of the conferences, and would subsequently be used for the reference of the library workers. Presentation of publicity posters, photos of buildings, and journals on library movement will be welcomed with thanks.

T. C. Dutta,
Joint Secretary, All Bengal Library Association.

Cooperative Trip to Europe

To the Editor of The Library Journal:

I believe that many librarians might be glad to know of a non-commercial *Cooperative* trip to Europe being organized under the leadership of Prof. Tredwell Smith of Teachers' College. For $375 one can have a four weeks' tour in England, Belgium, Germany and Austria, with ocean passage both ways included. For $175 more, one can add a three weeks' tour of Russia, all under expert guidance. Or, one may plan one's own tour in any other direction. If there is any balance left, it will be refunded pro rata.

This is surely an unusual opportunity. Inquiries should be addressed to Professor Smith at 229 West Forty-eighth Street, New York. The party will leave New York on June 28.

Frederick A. Blossom,
Librarian of the Explorers' Club.

A New Periodical

A new national educational periodical, *The Junior College Journal,* will begin publication in October, 1930. It will be published monthly by Stanford University Press and will be under the joint editorial control of the American Association of Junior Colleges and the School of Education of Stanford University. Dr. Walter C. Eells, of the Stanford University School of Education, will be editor-in-chief of the new periodical.

Essay on Librarianship

To the Editor of The Library Journal:

For the edification of library school students and others of us who should fully realize the vocational implications of our profession, the following excerpt from a local high school student's theme on librarianship ought to prove interesting: "The circulation librarian who has the ability to bring people and books together and discuss them. This is a hard task, and showing the gathered peoples' traits and characters," and "The reference librarian is the one who we go to for information and is doing his part of the world's work. His knowledge is great, and can tell the 'how, where, when and who' of all books. The reference librarian is very rare. While he is broadening our minds, he is also broadening his own."

A. D. Keator,
Librarian, Reading (Pa.) Public Library.

List of Summer Courses

Information about summer courses in library science to be offered in 1930 has been prepared by the Board of Education for Librarianship, American Library Association. Their list includes courses which offer professional training to librarians in schools in thirty-five States and two Canadian Provinces. The material is conveniently outlined, giving dates of the courses, brief descriptive notes on the work to be covered, and the name of the director. Courses accredited toward bachelor's or master's degrees are indicated. Copies of the list may be obtained from the board of Education for Librarianship, American Library Association, 520 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Bibliography Available

"Sand Movement, Beaches and Kindred Subjects" is the title of a bibliography recently compiled by the Engineer School Library of the Army War College, District of Columbia. Additional copies may be had free of charge upon application, or, if addresses are furnished, will be mailed to persons interested.

Burglary or Theft Insurance

In response to inquiries sent out by the American Library Association, Fred S. James & Company, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, insurance agents, have offered to make libraries a proposition covering burglary or theft, when there is direct evidence of theft from library premises; if they will give the maximum value of the books at any one location; the approximate average value at each location, and the maximum amount of insurance required on each location. The company cannot cover mysterious disappearance or unexplained shortages in stock when inventory is taken.

From The Library Schools

Atlanta

ANNOUNCEMENT has just been made that the control and administration of the Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, will be transferred from the Carnegie Library of Atlanta to Emory University, beginning with the coming academic year. Since 1925 the school has been affiliated with Emory University, but the control remained with the Carnegie Library of Atlanta. This change marks the complete integration of the school with the university.

This step in the school's history takes place at the end of twenty-five years of growth. The school, which is a charter member of the Association of American Library Schools, was established in 1905 as the Southern Library School, sponsored by the Carnegie Library of Atlanta and made possible by a gift from Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The demand for training for librarianship and the trend of library standards, especially in the South, have now made necessary this further expansion of the school's equipment and service.

The location of the school will be moved from the Carnegie Library of Atlanta to the Library of Emory University, where quarters adequate to the increasing enrollment will be available. The new location will enable the school to accommodate fifty students, and the enrollment will be limited to that number. The new quarters in the University Library will afford separate rooms for study, for class work and seminars, and for faculty offices.

Beginning with the class of 1926, the school has admitted only qualified college graduates, in accordance with the standards for graduate work in the university and the requirements of the Board of Education for Librarianship for graduate library schools. Since 1928 the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Library Science has been conferred on the students who satisfactorily complete the course.

The twenty-five years of honorable history of the Atlanta Library School, under the direction of Miss Anne Wallace, Miss Julia Rankin, Miss Katherine Wooten, Mrs. Percival Sneed, and of Miss Tommie Dora Barker have assured the continuing school a recognized foundation. Two hundred and eighty-four students have been graduated from the school up to the present time, the classes numbering from five to eighteen members up to the class of 1929, when thirty-two students were graduated. Graduates are at present holding positions in twenty-two States and in one foreign country.

Emory University's high academic standards, its cordial attitude toward progressive educational methods, and its belief in the library's place in education will enable the school to continue to hold its prominent place in the training of librarians.

Miss Clara E. Howard, at present Director of the Library School, New Jersey College for Women, and chairman of the American Library Association Education Committee, has been appointed Dean of the school and will assume her new duties in the fall. Miss Howard's contributions to the library profession, her authority in questions concerning the library and the schools, and her administrative ability assures continued progress and leadership in training for librarianship in the South; and the school congratulates itself upon Miss Howard's acceptance of the appointment. The expansion of the school has been made possible by a gift of $100,000 from the Carnegie Corporation and the Rosenwald Fund, to be distributed over a period of five years. The faculty will be increased as commensurate with the increasing enrollment. The offices of the school will be moved to the University Library on Sept. 1, 1930, after which time the address will be Emory University, Georgia.

McGill

MCGILL UNIVERSITY Library School, which was established three years ago according to Junior Undergraduate Library School standards, and has been accredited as such by the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association, has had the distinction of offering the first one-year Library Course in Canada. It has now raised its standards. A Bachelor's degree has become the minimum requirement for admission, and a Bachelor of Library of Science degree will be conferred upon those who successfully complete the course, which will be offered for the first time on its graduate basis during the coming session, 1930-31. McGill is the first Canadian university to offer a course of this type which meets the higher requirements now generally accepted by the profession on both sides of the Atlantic. The purpose behind this step is to meet the Canadian need for more highly trained librarians of general ability. The experience of the past three years shows that the entrance requirement of one year of college work, coupled with the one year Library Course, is insufficient preparation for the type of position which is frequently open in Canada. Until now advanced Canadian students wishing a degree have been obliged to secure it in the United States or Europe.

School Library News

An Open Letter to School Librarians

An active campaign with a three-fold purpose is being conducted by the School Libraries Section of the A. L. A. under the energetic leadership of Miss Lois Shortess, chairman of the Membership Committee. The objectives are to compile a directory of active school librarians in each State; to urge those who are not members of the A. L. A. to join, and to call the matter of section membership to the attention of as many as possible.

State representatives are working to bring up-to-date the directories compiled in 1926-27, and invitations to join the A. L. A. have been sent to the names listed there. A brief notice of the work of the section and an invitation to membership were sent from A. L. A. Headquarters to all school librarians listed in the third *School Library Yearbook*. Those who received two notices and those who had already paid section dues will see from this plan how duplication occurred in some instances. Due to unavoidable delays for which the chairman was not responsible, the notices were late in being sent out, so that it was impossible to complete the campaign by the date set. However, the names of all school librarians who are members of the A. L. A. will appear in the fourth *School Library Yearbook,* as in previous years.

Miss Shortess, Miss Harris, the secretary-treasurer, and I are very grateful to the State and district representatives who have given so generously of their time in this work. We wish it were possible for all of you to enjoy, as we have enjoyed, the many enthusiastic and cordial letters which have come in with the dues. As a result of the committee's efforts, we now have 1895 school librarians to list in the *Yearbook* and enough money to jingle in the treasury pocket.

Other committees have been active. The Book Committee prepared the list of "Thirty Books for Young People of High School Age" which appeared in the April *Booklist*. The constitution of the School Libraries Section has been revised and awaits your approval. The Exhibit Committee is assembling material from various parts of the country for a most interesting exhibit. The Hospitality Committee, with Miss Laura Grover Smith as local chairman, is planning a royal welcome to all school librarians.

This year we are trying the experiment of having a contract chairman. Mrs. Elizabeth Riddell White, Department of Libraries, Long Beach City Schools, 716 Locust Avenue, Long Beach, Cal., is going to help you find the people you want to meet. Any of you school librarians who have baffling problems on which you want help are asked to write her concerning them. She will arrange, if possible, to have you meet some one who is especially well qualified to give help on your problem.

The Program Committee hopes you will like its plans and urges every school librarian to come and help to make the sessions of the School Libraries Section a success.

Annie S. Cutter,
Chairman, School Libraries Section.

Libraries in School Buildings

A few reprints of extracts from hearings before the Subcommittee of House Committee on Appropriations regarding Branch Libraries in School Buildings have been made by the Public Library of the District of Columbia and will be sent to librarians upon application to the Librarian, George F. Bowerman. Mr. Bowerman states in a letter, received along with a copy of the reprint, that first and last the question of having branch libraries in school buildings has been stirred up many times. He was more or less committed to such a program in Washington but extended study of the question has brought the conclusion that it is not ordinarily desirable and is desirable only in rather exceptional circumstances. Next year some experimental branch libraries will be established in school buildings in order to give the matter such trial as has not yet been given it in Washington.

Speaking of the Use of Book Jackets

The free Public Library, Bridgeton, N. J., has made a splendid connection with the grade schools by sending out jackets of books which they believe the children will wish to read. They have two copies, at least, of each book from which jackets are sent for the teachers to place on the bulletin boards. When children from the schools where these book jackets are displayed ask for books that are not in they are reserved free of charge so that they will not be discouraged from asking for particular books.

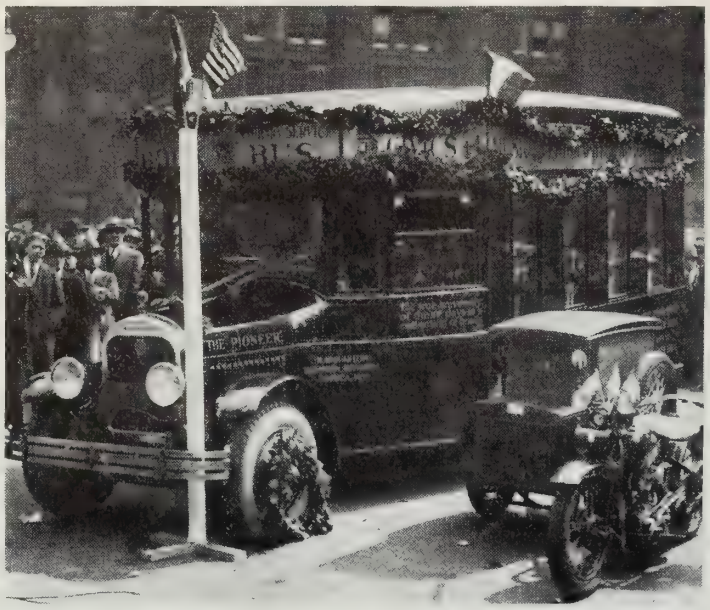
Mother's Day List

Mothers in books is the title of a booklist which is being issued by the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, in connection with Mother's Day.

In The Library World

Queens Borough Public Library Book Bus

THE PIONEER, the Queens Borough Public Library Book Bus, was christened on April 11 by Mayor Walker. It is built on a Brockway bus chassis by the Huber Wagon Works of Long Island City and is really a complete small library on wheels, measuring 15 ft. behind the driver's seat and with an inside height and width of 7 ft. The body is Imperial maroon in color with gold lettered quotations and inscriptions and a gold band encircling the top, with superimposed pictures and legends indicating the nature of the contents: Romance, Poetry, Fairy Tales, Adventure, Science, Recreation, Civics, Music, Art, Biography, History, Information. The inside is fitted with open shelves, rubber-tiled floor, chromium-plated fittings, eight dome lights in the ceiling, leather cushions of harmonizing tones which cover the side benches, where children may sit, and two comfortable seats in the rear for the librarians as they travel from stop to stop. Of special professional interest are the Dickman charging machine and the charging desk, which, though in miniature, conforms to the very latest library practice. Every available space in the interior is utilized by cleverly fitting cupboards for reserve stock. A heater attached to the engine will provide ample warmth, but most unique of all is the radio attachment, which will link the WNYC Broadcasting Station, at the Municipal Building, New York City, with Book Bus readers in all parts of Queens. By means of this radio a story hour broadcasted from WNYC will be heard by children on the street corners in remote parts of Queens Borough. Other interesting features are the specially designed magazine rack with its individual light, the wall pockets holding fresh flowers, and the bulletin board placed above the magazine rack.



Queens Borough's new $6,000 Book Bus

In accordance with the county library service movement throughout the United States, Queens Borough has been reaching out to extend to readers in remote regions the same privileges enjoyed by those who live near the Central Library. The Book Bus will be an immediate, effective, and economical fulfillment of the literary needs of alert communities which are without library facilities. The bus will carry 2000 volumes weekly to twenty suburbs or more in remote parts; half an hour or forty-minute stops will be made to allow time for book selecting. Two trained librarians, one especially skilled in children's work, and a chauffeur attendant will form the crew. A collection of 10,000 volumes will be reserved for the Book Bus in the Central Library, which will enable the quota of 2000 books to be constantly maintained on The Pioneer. Miss Pauline Lang will be the librarian in charge of The Pioneer, and Mrs. J. C. Diffenderfer will broadcast stories over WNYC to listeners near the Book Bus on the streets. The approximate cost of The Pioneer was $6,000, of which $2,300 was spent for the chassis.

Children's Exhibit to Loan

AN EXHIBIT showing library work with children and consisting of three posters, 22 x 28, illustrating Children's Book Week, library service to children through schools and other organizations, service to youth individually and in groups, and six scrapbooks, has been prepared at A. L. A. Headquarters from material contributed by the children's departments of twenty-six public libraries. It is now available for loan to libraries and library schools, or for exhibit at meetings of library organizations.

New Buildings

A bond issue for $65,000 has been successfully carried in Pine Bluff, Ark., for a new city library, according to Christine Sanders, librarian of the Arkansas Free Library Service Bureau. The building will be started immediately.

The West Toledo Branch of the Toledo Public Library was formally opened on March 28-30. The building is of English style, with walls of hammer-dressed limestone and Old Tavern brick. Large bay windows with leaded panes of glass let in light generously, and the gables and garage wing break the mass of the building into interesting units. As it now stands, including landscaping yet to be done, with all furniture and fixtures (books only excepted), the building has cost approximately $122,000.

The new "Temple of Law," the $1,200,000 headquarters of the New York County Lawyers' Association at 12-16 Vesey Street, near St. Paul's Church, New York City, will be opened on May 27. The third floor will be given over to the library and reading room. The latter also fronts on the open space of St. Paul's Churchyard and is paneled in dark wood. Huge fireplaces occupy the end walls, and around the sides are etchings of historic interest. The library has shelves for 25,000 books, and double that number will be kept in the basement for use as called for. The plan for the building first developed in 1923, when William Nelson Cromwell, president and founder of the association, made an initial foundation gift of $125,000. He has since contributed nearly $500,000 to the cost.

The city of Hartford, Conn., has recently raised by popular subscription a sum sufficient to purchase and restore the old home of Mark Twain. Three of the finest rooms, including his old library, were opened April 30, 1930, as a branch of the Hartford Public Library.

The new wing of the Morristown Library, Morristown, N. J., was opened on April 28. The architecture of the interior is Jacobean in style with carved oak doors and panels. Shelving and furniture have been made to harmonize with the architecture; two illuminated display cases and two large bulletin boards provide for exhibitions of various kinds. The wing provides for an Order Department, Catalog Room, Staff Room, office for children's librarian, room for school duplicate collection, and book stacks for 50,000 volumes.

Jewish Books for Congress Library

Julius Rosenwald of Chicago has offered to give $50,000 for the establishment of a fund to be devoted to Hebraica and Judaica in the Jewish Division of the Library of Congress, on condition that a similar amount be raised. The $100,000 fund would be turned over to the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board for the use of the Semitic Division of the library. The fund is required because it is said that the collection presented by the late Jacob H. Schiff to the Library of Congress was not being sufficiently augmented by annual accessions owing to limited governmental appropriations, while the demands for Semitic material were constantly increasing from Congress, government departments, embassies, the press and other agencies. Dr. Putnam suggested that the $100,000 fund be used in two ways during a period of ten years: $50,000 to be applied to direct purchases and $50,000 to constitute an endowment, the income from which should be applicable to expert service, as is being done with other divisions of the library.

National Library of Scotland

The report of the National Library of Scotland for the year 1929 shows a total attendance of 7074 readers for the year. The number of readers who made use of the library was approximately the same as in 1928, which is satisfactory evidence that the increased use of the library by the public, referred to in previous annual reports, was not transitory. The National Library is the successor to the Advocates Library, and while it is still in its infancy it has an extraordinarily interesting and valuable nucleus. A new building, about to be erected near the present site, has been made possible by the generosity of Sir Alexander Grant, a close personal friend of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

Bibliography

(*Continued from "Through the Looking Glass," on page* 465)

Best, Herbert
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Chapin, Henry.
Adventures of Johnny Appleseed; ill. by James Daugherty. Coward-McCann. $2.50.
Coatsworth, Elizabeth.
The Boy with the Parrot; ill. by Wilfrid S. Bronson. Macmillan. $1.75.
Jones, Wilfred.
How the Derrick Works; ill. by author. Macmillan. $2.
Vaughan, Agnes Carr.
Lucian Goes A-Voyaging; ill. by Harrie Wood. Knopf. $2.

Book Selection on Foreign Countries

What Other Nations Regard as the Best Books in English About Their Countries. A Continuation of The World Peace Foundation Lists

Austria

Adults

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Gedye, G. E. R. *Wayfarer in Austria.* Houghton, 1929. $3.
Mahan, J. A. *Vienna, Yesterday and Today.* Brentano's, 1929. $2.50.

Children (12-16 *years*)

Williamson, A. M. *Lure of Vienna.* Doubleday, 1926. $2.

Courtesy of the Austrian Legation.

Bulgaria

Panaretoff, Stephen. *Near Eastern Affairs and Conditions.* Macmillan, 1922. $2.25.

Courtesy of the Royal Bulgarian Legation.

Canada

Adults

Kennedy, W. P. M. *Constitution of Canada.* Oxford, 1922. $9.
Martin, C. B. *Empire and Commonwealth.* Oxford, 1929. $5.

Children

Grant, W. L. *High School History of Canada.* Renouf Pub. Co. 80c.
Wallace, W. S. *First Book of Canadian History.* Macmillan, 1928. 50c.

Czechoslovakia

Adults

Gruber, Josef. *Czechoslovakia.* Macmillan, 1924. $2.
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Masaryk, T. G. *Making of a State.* Stokes, 1927. $6.

Children

Szalatnay, R. D. tr. *Cock and the Hen.* 542 E. 79th St., New York City, 1925. $2.50.

Courtesy of the Czechoslovak Legation.

Irish Free State

Adults

Green, A. S. A. *History of the Irish State to 1014.* Macmillan, 1925. $4.50.
Gwynn, Denis. *Irish Free State,* 1922-1927. Macmillan, 1928. $4.50.
Hyde, Douglas. *Literary History of Ireland from the Earliest Times to the Present Day.* Scribner, 1899. $5.50.
MacNeill, John. *Phases of Irish History.* Herder, n. d. $4.50.

Children (12-16 *years*)

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Courtesy of the Irish Free State Legation.

Roumania

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Bibesco, M. L. *Isvor.* Stokes, 1924. $3.
Clark, C. U. *Greater Roumania.* Dodd, 1922. $4.
Hoppé, E. O. *In Gipsy Camp and Royal Palace.* Scribner, 1924. $5.
Iorga, N. *History of Roumania.* Dodd, 1926. $4.

Courtesy of the Roumanian Legation.

Siam

Kornerup, Ebbe. *Friendly Siam.* Putnam, 1929. $5.

Courtesy of the Siamese Legation.

Copies of Paper Available

SO MANY requests have been made for copies of the paper, "The Foreign Dealer," which Mr. Russell of the University of Minnesota read at the midwinter meeting of the University and Reference Section, that a mimeographed copy has been prepared for distribution. This will be sent to anyone applying to H. G. Russell, Order Department, University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis.

Current Library Literature

Intended to index with brief annotation, or excerpts when desirable, articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those in Cannons' "Bibliography of Library Economy," to which this department makes a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this department.

Book-Buying—Records and Processes

Baber, C. P. *Manual of Order Department Routine for the College and University Library.* New York: G. E. Stechert, 1929. bds. 71 mim. p. facsims. $1.50.

"Its aim is to show minutely, by description and illustration, how the organized processes of a specifically created order department routine designed to apply exclusively to the college and university library are actually carried out in clerical technique. The routine . . . is the outgrowth of methods the author learned and made use of while he was on the staff of the order department of the University of Illinois Library, together with principles he worked out in organizing and operating the order department of the University of Oklahoma." Preface.

Russell, Harold. *The Foreign Dealer: A Study of the Booktrade.* 15 mim. p. Free on request.

By the head of the Order Department, University of Minnesota Library. Practical advice and information, with names and addresses of 100 dealers, on the purchasing of books from Australia and New Zealand, Latin America, Asia, Baltic States, Eastern Europe, Russia, Scandinavia, Ireland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Austria and Hungary.

Children's Reading

Willton, G. V. What children read. *Lib. World.* 32:227-229. 1930.

Result of a ballot taken at the Croydon (England) Thornton Heath Junior Library. "The thing that impressed me most when going through the voting papers for the first time was the fact that boys have a much more catholic taste in literature than girls. The average girl begins by reading fairy stories, goes straight from these to school stories, and unfortunately seems to stop there."

College Libraries. *See* Normal College Libraries; Salaries; University Library Finance.

County Libraries

Hartwick, M. H. To be alone and not to feel alone. *Jour. of Adult Education.* 2:128-134. 1930.

Letters written from a remote section of the Montana mountains to Elizabeth B. Powell, librarian of the Missoula (Mont.) County Free Library, describing the book life of an isolated family over a period of more than ten years.

Kumlien, W. F. Equalizing library opportunities in town and country. *Iowa Lib. Quar.* 11:67-69. 1930.

The county library is recommended as the best medium to accomplish this equalization.

Finance. *See* University Library Finance.

Halifax (England) Public Library

Dealing with outlying districts. III.—Halifax. *Ln. and Book World.* 19:244. 1930.

Opened in 1882, the library now has three branches, twelve sub-branches, 46 libraries in the schools, and an annual circulation of over 600,000.

Hampton Institute. Collis P. Huntington Memorial Library

Kimball, F. B. The library at Hampton Institute. illus. Hampton, Va. *Southern Workman.* 59:161-166. 1930.

The two-story addition to the original building, completed in 1904, was opened in December, 1929. The Library School, which has had quarters in Virginia Hall, occupies the east side of the second floor. In the past year 36,910 books were loaned for outside use.

Hawaii. *See* Rural School Libraries, subhead Hawaii.

Legislative Reference Libraries. *See* Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library.

Library Association

Savage, E. A. A programme for the Library Association. *Lib. Assn. Record,* n. s. 8:1-13. 1930.

By the honorary secretary of the (British) Library Association. Recommends more local conferences, more attention to the small library, more endowment funds, more members, more frequent publication of the *Subject Index to Periodicals,* the issue of a monthly *Record,* a Headquarters building, the conduct of special investigations, and the strengthening of library schools.

Medical Libraries

Walter, F. K. The practitioner and the medical society library. Minneapolis, Minn. *Bull. of the Hennepin County Medical Society.* 1:47-49. 1930.

A small but empirically selected medical society library is often of greater direct value in practice than the larger medical school or great metropolitan society library which is used also for purposes of research. The medical periodicals which the medical society library takes and keeps should be chiefly those which stress the applications of medical theory or biological research.

Michigan State Normal College Library.

McKenny, Charles. The contribution of the library to the Michigan State Normal College. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* Special number, March, 1930.

The new library building, erected at a cost of $250,000, was formally opened Jan. 7. It has a book capacity of 150,000 volumes, the present collection numbering about 70,000 volumes. The staff comprises Miss Genevieve M. Walton, librarian since 1892, eleven regular assistants and 58 student assistants. Fourteen pages of this special number are devoted to appreciations of Miss Walton's personality and service to the college and state.

Negro Libraries. *See* Hampton Institute.

Normal College Libraries. *See* Michigan State Normal College Library.

Order Department. *See* Book-Buying—Records and Processes.

Pensions, Librarians'

Brigham, H. F., *comp.* Pensions for librarians in the United States and Canada. *A. L. A. Bull.* 24: 106-109. 1930.

Continued from March, 1930, *Bulletin.*

Public Libraries

Bostwick, A. E. Taking stock in the library business. Lib. Jour. 55:359-363. 1930.

The service of the American public library, offered for the past half-century, is peculiar to it. The great body of foreign librarians are those connected with scholarly libraries. The chief characteristic of the American public library is its absence of hampering restriction and its consequently wide diffusion of service. There is a remarkable lack of allusion to the public library movement in contemporary literature, although the average American expects to find a well-conducted public library in any town he visits, just as he expects to find a school or a church. The average citizen is under the misapprehension that the library is heavily endowed by Carnegie benefactions. The belief that Mr. Carnegie insisted on exercising some kind of control over the libraries, especially in the selection of books, led to a refusal of his offers at a popular election in Albany, N. Y., Richmond, Va., and elsewhere.

MINNESOTA

Statistics of public libraries, 1929. Minn. Dept. of Ed. *Lib. Notes and News.* 9:174-175. 1930.

WISCONSIN

The American Legion community survey. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 26:71-79. 1930.

Questionnaire worked out by a library committee of which Clarence B. Lester, secretary of the Free Library Commission, is chairman. "This survey is in no sense a competitive scoring contest between libraries. The competitive element in the survey is within the Legion, for completeness and thoroughness of the survey work and not for a comparative standing of communities. . . . We are informed that already more than half the number of posts which might be expected to be able to undertake the work are definitely enrolled, representing all sections of the State."

RURAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES

HAWAII

Lawrence, M. S. Library fits and misfits in rural schools of Hawaii. illus. *School Life.* 15:152-154. 1930.

Each county has a school librarian who visits the schools and gives them as much personal service as possible. The stations department of the Library of Hawaii handles the county work for the city and county of Honolulu, serving all rural schools and also sending collections to city schools in Honolulu.

SALARIES

A. L. A. Committee on Salaries, Insurance and Annuities, *comp.* Salary statistics: small college libraries. *A. L. A. Bull.* 24:109-111. 1930.

Thirty of the 53 replies report the librarian as having full professional rank while the 53 libraries maintain a salary average for the librarian of $2,028, a lower average than shown in the 40 replies of last year.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Hunt, Nell. *Library Books for the Elementary Schools.* Oklahoma City: Oklahoma State Dept. of Ed., 1930. pap. 40p. (Bull. no. 31-A).

Divided into three groups, primary, intermediate and advanced.

Pine, E. H. The organization and administration of libraries in practice schools. LIB. JOUR. 55:356-359. 1930.

Checks the conditions in 16 practice school libraries against the A. L. A. standards for the planning of a school library.

The January-March, 1930, issue of the *Library-Occurrent,* issued by the Library Division of the Indiana Library and Historical Dept., has short signed articles on school libraries, and reports from county libraries which furnish service to schools, as well as from individual school libraries. (9:172-204. 1930).

SEATTLE (WASH.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

A Ten-Year Program for the Seattle Public Library. Seattle, Wash.: The Library, 1930. bds. 88p. illus.

Summarized in LIB. JOUR. 55:422-423. The program contemplates an enlarged central building, more branches, increased income, a pension system, a municipal reference branch, more service to school libraries and increased endowment funds.

SURVEYS, LIBRARY. *See* PUBLIC LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD WISCONSIN; SEATTLE (WASH.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY FINANCE

Flack, G. E. University library finance. graphs. tables. *Lib. Assn. Record.* n. s. 8:14-28. 1930.

By the sub-librarian of the University of Birmingham. He regards an annual expenditure of 3.5 per cent of the total University expenditure as the absolute minimum necessary for the maintenance of an efficient university library. As one way of subdividing the 55.5 per cent of library expenditure allocated for books he suggests the expenditure of 30 per cent for Arts (covering law, music, commerce, theology and education in addition to the usual subjects); 30 per cent for Science (including technology) and 28 per cent for medicine.

VACATION READING

Davendorf, G. N. Special collections for summer camps. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:354-355. 1930.

The Schenectady (N. Y.) Public Library has sent books to the following summer camps: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Red Cross, Children's Home and the General Electric Women's Camp at Lake George.

Lambright, B. V. Tours through books. LIB. JOUR. 55:347-348. 1930.

Describes a round-the-world reading course undertaken by the children of the Little Rock (Ark.) public schools.

Leslie, Eva. Traveling by way of books. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:350-352. 1930.

At the Los Angeles (Cal.) Public Library, the reading of lists of books printed on library passports led to the organization of an International Relations Club which still meets at regular intervals in the children's room of a branch library.

Oliphant, A. F. A world cruise. map. LIB. JOUR. 55:349. 1930.

At the Rice Branch, Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library, lists of travel books were printed on passports of various colors for three school grades of children.

Pillsbury, A. M. The Millicent Library book tour. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:343-347. 1930.

The Millicent Library at Fairhaven, Mass., conducted an elaborate reading contest during the summer of 1929. Travel books read were punched on the child's ticket, and colored pins placed on a chart after his name when a review of the book had been written.

WALTON, GENEVIEVE M. *See* MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL COLLEGE LIBRARY.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

Witte, E. E. A law making laboratory. illus. por. Denver, Colo. *State Government.* 3:3-10. 1930.

The Library, in continuous existence since 1901, is a division of the Free Library Commission. It has a collection of 75,000 cataloged pieces of material, a staff of eleven, and a two-year appropriation of $44,250. In the 1929 session every member of each house made use of its bill-drafting service.

Ohio Valley Regional Group of Catalogers

THE OHIO Valley Regional Group of Catalogers held a luncheon meeting at the Propylæum, Indianapolis, April 12, 1930, at which fifty-seven librarians attended. Following the luncheon, Miss Helen Guhman of Cincinnati talked on "Catalog Helps and Tools," in which she mentioned bibliographic aids to use with cataloging modern publications from the United States and foreign countries. Miss Ruth Wallace, Indianapolis Public Library, talked on "Cataloging Costs and Ways They May Be Reduced," suggesting that as much work as possible be given to typists and pages, and mentioning the L. C. Smith channel platen and the electric eraser. Miss Jane Errett of Dayton Public Library told her "Recollections of the Washington Conference." The group then divided into two parts, Miss Ruth Line, Indianapolis Public Library, leading the discussion with the catalogers from large public libraries, and Miss Edna Wells, Indiana University Library, the group from college and university libraries. The following officers were elected for the year: President, Mrs. Verna Pate, Indianapolis Public Library; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Jane Errett, Dayton Public Library.

Library Organizations

Proposed Librarians' Country Club at Lake Placid

The joint meetings of the American Library Institute, New Jersey Library Association, and the Pennsylvania Library Club at Atlantic City, May 4, were attended by nineteen members of the Institute. President Koopman opened the Institute meeting with a description and translation of a poem addressed by Milton to John Rouse, Librarian of the Bodleian Library (the original is the last of Milton's *Sylvarum Liber*).

Dr. Hill's "The Librarian's Retirement Problem" (a continuation of his paper at the Stockbridge meeting) quoted extracts from correspondence which he had received on the subject. He gave the full text of a description by Dr. Dewey of the advantages which the Lake Placid Club hopes to make available for librarians and teachers—a Librarians' and Teachers' Country Club, renovated farmhouses to be let at maintenance cost, and with opportunities for gardening and free access to the general privileges and facilities of the Lake Placid Club. The prospects as suggested in Dr. Dewey's letter were so alluring that it was resolved to appoint a committee, with Mr. Brigham as chairman, to devote special study to the plan. (The committee as later constituted consists of Messrs. Brigham, Hill and Wheeler.)

Dr. Wallace's discussion of "University Publications and Library Exchanges" summed up the comparative gain and cost to the university (and the library), both financial and intellectual. His inclination to favor the issue and exchange of university publications was based, not on the doubtful gain to the library from exchanges, but on the benefits to the scholarly activity and prestige of the university from research publications.

Mr. Brigham's paper, "Librarianship as a Stepping Stone," presented a number of interesting instances of the attraction of librarians into larger administrative positions. Several of the earlier examples were college librarians who became college presidents, but the movement at the present time is chiefly among business and special librarians who are promoted to higher positions in their respective companies.

Mr. Keogh, at the president's request, described some of the activity of early college librarians as depicted on panels in the Stirling Library.

Dr. Van Hoesen's "Defense of Book-Begging" attempted to show, by history and statistics, that libraries in general, and university libraries in particular, owed their foundation, present maintenance and future growth very largely to private beneficence. "Some one has to give us our books," and the community of objective, between libraries and bookmen, in the increase of the use of books, makes the publisher "fair game" for the library—that is, in case of a very specific need and insufficient funds. Mr. Melcher, who was to have discussed "Book-Begging" from the publisher's point of view, was unable to attend the meeting.

Mr. Belden's place on the program was taken by Mr. Johnston, who read some "Resolutions on Inter-Library Cooperation" which had been submitted to the Association of Transportation Libraries. The plan advocates "five general and all embracive collections"; further, in addition, a definition of fields of interest of collection by sectional or specjalized libraries, the revision of the *Catalogue of Books on Railway Economics* (1912), liberal inter-library loan policies, piece-for-piece exchange of duplicates through the Bureau of Railway Economics as clearing-house, etc.

Dr. Adams's paper (read by the secretary in the author's absence) gave examples of the loss and mutilation of books which have remained indispensable but have become irreplaceable. Dr. Adams advocated, however, not the ejection of the reader but a scrutiny of his need of such books and his fitness to be trusted with them. In the following discussion Dr. Koopman described the practice at Brown University of keeping early books in a special chronological series and of safeguarding the completeness of fine "sets" of standard authors. Mr. Fitzgerald mentioned the desirability of keeping periodical sets complete and of preserving duplicate volumes for replacement stock.

Library Section of N.C.E.A. Meets

The first Eastern Regional Conference of the Library Section of the National Catholic Educational Association met at the Fordham University Library on April 22. Among the speakers were Francis E. Fitzgerald, Librarian of St. Thomas College, Scranton, Pa., who discussed *The Catholic Periodical Index;* Rev. Walter J. Coleman, Librarian, Maryknoll Seminary, who gave a paper on "Seminary Libraries"; Emma V. Baldwin, Baker & Taylor, New York City, who talked on "Buying Books for Libraries"; and Ernest J. Reece, School of Library Science, Columbia University, whose address was "Education for Librarianship."

Among Librarians

School Supervisor and Librarian Emeritus Die

MARION LOVIS, Supervisor of the Detroit public school library system, died April 21 of heart disease. She was a graduate of Simmons College and went to Detroit in 1922 as a librarian in the Hutchins Intermediate School, where she remained until 1924, when she was transferred to the Supervisor Department of the Detroit Board of Education as Supervisor of School Libraries. She has taught two summer sessions at Columbia and one at Drexel Library School. She was interested not only in the Detroit school libraries and their progress but in the advancement of school libraries throughout the United States.

CHARLES S. GREEN, Librarian of the Oakland Free Library, California, from 1899 through 1926, and Librarian Emeritus since then, died on May 7. A complete biography of Mr. Green will be found in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL of May 1, 1930.

Public Libraries

WILLIAM H. KETLER has completed his twenty-fifth year of service as Librarian of the Camden, N. J., Free Public Library. A testimonial dinner was given for him on April 22.

HAZEL F. KING, Drexel '27, has received the appointment of library assistant in the Passaic Public Library, Pennsylvania.

WALTHER KOENIG recently retired as Assistant Chief of the Catalog Division at the Library of Congress after thirty years of service.

ANNA MCLAUGHLIN has recently accepted the position of librarian in the Proctor Free Library, Vermont.

MISS DES MARAIS, formerly librarian in the Rutland Free Library, Vermont, has now been appointed librarian in the West Rutland Public Library, Vermont.

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College and University Libraries

MARY LOUISE DINWIDDIE, Assistant Librarian at the University of Virginia, has received from Governor Pollard appointment as a delegate to represent the Commonwealth of Virginia at the Los Angeles Conference in June.

DELLA FORREST, Michigan '28, formerly cataloger in the Oberlin College Library, is now supervisor in the Catalog Department of the University of Michigan Library.

LORENA GARLOCH, Michigan '28, has resigned her position as cataloger at Oberlin College Library to become head of the Order Department in the University of Pittsburgh.

KATHARINE HARRIS, Michigan '27, has resigned as reference librarian of the Michigan State College to accept the position of assistant librarian in the Pontiac Public Library, Michigan.

ANNE JENSEN, assistant librarian, Eureka College Library, Illinois, has been appointed assistant librarian of the American University Library, Washington, D. C.

Miscellaneous

CLARA E. HOWARD, Director of the Library School, New Jersey College for Women, has been appointed Dean of the Atlanta Library School and will assume her new duties in the fall.

JOHN F. LYONS, Librarian of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Chicago, has recently been given the rank of full professor with the title of Professor of Bibliography.

LOIS TULLIS, St. Louis '26, has become assistant librarian in the Principia School Library, St. Louis, Mo.

MR. VAGO, architect of the League of Nations Library, from Hungary, is visiting libraries in the United States.

RUTH WALL, formerly in the library of the Wisconsin Telephone Company of Milwaukee, is now in the library of Business Week, McGraw-Hill Publishing Company.

Sixty Educational Books of 1929

A LIST of "Sixty Educational Books of 1929," prepared by Joseph L. Wheeler, Librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore, with the assistance of Grace A. Kramer of the Bureau of Research of the Baltimore public schools, and associate editor of *The Baltimore Bulletin of Education,* is given in the April issue of *The Journal of the National Education Association.*

Brooklyn Public Library Election

The Brooklyn Public Library problem was resolved April 29 at a special session of the Library Board by a close victory, 11 to 9, in favor of a trained librarian as against a local candidate, resulting in the election of State Librarian Ferguson of California to succeed Dr. Hill on October 1. The Library Board consists of twenty-two trustees with the addition ex-officio of the Mayor, Comptroller and Borough President, rarely present or represented at board meetings. The special session brought together 22 out of the 25, the largest meeting on record. It was attended by the new Borough President Mr. Hesterberg, Deputy Comptroller Philbin and the new member, Edward W. McMahon, appointed by the Mayor to succeed as trustee the late David A. Boody and sworn in that morning in time for the meeting. The local candidate, not originally suggested by "the organization" but adopted and vigorously pressed by its leader, was ex-Sheriff and Park Commissioner John Harmon, now connected with the Brooklyn *Times,* thoroughly well spoken of by the many members of the board who knew him as of executive ability and agreeable personality. The issue was thus clearly made between trained librarianship and local political relationship and the victory was an important advantage for and prevented a serious blow at the library profession. The chair was occupied by Hon. Edwin L. Garvin, a graduate of New York University, for eight years a Federal Judge by appointment of President Wilson, elected previous to the vote on the librarianship to succeed as President the late President Boody. He held an even and just balance in the chair and at the close of the meeting declared himself, though in close relation with the leader of "the organization," in favor of a trained librarian and felt himself justified in saying that the librarian-elect would have the friendly support of the municipal authorities and not least that of the new Borough President, in whose hands is the completion of the central library building. His address appealed for and produced harmony throughout the membership of the board and opened the way for a successful epoch of progress in the library's development in succession to Dr. Hill's successful administration of nearly thirty years.

President Garvin attended the staff meeting on Thursday morning and met with a cordial reception. He gave assurance that he would do his utmost to promote the welfare of the library and particularly the provision of the Central Library building. It is especially hoped that he will impress the municipal authorities. He needs especially to impress the borough authorities with the necessity, while the rest of the great structure is under way, of completing the west wing in which an investment of nearly a million dollars has remained unused and therefore wasted for years to house the great reference library developed from that of the old Brooklyn Library and begin the wider extension of library features which its central library makes possible.

Milton J. Ferguson, chosen to succeed Frank P. Hill as Chief Librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, has been State Librarian of California since 1917, Assistant Librarian of the California State Library for ten years prior and was Librarian of the Oklahoma State University for five years. He was born in Hubbardstown, W. Va., and graduated in 1901 from the University of Oklahoma, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1906, and a certificate from the New York Library School at Albany in 1902. In 1912 he was admitted to the California bar and during the World War was the California representative of Library War Service. In 1923, while President of the League of Library Commissions, he made a survey of Louisiana and it was chosen as the three-year test state for the development of library work under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation. In 1928 he was chosen by the Carnegie Corporation to spend a year studying library conditions in South Africa, along with S. A. Pitt of Glasgow, the results of which survey were published in the Library Journal for Sept 1, 1929. The county library plan in California was established in 1911 with the passing of the county library legislation, but it has been developed by Mr. Ferguson, through State Library cooperation and employment of organizers to further county library organization, until now fifty-eight counties have library service. Mr. Ferguson has held the offices of President of the California Library Association, President of the National Association of State Libraries, Chairman of the State Board of Library Examiners, President of the League of Library Commissions, and member of the A. L. A. Executive Board. He is one of the country's eminent and distinguished librarians and the library profession expect from him a most successful administration.

Opportunities

This column is open to librarians

Wanted—Trained and experienced children's librarian for normal school on Pacific Coast. E-22.

Wanted—College and library school graduate with good knowledge of books by Middle West library for reference work and desk supervision. E-19.

Wanted—Senior cataloger for eastern university law school library July 1. College graduate, library school or equivalent training. State full details of education, including languages, positions held, salary required. E-14.

Wanted—Assistant with college and library school training. Must be good cataloger and work well with others. Age under 35. Apply direct to Dorothy Manks, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Boston.

Young woman, college and library school graduate, with six years' experience in college libraries, liberal arts and teachers' college, desires position for the summer. Available June 1. X-22.

Summer position wanted by a college graduate with two years' teaching experience, two years' library training in high school and two years as assistant librarian in a college library. E-21.

Woman with university degree, one year of library school and some experience would like librarianship or organizing work in the Southeast. E-13.

Library school graduate with several years' experience in college library work desires position in East beginning Sept. 1. Prefers cataloging, organizing or reference work. E-15.

College and library school graduate, with two years' experience as college librarian and several years' experience teaching in high schools, desires position as librarian of a college or large high school library in the East. E-16.

College and library school graduate with five years' experience in college library desires change. Available after Sept. 1. E-17.

College librarian with wide experience in college and public libraries desires position with professional and financial future in or near eastern city. College and library school graduate. E-18.

Technical librarian, college man with excellent experience, desires position as librarian of a mechanical and agricultural college or as head of industrial department of a large city library. E-20.

High school librarian with three years' special library experience available after June 22. E-23.

Young woman, college graduate and summer library course, with four years' experience, desires position as library assistant. E-25.

Junior high school librarian desires position for July and August. College graduate with library school training and teaching experience. E-11.

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COPIES of "Branch Libraries in School Buildings," a report prepared by George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Public Library of the District of Columbia; Major L. E. Atkins, assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, and F. W. Ballou, superintendent of schools in the District of Columbia, in connection with the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill for 1931, may be obtained from Dr. Bowerman upon request.

The Calendar

May 23-24—Idaho Library Association, annual meeting at Boise, Idaho.

June 13-18—Northeastern Library Convention will be held at Swampscott, Mass.

June 13-18—Vermont Library Association, annual meeting at Swampscott, Mass.

June 13-18—Rhode Island Library Association, annual meeting held in conjunction with Massachusetts meeting at Swampscott, Mass.

June 14—Utah Library Association, annual meeting at American Fork, Utah.

June 18-21—Special Libraries Association, annual convention at Clift Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

June 18—New Hampshire Library Association, annual meeting at Swampscott, Mass.

June 23 or 24—California School Library Association will meet at Los Angeles, Cal.

June 23-26—Library Section of National Catholic Educational Association meets at New Orleans, La.

June 23-28—American Library Association, annual meeting at Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

June 30-July 18—A rural library extension institute at the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

Oct. 8-11—Regional meeting of Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, and possibly Nebraska, to be held in St. Paul.

Oct. 13-18—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Albany, N. Y., in connection with Convocation of the University of the State of New York.

Oct. 14-17—Regional Library Conference, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota will be held in St. Paul, Minn.

Oct. 15-18—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting at Moline, Ill.

Oct. 15-17—Ohio and Indiana Library Associations, annual meeting (joint session) at Dayton, Ohio.

Oct. 20-22—Montana Library Association, annual meeting in Billings.

Oct. 21-24—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at Williamsport, Pa.

Oct. 29-Nov. 1—Southwestern Library Association meeting at Dallas, Tex.

Nov. 6-7—New Mexico Library Association, annual meeting at Albuquerque, N. M.

Nov. 10—Arizona State Library Association, annual meeting at Phoenix, Ariz.

Nov. 21—Illinois High School Library Association meets as Section of High School conference at Urbana, Ill.

Nov. 24-29—Southeastern Library Association, annual meeting at Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.

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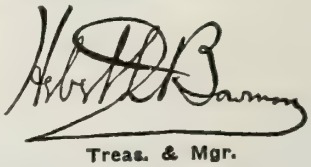

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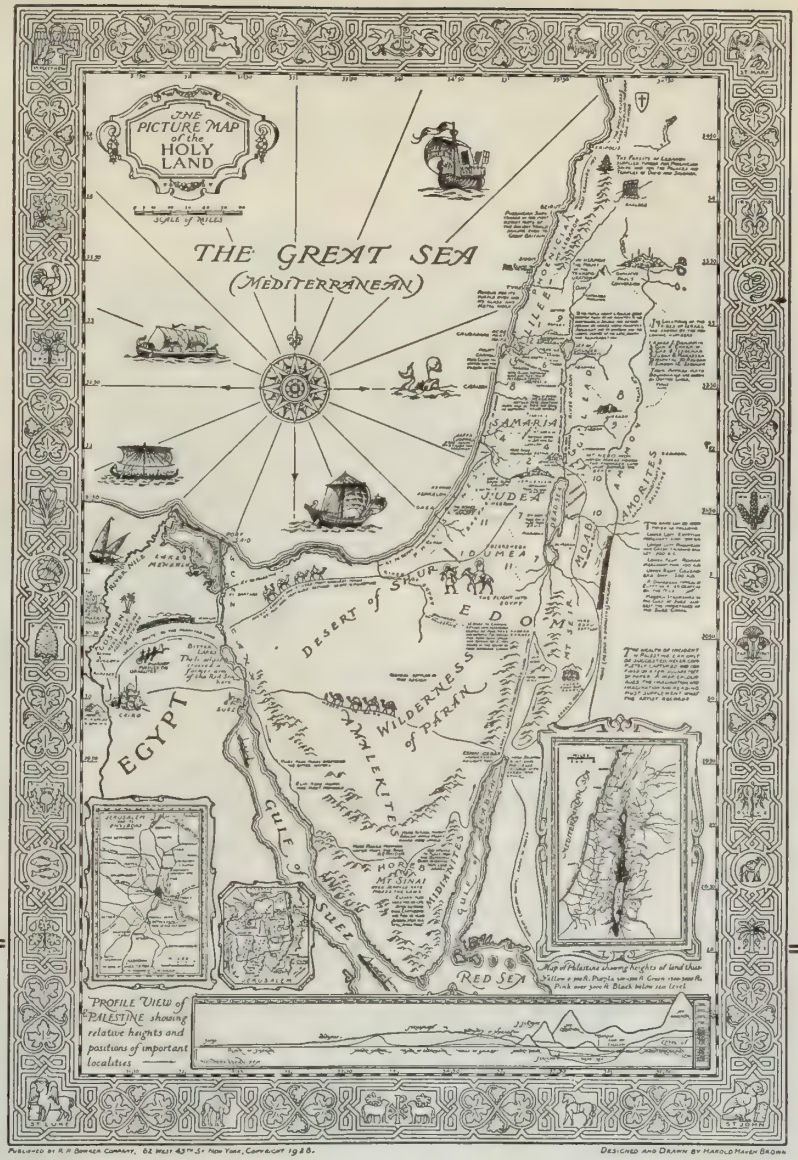

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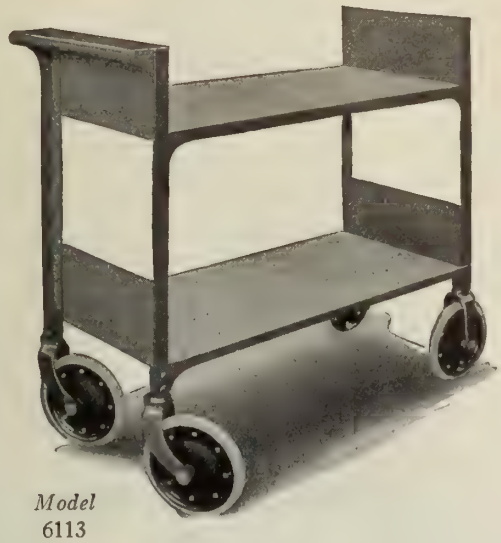

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

The June fifteenth issue—a special Coast Number—has scheduled six most interesting articles on different phases of library work in California, Portland, Oregon, and British Columbia; a page of pictures of coast librarians; and information about eating places in Los Angeles and trips and bus service out of Los Angeles. Eight hundred copies of this issue will be distributed at the Conference.

There is only one issue of the Journal in July, but this will cover as much material on the Conference as possible. Doctor Keogh's presidential address will be printed in full, reports of the general sessions and a picture of the new A.L.A. president will be given. The reports of the round tables and sections will be left over for the August number.

The Fall holds the promise of special numbers on Publicity, County Libraries, Children's Book Week, and many forthcoming general articles of interest.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

JUNE 1, 1930

The Government and the Libraries

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It is not necessary to describe in detail the relations of the government to the libraries, but I shall briefly call attention to existing conditions before discussing any modifications. There are two distinct problems involved in the relation of the government to the libraries, namely, the assistance that the government may extend as an aid to the libraries in their work, and the distribution of books to libraries without waste.

We shall first consider what the government may do to help the libraries. *The Weekly List* gives prompt notice of all new publications of importance. *The Monthly Catalog* covers all publications, and is issued as early as can be expected. An index to each monthly issue would be of assistance, but its preparation and printing would delay the publication of the catalog, and there is doubt whether the added usefulness would justify the delay. The annual index to *The Monthly Catalog* is well done, but it is to be hoped that it can be issued earlier. The government is doing about all that can be reasonably expected in the field of current information on printed publications.

There is, however, one field in which additional current assistance may be afforded—the listing of mimeograph material. I believe that nobody knows how much mimeograph material is being issued, as its production and distribution are not centralized. Owing to an erroneous belief in high quarters that there is too much printing, Congress has been loath to vote appropriations for printing, although it has granted large sums for investigations whose results can be adequately made known only by means of printed reports. The consequence is that there is a veritable flood of mimeographed material ranging from a single page press release to stitched pamphlets of several hundred pages. There is no listing of this material except by the Department of Agriculture. The librarian is in blissful ignorance of its existence until a reader requests it. Then the description is generally so indefinite that the poor librarian does not know where to apply for it. The obvious remedy for this condition is to print more and mimeograph less, but until that is attained, the next best thing is to have the Superintendent of Documents list in *The Monthly Catalog* all material that is not of an ephemeral character. The recommendation is easily made, but its accomplishment is another matter. Even if the Superintendent of Documents can see his way clear to list the material, he must first have it in his possession. To accomplish this would require concerted action by the heads of the several departments and independent establishments or an executive order by the President.

Other things that might be done include the publication of an index to the old check list, a supplement bringing it to date, and additional supplements at regular intervals. Time and money might well be spent on topical catalogs and indexes. All these projects are largely academic until the *Biennial Document Catalog* is brought to date. They should be borne in mind, however, and should be urged in any plan for the activities of the Documents Office.

Paper presented at the Public Documents Round Table, A. L. A., Washington, D. C.

In the matter of the biennial catalog, the situation is indeed deplorable. That compilation is now almost ten years in arrears. I do not know of anything better that can be done by members of the American Library Association than to write to the members of Congress, and particularly to members of the committees on appropriations, urging increased appropriations for the Office of the Superintendent of Documents in order to bring this work to date. At present the Superintendent of Documents has no office space for additional personnel if he had the money to employ them. However, by the time another appropriation bill is passed, the addition to the Government Printing Office will probably be completed, and additional space will be available. In the matter of publications that should be made available, there should be added the hearings before committees of Congress and the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States.

There are two mechanical means by which the government may aid the libraries without adding to the burden of the Superintendent of Documents. One is to place substantial paper covers of good quality on all unbound publications of more than eight pages. This will preserve the publications as well as facilitate their shelving. Another feature that would be of particular value to the small library is that catalog cards be sent with the publication. This will enable the librarian to catalog the book immediately. It is understood that the Library of Congress catalog cards are not available for some weeks after the publication is printed.

It has been suggested that a special library service be organized. An additional unit outside the Office of the Superintendent of Documents is entirely unnecessary, and would result in duplication and confusion. It hardly seems necessary to create by law a separate unit in the Documents Office. The desired end will be attained if personnel is provided and the Superintendent of Documents is allowed to arrange his administrative units to fit conditions.

The Documents Office appears to be giving all necessary service to librarians. Publications are mailed promptly as issued, and when requested information is given regarding the many confusing points that arise regarding classification and other matters. Existing lists are adequate and are published promptly. Any librarian of intelligence and with a reasonable knowledge of government publications should be able to select the issues desired. In fact, the selection of government publications from lists is far easier than the selection of commercial publications. Whatever defects there may be in the publications of the departments, it can generally be assumed that they are authoritative and represent a definite contribution to knowledge within the field indicated by the title. In the case of commercially printed books, the person reading a list is always in doubt whether a particular book contains new material or is simply a rehash of earlier, and sometimes better, works.

The success of certain of the war organizations in interesting libraries in their literature is occasionally cited as an argument for a special library service. But it should be borne in mind that in regard to publications each war organization dealt largely with propaganda within its own limited field. It was a comparatively simple matter to point out the significance of each publication. Moreover, many of the publications of the war boards were printed elsewhere than at the Government Printing Office, were not available to the Documents Office for listing in *The Monthly Catalog,* and were not distributed to depository libraries, owing to the confusion incident to the war and the ignorance of the general printing laws on the part of the officers of the boards. The war boards undertook a task that would have been unnecessary had their publication work gone through the regular channels.

The field of government publications is not such a simple one that it can be turned over to an untrained assistant. However, existing lists and manuals supply the sign posts which enable an assistant of intelligence and training to find the way. A library with an adequate subject, author, and title catalog will have little difficulty. If, however, the classification of government publications is by issuing offices, it is necessary for the librarian to have some knowledge of government organization. An untrained clerk could hardly be expected to know that publications on health should be sought among the issues of the Treasury and Labor Departments, that sailing directions for domestic waters are issued by the Department of Commerce, and similar publications for foreign waters are published by the Navy. But a careful and intelligent perusal of *The Monthly Catalog* would disclose these facts, as the several publications are listed under the names of the publishing offices.

It is not within the province of the Superintendent of Documents to outline the duties of the several departments and bureaus. That information is available elsewhere for those who need it. The sole function of the Office of the Superintendent should be to distribute publications, to issue finding lists, and to assist librarians and individuals in locating the material desired. It appears to be doing this work

satisfactorily; the matter that requires attention is to see that the personnel is adequate to continue to handle expeditiously the increasing volume of work.

We now come to the question of the distribution of books; you are familiar with the general methods employed. I shall not take time to rehearse the details, but there are some features that deserve attention. There is at present a library distribution by the Superintendent of Documents and by the several departments or bureaus to depository libraries. The depository distribution is rigidly controlled by law, while the departmental sendings are largely within the discretion of the publishing offices. With the exception of the State libraries and the land grant colleges, the depository libraries are designated by Senators and Representatives, therefore the depository distribution is essentially on a population basis.

It is evident that population affords no true base for library distribution, as library development is the result of all the social and economic forces at work in the community. The number of persons per library of 1000 volumes or more ranges from 2331 in New Hampshire to 48,678 in Louisiana, there being 192 libraries in New Hampshire for a population of 447,592, compared with 38 libraries in Louisiana for a population of 1,849,746. Thus, outside of the State libraries and land grant colleges, New Hampshire is entitled to four depositories and Louisiana to ten. In New Hampshire one library in 48 may be a depository, but in Louisiana one in four may have this privilege. The fact that 531 depositories may be designated by Senators and Representatives by existing law, while only 361 designations are in effect might lead to the conclusion that there is no necessity for increasing the number. The margin between the number authorized and the number designated is probably due in part to the designation of libraries on the population basis and in part to the fact that many libraries received government publications from departmental mailing lists.

All Congressional designations are filled in nine States—California, Colorado, Iowa, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, South Dakota, and Utah. No Congressional designations are in effect in two States—Nevada and Wyoming. In the other States the ratio of vacancies ranges from 10 per cent in Kansas to 80 per cent in Mississippi, the number of vacancies varying from one in eight States (Connecticut, Delaware, Kansas, Maine, North Dakota, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington) to twenty in New York.

The present distribution of depositories is defective because some important centers have no depositories, and in some States the depositories are not well distributed. Thus, there is no depository at Springfield, Mass., but there are two at Amherst—the Massachusetts Agricultural College and Amherst College. Notwithstanding the fact that there are seven vacancies among the depositories of Massachusetts, the Springfield Library cannot be designated, as the designations must be made by districts. In Vermont all the depositories are in the northern part of the State, the southernmost being a college at Middlebury. In Wyoming the two depositories are close together in the southeast corner. Neither is a general public library, one being the State library at Cheyenne and the other the University of Wyoming Library at Laramie.

The designation of depositories under the present system is a failure because it is almost entirely based on population, which is not a guide to the necessity for depository designations. Furthermore, an examination of the list of depositories discloses the fact that Senators and Representatives do not always use good judgment in the selection of the institutions. It is evident that personal or political influence plays a part, and that institutions of minor importance are often designated. No data are available regarding the distribution made directly on the order of the departments, but it is probably safe to say that it is extensive, and perhaps greater than the depository distribution. There is no question that libraries offer an excellent method of making government publications available to many persons, but if publications are sent automatically without request on the part of the recipient, there is a tendency for some librarians to acquire books regardless of whether they are useful to their readers.

We must all recognize that libraries, like all other institutions, vary in usefulness and efficiency. There is also a wide difference in the method of handling government publications; some catalog and classify properly, but it is reported that in others government publications are merely lumped without cataloging, and the only classification is the series. The physical form of the publications adds to the difficulty; most are unbound; some have paper covers; other fair-sized books are wire-stitched and without covers, with the result that the first and last pages are torn off unless the pamphlet is placed in a binder. How should the distribution be regulated in order to avoid waste? Should each library be allowed to become a recipient of any class of publication it selects? How can the government tell whether the publications are properly shelved and cataloged, or whether they are piled in

an obscure place and eventually sold for waste paper? To what extent should universities and colleges be allowed to become depositories? These are baffling and perplexing questions.

In the first place, I believe that the distribution to libraries by the separate departments should be discontinued and that the entire library distribution should be made by the Superintendent of Documents. I might add in passing that the departments should not as a rule distribute any publications free of charge, and that the general public should obtain publications by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents.

One reason for centralizing the designation of libraries is the desirability of ascertaining the number of libraries receiving publications and the cost of this service. At present it is practically impossible to obtain any data on the extent of library distribution by the departments. If we are to have only one distribution to libraries, what limit shall be established. A bill (S. 725) introduced in the present Congress proposes a maximum of 2000 libraries. While the provisions of this bill do not restrict the departmental distribution, I think the number is far too high. I propose that the maximum number of libraries be placed at 1500, but that not more than 1000 copies of each book be distributed. The smaller number of books is based on the theory that all the libraries will not want the same book. At times 1000 books will not be sufficient, and some of the librarians will have to purchase publications.

In order to make an adequate and fair distribution, it is recommended that the libraries be divided into the three following classes: (1) Twenty central depositories, which shall agree to keep two copies of each publication. (2) Five hundred general depositories, which shall have the privilege of selecting in advance the classes of publications to be received. (3) One thousand restricted depositories, which shall be entitled to receive publications on application within three months after the issuance of *The Monthly Catalog,* in which the books are listed.

The twenty central depositories in class one are designated to make government publications available in all parts of the United States.[1] These depositories should agree to keep a complete file of two copies of each publication—one to remain in the library for reference purposes, and one to be sent to other libraries, as requested for use by its patrons. With twenty central depositories any library within the territory of a central depository should be able to receive a book within forty-eight hours. The central depositories should be allowed to circulate government publications free of postage under the penalty label. In consideration of the service rendered to the government, each central depository should be paid a reasonable compensation. In view of the shelf space required for duplicate copies of all publications, and the labor of mailing and charging publications, only a strong institution could undertake this service. It is doubtful whether Congress would appropriate sufficient funds to interest the libraries. The proposal might be classed as desirable but not feasible.

The second class—the general depository libraries, of which there would be 500—would receive books in the same manner as existing depositories. They would select the books by classes in advance and receive them as soon as issued. Only two classes of libraries should be entitled to be general depositories, namely, public libraries and university libraries. The class "public libraries" should include only such libraries as are known to be open to all persons without restriction for at least forty-eight hours a week. It should not include libraries maintained by subscription or libraries operated primarily for the benefit of a small group, even though the collection may be available on special application. The classification "university libraries" should include only universities where graduate research work is undertaken. There should be excluded institutions which are universities in name only, but which in fact are colleges, and libraries of colleges and of all educational institutions of a lower grade than a college. There are many colleges on the present list and a few high schools and normal schools. The land grant colleges should be omitted, as there appears to be no reason why they should be singled out from other institutions.

The omission of educational institutions lower than the university is predicated on the assumption that depository libraries are maintained in order to make government publications available for the use of the general public. It is assumed that it is not their purpose to furnish collateral reading for undergraduates or to provide desirable books which instructors may use in the preparation of their courses. If government publications are needed for these purposes, they should be purchased the same as other books. From the beginning the depository laws have emphasized the feature of public use, which is not attained through a college library. Doubtless the casual visitor without special credentials would obtain

[1]In 1922, Mr. George F. Winchester, Librarian of the Paterson Public Library, suggested that a depository for loaning books be established in the capitol of each State. LIBRARY JOURNAL, 47:1067, December 15, 1922.

service at a college library, but few persons not connected with a college would think of availing themselves of the facilities of such an institution.

Some of these objections might be urged against university libraries, but their inclusion is advocated as important research work carried on by students and members of the faculty, and the facilities of university libraries are generally known to be available to serious investigators. If it is deemed desirable to subsidize scholastic education to the extent of allowing the colleges to select government publications for their libraries, that purpose should be frankly recognized in the law. There should be set up another class of depositories known as "educational depositories," so that the distribution and the cost will be a matter of separate record.

State libraries, as a rule, should be omitted, except perhaps a few which are well organized and have extensive collections. The State libraries should be on a special list for slip laws, session laws, statutes at large, decisions of the Supreme Court, and all publications dealing in any way with the particular State.

In only the large centers having well known libraries should there be more than one depository. In Chicago there are now five depositories: The University of Chicago, the John Crerar Library, the Newberry Library, the Public Library and St. Ignatius High School. The three general libraries and the university library should be continued, but the high school library should be eliminated. In Helena, Mont., there are two depositories—the Public Library and the historical society. The Public Library should offer sufficient facilities in a city of this size. In July, 1928, there were 111 cities having public libraries in which the depository was not the public library. In a few of these the depository was a university library, but in the greater number it was a college library. In eight States not a public library is listed as a depository. In the designation of depositories geographic location should be taken into account, and so far as possible the depositories should be in easily accessible centers and should be fairly well scattered over each State.

The following additional limitations are also suggested for general depositories: (1). The library shall have at least 15,000 volumes. (2). It should have an annual budget for personal services of at least a specified amount which it is suggested be fixed at $5,000 per annum. (3). It shall agree promptly to catalog and shelve all publications retained. (4). It shall agree that publications received and not cataloged and shelved shall be returned promptly to the Superintendent of Documents; and that all publications in good condition withdrawn from shelves shall be returned.

The size and budget requirements are placed at a low figure, as there are many small libraries which do excellent work. The requirement to catalog and shelve needs no comment, as this work is essential to adequate library administration. The provision that publications not utilized shall be returned promptly arises from the fact that the selection is made by series, and one series may contain publications of no value to many libraries.

There is grave doubt whether selection in advance by series, as is the present practice, is desirable. Series are not homogeneous, and at times no doubt the entire series is ordered with a view to obtaining a few publications that are of interest. The inevitably results in waste. It is worth considering whether all libraries, except the central depositories, should not be required to order publications with the exception of periodicals, from the weekly and monthly lists published by the Superintendent of Documents. This would give the libraries the work of making the selections, and the publications would be on a par with commercially printed books.

The third class, restricted depositories, should be required to request the books after publication. The following limitations are suggested for restricted depositories. (1). The library shall have at least 5000 volumes. (2) It must be open at least 24 hours a week. (3). It should have an annual budget for personal services of at least a specified amount, which it is suggested be fixed at $2,000. (4). It shall agree promptly to catalog and shelve all publications retained. (5). Publications in serviceable condition withdrawn from shelves shall be returned to the Superintendent of Documents.

The plan outlined above provides for 1000 books for 1520 depositories. This number is believed to be sufficient as not all the depositories will want the same books. It is possible that at times some of the restricted depositories will not be able to obtain a publication because the supply will be exhausted. This can be prevented only by printing a copy for each depository, which will undoubtedly result in waste. All requests from restricted depositories should be filled in the order in which received. The requirement of ordering books should not be burdensome. Commercially printed books must be obtained through a formal order, and there seems to be no reason why this procedure should not be followed in the case of government publications. At the

end of three months after the libraries receive notice, all publications not requested by depositories should be transferred to the sale stock.

The plan recommended above will cost more than the present one, as it provides for a more liberal distribution. It will, however, cost less than the pending bill providing for 2000 depositories. While the cost of depository distribution as such will be increased, it is doubtful whether the total cost will be greater, as the plan contemplates the discontinuance of library distribution by the several departments. The distribution to restricted depositories after request will result in more work in the Office of the Superintendent of Documents than if the classes were selected in advance, but it is believed that the total cost will be less than an automatic distribution under the selective plan. The proposed plan, like the existing system, is defective in that it makes no allowance for changing economic and social conditions, which will make additional designations desirable. If all the designations should be filled in the near future, it will be impossible to add additional institutions.

There appear to be three methods of meeting this situation, none of which is entirely satisfactory. One method is not to fix any definite number, but allow the system to expand with the general library development. It does not seem likely that Congress will agree to an indefinite number and therefore it is hardly worth while to consider this proposal. The second plan is to allow the situation to develop and to meet conditions with additional legislation when the necessity arises. This would be a sensible procedure, as it cannot be expected that any plan would last for all time without change. The objection is that Congress is so overburdened that legislation on a matter such as this is postponed from session to session, and action is not taken until long after the need for it develops. The third plan is to adopt some expedient which will insure a fair geographical distribution throughout the country. A geographical distribution must be based on area, and area alone is no better than population as a guide to library needs. It is extremely unlikely that Nevada, with an area of 110,000 square miles, mostly desert, will ever approach the library needs of Pennsylvania, with an area of only 45,000 square miles.

In order to insure a reasonable geographic distribution it is suggested that all designations on the general depository list be not made until there are at least ten depositories in Texas, eight in Montana, eight in California, and four in each other State. This would result in 198 general depositories being allocated to particular States and 302 being available for designation according to library needs. This plan does not necessarily make provision for future growth, but it does insure a reasonable geographic distribution. The Superintendent of Documents should be given sufficient personnel to analyze library requirements and conditions, and to make inspections of the libraries from time to time.

The Care of Maps and Atlases in the Library

By Willard P. Lewis

Librarian, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

WHEN the new Olin Library at Wesleyan University was planned, a map room was included to contain especially rare and valuable maps belonging to the library. Since that time the scope of the room has been broadened to include most of the maps in the library collections except the roller maps in definite use in the history classrooms. Furthermore, a definite project was started to increase in size and usefulness the library's map collection through the senior member of the history faculty and members of the Board of Trustees. A lucky purchase brought Mitchell's 1756 map of North America in eight sections; the publications of the London Topographical Society were secured and a large collection of English maps and atlases from Stoneham of Walbridge, London, which included an almost complete file of ordnance survey maps for Ireland, Wales and the southern half of England were obtained; the various college departments were consulted as to what maps in the Library of Congress collections would be of value in their work, and a list was made of these and another group added of those maps relating to the growth and development of North America. By special arrangement photostat copies of these maps totalling 151 items on 384 sheets were made by a Washington photographer; they were all negatives, which cost about half of what the positives would. The average cost for the photostat work was 55 cents per sheet, with 30 cents per sheet additional for mounting on a light grade of muslin. The sheets averaged in size 21 x 15 inches.

It is planned later to secure for the map room

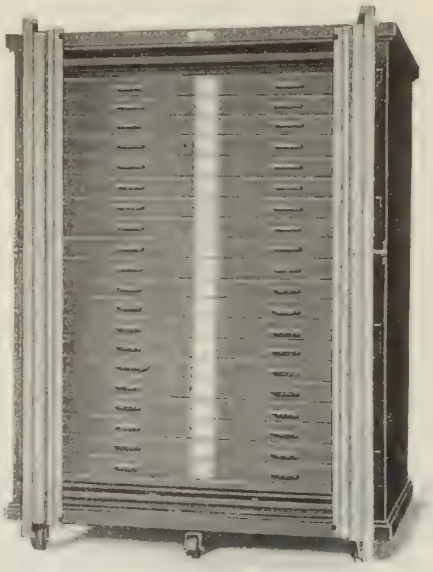
photostat copies of maps in European libraries relating to the history and growth of North America through Professor Karpinski of the University of Michigan, who has made a special collection of these. Another large general collection of maps and atlases is under consideration. In addition to the ones already noted, the library has a good sized collection of large and small atlases, miscellaneous single maps of many sizes, roller maps, topographic sheets, geological survey maps, weather maps, etc. The different varieties of maps and atlases required different methods of handling and different containers. I hold no brief, of course, for any special manufacturer, but will simply outline the varieties of equipment which have been the most satisfactory for our purpose. Visits were made to the map rooms of the American Geographical Society, Columbia University Library, New York Public Library, Dartmouth College Library and several smaller institutions. Perhaps the most immediate essential was a series of horizontal files or map cases containing from eight to ten drawers each, and from 3½ to 4 feet wide, for the loose folded and unfolded maps. These are available in metal from the Art Metal Company, in wood from several woodworking houses, where they must be made to order, and in cardboard with wood frames from the H. P. Ulich Company, of 20 Prince Street, New York. These last are much the cheapest and are used to a considerable degree in the various New York libraries visited. For the Wesleyan map room, however, metal equipment had been determined upon and the Art Metal plan drawers were selected. Art Metal also offered in lieu of a plan drawer a new file, called a "Plan-

Cut by courtesy of Globe-Wernicke

Left: Globe-Wernicke vertical filing unit for maps, plans, and sheets, called the Cello-Clip Map and Plan File

Right: Library Bureau map file protected by safe cabinet

Below: Art Metal plan drawers and files built into shelves in the Philadelphia Free Public Library



Cut by courtesy of Remington Rand

Cut by courtesy of Art Metal Construction Co.

file," which would file single maps, plans, etc., in vertical fashion between special folders and the pressure of metal binders. The "Plan-file" was rejected because it was almost twice as expensive as the plan drawer, and because it did not adequately care for maps of varying sizes. A smaller edition of the "Plan-file" in two drawer units was afterward selected for the topographic sheets of the Geological Survey, almost all of uniform size. The Globe-Wernicke Company manufactures a vertical filing unit for maps, plans and sheets called the Cello-Clip Map and Plan-File. The maps and sheets are hung from a metal framework by means of cello clips, and the whole enclosed in a metal cabinet. This device apparently affords ease of access and saves space, and is certainly worthy of an investigation. It was not found in operation in any of the libraries investigated.

For large and small atlases (volumes larger than octavo books) the roller shelf unit of Art Metal seemed to offer the best solution. For the few atlas volumes in the reference room the Library Bureau smaller atlas case with sliding shelves was chosen. If the library acquires a large number of atlases of octavo size or smaller for the map room, the 12-inch depth oversize bookshelf unit will be added. For very rare atlases where the binding is at all worn the plan drawer will be used rather than the roller shelf unit. As mentioned before, for the topographic sheets of the U. S. Geological Survey, a smaller edition of the Plan-file has been selected with two drawer units. Dartmouth uses a jumbo size regular two drawer Art Metal vertical file for these with heavy metal index guides and followers. This arrangement takes care of the topographic sheets which are of uniform size, except for some of the earlier ones; the "Plan-file" will accommodate the earlier ones as well. For roller maps we adopted a large wooden case, which we found in use at Columbia, with a sloping top divided into squares. Varying length maps can be accommodated in this case; they can be filed vertically and index marks can be placed on tags attached to the top end of each roller. The case has a cover protecting the maps from dust. One of the best ways to protect single maps is to mount them on muslin at an approximate cost of 15 cents per square foot. They may also be folded in heavy paper when placed in the horizontal plan drawers to protect the maps and prevent creasing.

In displaying maps, especially valuable ones may be framed under glass, like pictures, or in glass museum cases. Others may be displayed on the Multiplex Display Fixture, either under glass or not. In conclusion let me say that this is a report of progress rather than a final summing up, for preparations are not entirely complete.

The Graham Room for Boys and Girls

By Caroline M. Lewis
Librarian, West Haven Public Library, Conn.

THE ROOM for boys and girls at the West Haven Library was opened early in September, 1929. When the Carnegie building was put up in 1909, there was not enough of the funds to fit up the semi-basement room for library use later on. A few years ago the front part of this room was partitioned off and finished with fireproof walls, a metal ceiling, and linoleum floor, and used for open meetings and meetings of the directors.

When the reading room on the main floor became too crowded, we looked around for a place for the children, and as we could not afford an addition, it was decided to use this room, especially as it had an entrance on a side street. Low book shelves were installed and more juvenile books added.

About this time Miss Marguerite Graham made the library a gift of $1,000, to furnish the boys' and girls' room as a memorial to her father, the late Senator Charles E. Graham. This money was used for more bookshelves and suitable furniture. One hundred and thirty-two borrowers belonging to school grades from three to seven were transferred to this room, and the Graham Room for Boys and Girls became a busy place. In less than two months the borrowers rose in number from 132 to over 800, and the number is steadily growing. The librarian was anxious to establish a Picture Hour on Saturday afternoons instead of the usual Story Hour. Once more Miss Graham came forward and gave the money for a Baloptican lantern, and now on Saturday afternoons, seated on the floor, are from 80 to 100 children enjoying pictures of Children of Other Lands, and others, instructive as well as entertaining.

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Bexley Public Library

THE DESIGN of the exterior of the Bexley Public Library, Ohio, was studied from a number of minor French buildings of the seventeenth century. The walls are of local limestone liberally pointed with mortar and the dressings are of Old Gothic limestone. The roof is covered with tiles produced by the Heinz Company in Denver, and has the quality of many old European roofs; it is flashed on the hips and ridges with wide covers of lead.

The Children's Room in the Bexley Public Library

The entrance door of bronze and the lamp above it are interesting. The usual entrance hall has been enlarged and is used as a miniature art gallery, in which it is hoped that representative work will be shown. The floor of the gallery is of black and gray marble, and the walls, painted gray, make an excellent background for paints. The delivery lobby is reached from the gallery. The adult reading room on one side and the children's room on the other are easily supervised from the delivery desk. The stack room is to the rear of the delivery room, and the stairway to the basement directly behind the desk.

The building is exceptionally light. The reading rooms have four large casement windows and one extra large one. As these windows are equipped with Venetian blinds, it is possible to prevent too much light. The ceiling lights give a soft, indirect light, and each table has a bronze reading lamp.

The walls in the delivery lobby are painted gray and panelled, and in the reading room are painted to harmonize with the woodwork of waxed oak. The floor throughout is covered with a Treadlite tile, which is kept waxed.

The bookcases in the reading rooms are recessed; in the children's room the two upper shelves are closed by a cork-covered door on which book covers and pictures may be exhibited. The chairs in the adult reading room are Windsors, and in the children's room the larger chairs are ladder-backs with rush seats. Two small tables have Windsors, and there are two slope-top tables with benches. The stack shelving is Library Bureau wooden shelving. The furniture was furnished by the Diehl Equipment Company (of Columbus). The librarian's office and the work room are back of the children's room. The basement has toilet facilities, store rooms and the heating plant, and ample provision for future stack rooms. An interesting feature of the plan is the open reading porch directly behind the adult reading room. As a comprehensive scheme for landscape development has been prepared, this porch will overlook the garden.

The Adult Reading Room has an open reading porch directly behind it

Bexley Public Library. The design studied from French buildings of seventeenth century

The architects for this building, built and furnished at a cost of $68,000, are Mr. O. C. Miller and Mr. R. R. Reeves of Columbus, Ohio.

Library of The Florida State College for Women

THE DEDICATION of the new library building at Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee, June 2, marked the culmination of many years of planning and work on the part of the librarian and the college authorities. One wing of the building was completed in 1925 but within a year this proved wholly inadequate to the needs of the college. The remainder of the building, begun in May, 1928, is now completed and stands as the most beautiful building on the campus and the center of its intellectual life.

Made of brick, stone and reinforced concrete, the building is a T-shaped structure, three stories high. The first floor provides for a large reserved-book reading room, a storage and unpacking room, work room, janitor's room and five large seminary rooms which are being used temporarily for classes. The second and main floor consists of the reference room, periodical reading and reference room, cataloging room, offices, staff room and lobby, in which is located the charging desk. This desk is easily accessible to the various reading and reference rooms as well as the stacks and offices. The seating capacity on this floor is 500, while that of the entire library is 750, or more than 48 per cent of the present enrollment.

The stack room is equipped with all-steel stacks with marble floors. It is designed to contain five tiers of Standard Library Bureau stacks, two tiers of which have been installed. The stack capacity when completed will be 180,000 volumes. The walls of the stack room are finished in pale gray glazed brick which can be easily cleaned without injuring the sur-

face. The finish blending with the light gray finish of the stacks proper insures a maximum of light in the stacks.

The walls of the building are finished in light tan rough plaster, harmonizing with the finish of the woodwork throughout the building. The ceilings are cream. The lobby and reference room have ornamental plaster ceilings with a good deal of color worked into their design. This, in contrast to the large gray stone pillars, gives a very restful, pleasing effect. The floors of all reading rooms and offices are covered with tan battleship linoleum, bordered with dark brown, while those of the lobby and halls are of rubber tile in two shades of marbled brown. The stairways and entrance to the main floor are of Georgia pink marble. All woodwork in the building is hand-finished, quarter - sawed oak, each door being a work of art in itself.

Florida State College for Women Library. Built in T-shape and three stories high

The building is wired throughout for telephone service, fans, frigidaire drinking fountains, and modern cleaning apparatus. Reading rooms, cataloging room, seminary rooms and offices are furnished as completely as possible with the best library equipment available. It is the most beautiful building on the campus.

The Popularity of American Magazines

By Alfred Decker Keator
Librarian, Reading Public Library, Pa.

Few of us realize how small a part the reading of books, especially library books, plays in the total amount of reading done by the American people. A late estimate numbers the combined circulation of library books as 237,888,282.[1] Allowing generously for possible increase to date, let us say 250,000,000 for 1929. The twenty-five most popular magazines alone issued 850,000,000 copies during the year, and the totals of the others would bring these figures to well over a billion. 13,233,000,000 daily and 1,530,000,000 Sunday newspapers were sold during the same period. So, without even considering the tons of pamphlets and sales literature read by the public or books privately purchased, it is not surprising to learn that less than 2 per cent of our national reading is done through the agency of our organized libraries. There are over 7,200 magazines (as distinct from newspapers) published in the United States and Canada. They deal with nearly every conceivable subject, ranging from asbestos to nut culture, rifle shooting to roadside selling, counterfeit money to so-called "matrimonial." We may divide our periodicals into three rough groups, according to the aims of their publishers:

1. To foster the interests of knowledge, e.g., *Journal of Bacteriology, Educational Administration and Supervision.*

2. To foster the interest of a trade, profession, or society, e.g., *Iron Trade Review, Journal of the National Education Association, Rotarian.* The propaganda or "bug" type of magazine is an extreme example of this class.

3. Money making ventures (not always!) or just "ventures." This is the large group of magazines of a general nature, intended by the publishers to have a popular appeal, and naturally divides into several types, although the inter-type gradations are often minute and even confusing.

a) Literary or belles-lettres, e.g., *Atlantic, Dial, Century.*

[1] Library Extension, a Study of Public Library Conditions, A.L.A., 1926, Apx.

b) Fiction and short story, e.g., *Cosmopolitan,* and the various ephemeral cheap magazines that clutter up the news stands.

c) Features, e.g., *American, Liberty, Collier's.*

d) News and comment, e.g., *Outlook, Literary Digest, Time.*

e) Reviews, e.g., *Nation, Yale Review, American Mercury.*

f) Family or women's magazines.

g) Juveniles.

h) Humorous.

We might, however, adopt the arrangement suggested several years ago by a contributor to B. L. T.'s famous column in *The Chicago Tribune,* dividing the human race into four groups, each with the designation of his favorite recreation, food, taste in art, literature, etc. There was the high highbrow, the low highbrow, the high lowbrow, and the low lowbrow.

Our libraries, owing to their limited funds (and for other good and sufficient reasons) keep on their shelves reading suitable for only the two upper classes. In the hushed sanctum of the library reading room, one will meet the blue-blooded *Atlantic* or Grandma *Outlook,* but never such rowdy scapegraces as *Jim-Jam-Jems,* the *Calgary Eye-Opener,* the *Smokehouse,* or *Captain Billy's Whizbang.* We need to be concerned with what our lowbrows read, because we desire to consider what according to observers is actually being read by the majority of our citizens.

There have been several studies made lately of what certain student or locality groups have been reading. One of the most extensive of this kind was published in 1925 by the Milwaukee Vocational School, with its 7,000 students.

An American Library Association news release in summarizing this depressing report says: "Three sources of reading interest were studied and compared—books, magazines and newspapers. The survey shows that the newspaper, and in particular the sensational newspaper, leads the list in point of interest. The magazine holds second place, and both boys and girls list as their favorite magazine one of the most sensational and lurid type which lays a false and exaggerated emphasis upon the sex interest."[2] A questionnaire submitted to the students in a Columbus (Ohio) high school showed a more encouraging report. The majority of both boys and girls indicated the *American* as their favorite magazine, with the *National Geographic* second in choice. Other choices were *American Boy, Boy's Life* (favorite of three girls, also!), *Saturday Evening Post, Short Story Magazine,* and *Good Housekeeping.* The survey showed that this group of students read chiefly what was found in their own homes.

In the December 22, 1928, issue of *Liberty* appeared a characteristic article featuring, among other answers to a questionnaire, the reading habits of the office staff. The majority preferred *The Saturday Evening Post,* with the *Cosmopolitan* a close second, especially favored by the girl stenographers. A report on the magazines preferred by the rural boys of Berks County (Pa.) schools, fourth to ninth grade, is fairly reassuring. The two receiving the highest number of votes were naturally the *Boy's Life* and the *American Boy,* but the next choices were, in order, *National Geographic, Popular Mechanics, Popular Science, Nature Magazine, Farm Journal, Country Gentleman, Saturday Evening Post* and *Child Life. True Story Magazine* ranked eleventh, with less than one-third the number of votes the leaders received.

A word about popular reading tastes as shown by the display and reports from our news stands. These are perhaps indicative of the taste of the great commuting and traffic-jammed reading public of large cities like New York, but not of the reading public at large. There is a remarkably good article on this subject in the January, 1929, issue of the *Debunker,* an iconoclastic magazine formerly known as the *Haldeman-Julius Monthly.* Agnes Repplier says: "Our literary foreground is congested with monthlies and weeklies that perish over night and are replaced with sanguine successors. On every news stand they confront us in bewildering array. Somebody buys them, so somebody must be able to tell them apart. Somebody knows the female head on one cover from the female head on the other cover, though to the unitiated they look exactly alike." [3]

Thank goodness this display is not representative of the reading taste of our great American public. Our news stands are plastered with magazines that range from the merely stupid to the frankly pornographic, masquerading under the names of "art," "science," "truth," "know thyself," etc. A few titles like *Adventure, Western Stories, Aviation Stories,* serve the literary taste for hectic adventure, but many others are vicious in their influence. The adjective "snappy," "spicy," "droll," "peppy" are overworked. Then there are the all-story magazines "written to satisfy an unuplifted moronia," as C. R. Walker expresses it.[4] Probably the best example is Bernarr MacFadden's *True Story Magazine,* with its enormous cir-

[2] Rasche, W. F. *Reading Interests of Young Workers.* Milwaukee, 1925.

[3] *Yale Review.* Jan., 1927.

culation. The fact that a committee of ministers is said to pass upon its stories before printing does not prevent a flavor of sexiness that is unwholesome, to say the least. Uncle Sam refuses the mails to the most flagrantly pornographic magazines, and there are spasmodic attempts to clean up the news stands in New York, yet the evil will persist as long as the public will allow this contaminating condition. Not all our direct sale periodicals are cheap or evil, however. One is constantly surprised to see the odd titles sold in our busiest news stands, and the enormous quantities of the other periodicals mentioned below.

The most reliable index to popular magazine reading for the whole country is the sworn circulation statistics as given for advertising purposes to the editors of *Standard Rate and Data Service,* or the *American Newspaper Annual.* There are twenty-five distinct magazines having more than 1,000,000 circulation, according to the figures of December, 1929, aggregating a combined circulation of over 43,000,000, or one to every third person in the United States.

GENERAL PERIODICALS HAVING MORE THAN ONE MILLION CIRCULATION, ACCORDING TO LATEST AVERAGE FIGURES OF DECEMBER, 1929.

Publication	*Location*	*Frequency*	*Circulation*
1. Saturday Evening Post	Philadelphia	W	2,907,875
2. Ladies' Home Journal	Philadelphia	M	2,555,996
3. Pictorial Review	New York	M	2,511,132
4. McCall's	New York	M	2,450,517
5. Woman's Home Companion	New York	M	2,400,344
6. American Magazine	New York	M	2,230,056
7. True Story Magazine	New York	M	2,127,156
8. Delineator	New York	M	2,002,672
9. Collier's	New York	W	1,967,241
10. Liberty	New York	W	1,941,241
11. Good Housekeeping	New York	M	1,741,640
12. Hearst's Inter. Cosmopolitan	New York	M	1,696,002
13. Household	Topeka	M	1,689,306
14. Country Gentleman	Philadelphia	M	1,639,407
15. Farm Journal	Philadelphia	M	1,412,523
16. Literary Digest	New York	W	1,401,425
17. Country Home	New York	M	1,354,041
18. People's Popular Monthly	Des Moines	M	1,291,783
19. National Geographic	Washington	M	1,245,353
20. Woman's World	Chicago	M	1,217,619
21. Better Homes & Gardens	Des Moines	M	1,172,612
22. Gentlewoman	New York	M	1,095,606
23. Comfort	Augusta	M	1,027,816
24. Successful Farming	Des Moines	M	1,027,575
25. Needlecraft	New York	M	1,022,544

Summary

Weeklies	4
Monthlies	21
Rural or agricultural	7
Appeal primarily to women	9
Appeal primarily to men	4
Appeal to both	3
Published in New York	14
Published in Philadelphia	4
Published in Chicago	1
Published in Des Moines	3
Published elsewhere	3
Combined yearly circulation	846,252,000

A perusal of this list brings out several interesting facts. The most widely read periodical is a weekly, but there are only three other weeklies in this class: *Collier's, Liberty* and the *Literary Digest.* The remainder are monthlies. At least sixteen are family magazines, including seven of the rural or agricultural type, and nine with special appeal to women readers. Only five can by a generous classification be called men's magazines; *Saturday Evening Post, American, Collier's, Liberty* and the *Literary Digest. Hearst's Cosmopolitan* and *True Story Magazine* probably have a majority of girl readers, while the *National Geographic* is enjoyed by all.

Two big publishing groups are represented. The Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia by the *Saturday Evening Post,* the *Ladies' Home Journal* and *Country Gentleman;* and the Crowell Publishing Company of New York by the *Woman's Home Companion, American Magazine, Collier's,* and *Country Home* (formerly *Farm and Fireside*). The MacFadden group is represented by *True Story Magazine,* and the Hearst interests by *Hearst's International Cosmopolitan.* New York is the main center of periodical publishing as well as that of books, although Philadelphia and Des Moines make a good showing. Strange to say, Chicago has only one magazine in the millionaire class. Whether there is any connection between this fact, and that Chicago boasts the largest newspaper in the country is uncertain. Chicago may well claim *Liberty,* however, as that remarkable publication was started as a New York venture in 1924 by *The Chicago Tribune.*

Newspapers are outside the scope of this paper, but we might make mention of the *American Weekly,* a syndicated hybrid magazine section, published in connection with some seventeen widely scattered newspapers. It claims (unofficially) a circulation of 4,464,000. The Street & Smith series, and the Vickery & Hill list are groups of cheap magazines syndicating their advertising. *McCall's Style News,* not to be confounded with *McCall's Magazine,* reaches over 5,000,000 primary buyers, and certainly many times that number of readers. Still, we should hardly call this a reading periodical, rather one for reference.

We do not need to be pessimistic about the reading habits of our people as demonstrated by the circulation figures of our most popular magazines. The intelligentsia may criticize this list and call it the reading of our "Babbitry," but the fact remains that any nation whose great majority continues to read such sane-minded and conservative periodicals as the *Saturday Evening Post,* the *American,* the *Ladies' Home Journal,* or the *Literary Digest* is not going to the dogs immediately, at least.

[4] *Independent.* March 31, 1928.

Selecting Readers and Primers for Use in Library Children's Rooms

By Elizabeth D. Briggs
Head of Lewis Carroll Room, Cleveland Public Library

NOT THE least difficult task which falls to the lot of the children's librarian is that of selecting the readers and primers to be placed upon the shelves of the library children's room. In her own heart she doubtless wishes that the dull looking and cheaply covered text books might be eliminated entirely. *Johnny Crow's Garden, The Tale of Peter Rabbit* and others of their kind are infinitely more appealing in every way and are enjoyed by children of kindergarten age. A glance at the pages, however, with their long and complicated words and phrases shows clearly that simpler text is needed for the average child's beginning reading books. Consequently it is not a matter of choice but a matter of common sense—the books are needed and the only problem is that of selection.

What standards should be set as a basis in selecting readers to be used for library purposes? The committee, appointed last year by the Section for Library Work with Children of the American Library Association to make a study of this subject, made a first attempt at an outline of standards. This outline is divided into four main parts—subject matter, language, mechanics and method. Each part is given a percentage rating, indicating the relative value for use in a library, not a classroom. Obviously, subject matter and language are of greatest importance, and each is given a score of 35 per cent, mechanics 20 per cent and method, which is of special consideration in a text for school, but not for library use, is given 10 per cent only.

Under "Subject Matter," the first two points are, "Will it stimulate a desire to read?" and "Will it lead to good taste in reading?" Let us consider these two points.

In the *Handbook of Children's Literature,* by Gardner and Ramsey, the question is asked, "What are the interests of young children that have to do with the appreciation of literature?" The authors answer it in this way: "The little child lives in the immediate present. He does not trouble himself about his own past; he is not looking forward to any future. His everyday world is a place of such marvels and mystery to him, that living for him is exploration of the actual. It follows quite naturally that he prefers to hear about the things that belong to his environment, that have to do with whatever he sees, or hears, or handles. . . . We can help him best to an appreciation of the imaginative by keeping close to what is actual for him. This is particularly true during the first two years in school. This does not mean that we shall banish fairy tales. Far from it! But we shall avoid the blunder of bringing them too early into the child's experience for his fullest enjoyment of them. . . . It is in the simple story of actual child experience that the adult will find his surest guidance in choosing the literature that is suited to the interests of young children."

A study of the most recently published readers for first and second grades shows a definite tendency to avoid the use of the old familiar folk tales, which a few years ago formed almost the entire content of some of the standard readers. Now, many of the primers and first readers are devoted largely to realistic stories about children and animals, and factual material within their range of interests and comprehension. Purely imaginative literature is introduced in the second or third readers when the children's ability to read is sufficient to permit them to understand versions which have not lost their beauty by being retold in words of one syllable and when, to quote again from Gardner and Ramsey, "the children's sense of objective reality is strong enough to help them to realize that there is a fairy world."

The list compiled by the committee includes several series of readers based on folklore, among them the well-established Treadwell and Free *Reading Literature* series which gives an excellent selection and presentation of folk tales and poetry. Among the series containing a variety of material might be mentioned the *Child Story Readers* by Freeman, Storm and Johnson. The primer contains realistic stories about two children and their dog. The same characters appear in Volume I, with additional stories about birds, toys and outdoor activities, firemen and policemen. Volume II is largely devoted to folk and fairy tales and stories of animals and insects.

The *Social Science Readers,* by Read, are of an entirely different type, and are especially good for library use. Each volume presents a different subject of special interest to the modern child; farm life, railroad engines, airplanes and boats. The vocabulary naturally includes a considerable number of words not found in the usual word lists, but the sentences are short, the phrasing simple, and the pictures illustrate the text so clearly that the books are not too

difficult for good readers in the first and second grades.

The preceding comments upon the readers are illustrative of other points brought out under "Subject Matter" in the outline of standards. "Is it literary in style? Is it fitted to the child's experience? Is informational material included? If so, is it of a type desired by the child? Are the stories new or retold? If new, are they original in style and subject matter? Are they well constructed? If retold, is the spirit and character retained?" One other point, "Are the animals real or humanized?" deserves special mention. *Baby Animal,* by Troxell and Dunn, which appears in the "List of easy reading books of the reader and primer type recommended for use in library collections," presents an excellent variety of animal stories. It contains stories about puppies, kittens, fawns, baby opossums and other wild animals, most of them unobtrusively giving considerable information. But in contrast to many of the animal story books for little children, the animals are not personified. They are real and alive but never lose their character as animals. The doe makes known her desires to the fawn in the way that one deer communicates with another in the forest, and dogs and puppies, cats and kittens, converse in the fashion known to every observer of household pets.

Some of the points under "Language," the second section of the outline of standards are: "Is it correct? Is the vocabulary well chosen? Is the arrangement of the words such as to be readily comprehended? Is it pleasing in style? Is unity preserved?" These points are doubtless clear and need no explanation. "Is it free from useless repetition?" however, brings up the question of what is meant by "useless repetition." We know that words must be repeated in order that the child may learn to recognize them and that children enjoy repetitive stories such as *Little Black Sambo,* but repetition of words and phrases need not be of the sort known as "deadly." A familiar Mother Goose rhyme found in his own reading book brings delight to the small reader, but when it is followed by twelve pages of the same rhyme repeated without rhythm in every conceivable form, including questions and answers, it loses its charm. Nor is the reader's pleasure in *Henny Penny* enhanced by finding, in the same book, two other stories built upon the same plan. The best of the readers show that repetition is possible without monotony. Words and possibly phrases are repeated but not ideas; the story progresses with each sentence; there is unity and continuity of thought which teaches clear thinking; the child's curiosity is intrigued, and frequently an element of surprise adds the final touch which makes the child really want to read the story again and to share it with his classmates.

The points under "Mechanics" are "Paper," "Print," "Pictures," "Sentences" and "Binding." The questions concerning these are fairly obvious and would be considered by any children's librarian in judging a reader, with the possible exception of the following point under "Sentences": "Is the arrangement of the page conducive to good eye movement?" In the best beginning readers care has been taken to end each line at a point where a pause would not be awkward. The eye moves naturally from line to line and is not distracted by small pictures and decorations interspersed in the text.

The fourth point in the outline, "Method," is of least importance to children's librarians so long as the reader under consideration is not a study reader composed largely of questions and suggestions for activities. These may be excellent for use in a classroom, but are not essentially library material.

One type of material which children's librarians agree should be included in readers has not been brought out in this discussion of the outline of standards. The increasing demand for poetry in most libraries proves that children have a genuine liking for it. But is there not some question as to the advisability of asking first-grade children to read for themselves even such simple poems as those found in the *Child's Garden of Verses* and *Sing Song?*

The authors of one of the newer series have included a variety of poems which are entirely too hard for the first grader's own reading but quite within his comprehension when read to him. In the preface they have explained that these should be read aloud by the teacher for the pupils' enjoyment, but not attempted by the children until they can be read with sufficient ease to give pleasure to both the reader and the listener. The singing quality of

> "Piping down the valleys wild,
> Piping songs of pleasant glee,
> On a cloud I saw a child,
> And he laughing said to me:
> "'Pipe a song about a lamb!'
> So I piped with merry cheer.
> 'Piper, pipe that song again;'
> So I piped: he wept to hear."

would be utterly lost if read aloud by a faltering reader but, on the other hand, would give infinite pleasure if read understandingly. The reading of poetry offers the teacher and librarian one of their greatest opportunities for introducing and cultivating an appreciation of literature.

The study of readers and primers is still going on. Last year's committee merely made a beginning which a new group of librarians in children's rooms and school libraries is carrying forward.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

June 1, 1930

Editorial Forum

HALF-WAY mark has been reached in the campaign for raising an additional million dollars endowment for the A. L. A., which if completed will in all probability assure a grant of a further million, in which case the association will be in shape to maintain and extend the remarkable work which has been done with the help of the revenue from its 13,000 members, the interest on endowments so far obtained and the annual grants from the Carnegie Corporation which, in accordance with the original plan, are to diminish from year to year until the expiration of the allotted period now almost at hand. If then the half million dollars so far assured can be made a million, and a permanent grant of another million from a friendly corporation is obtained, the A. L. A. will be on a permanent basis for the maintenance and expansion of its work—a work which must be considerable so long as a large percentage of the population of the nation is not reached by local library facilities. It may readily be seen that no other national association has covered so wide a domain in its field. With adequate permanent endowments and consequent revenue danger of unwise expansion or overlapping work has been provided against by the appointment of a committee outside the official staff which shall from time to time report upon the activities of the association with frank criticism and fearless suggestion.

A USEFUL by-product of sustaining membership is that it has interested in library work prominent citizens throughout the country who heretofore have been only in indirect or local touch with library work. For instance, one of the recent accessions on the sustaining membership roll is Mr. J. P. Morgan 2nd, who has placed the great private library initiated by his father and greatly developed by himself at the service of the scholarly public as a quasi public library, supported by private funds. Among other recent accessions are Adolph S. Ochs, chief proprietor of the *New York Times* and the generous donor of the half million which has made possible the great *Dictionary of American Biography;* George P. Brett, Jr., the future head of the Macmillan Co. and thus an important link with the publishing trade; Mortimer Schiff, the prominent banker of New York; Washington Flexner and Charles H. Worcester, leading citizens of Chicago, and other notable people. Each of these $100 yearly subscriptions on the 5 per cent basis means $2,000 toward the million which it is planned to raise, although it is hoped that considerable endowments may be obtained from wealthy private citizens, thus completing the fund by obtaining the additional million without waiting the slower process of obtaining 250 additional sustaining members at $100 each or the larger number at $25 each. The meeting of the National Association in California should give especial motive to the citizens of the golden State to do their part and make this year 1930 another year of Golden Jubilee by placing the Association on a permanently assured financial basis. The California Library Association has set a good example by becoming collectively a sustaining member.

NOTHING is to be left undone to make the Los Angeles Conference one of the most notable in the history of the A. L. A. Previously and incidentally to the special train from the East, there is to be a stopover at the old Spanish capitol of Santa Fé, notable in American history in the Spanish days before the American Republic was dreamed of, and a pre-conference session at the Grand Canyon, which will be made an Arizona State meeting with Governor John M. Phillips giving an address of welcome and with attention to the various library activities in that enterprising "top of the country" State. The most notable session at Los Angeles will be that given exclusively to California itself, at which Mr. Ferguson, before taking his new position at the East, will, as it were, make his swan-song and parting bow to the State with which he has so long and honorably been connected. The Special Library Association will have already held its 1930 conference in California at San Francisco, but most of the other national library societies will hold their annual meeting at Los Angeles, and there will be no less than forty different meetings from those of the national societies down to the round tables on an unusual variety of topics, one of them relating to western books and book buying.

Librarian Authors

Margaret Widdemer, after passing what one of the instructors said was the most brilliantly passed examination at the Pratt Institute Library School, went through Drexel Institute Library School and worked for two years at her profession. She spent the year following her graduation cataloging rare books for the eminent collector Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, going from him to the catalog department of the University of Pennsylvania, where she spent one winter. The poem which was the beginning of her reputation as a poet, *The Factories,* was directly due to her cataloging experience at the University of Pennsylvania.

Cut by courtesy of Farrar and Rinehart

Margaret Widdemer

"I was given a milk report to do," says Miss Widdemer, "and found a footnote to the effect that thousands of babies died avoidably in English factory districts because their mothers went back to the factory work and could not nurse them. The last stanza of *The Factories* built itself from that:

"I have robbed my sister of the lips against her breast
(For a coin, for the weaving of my children's lace and lawn—)
Feet that pace beside the loom, hands that cannot rest,
How shall she know motherhood, whose strength is gone?

"This may perhaps explain why there were so many red ink marks on my catalog cards! I suppose poetry and cataloging are really not to be carried on together with fairness to both. . . . For sometime I cherished hopes of being a reference librarian, but I ended by making more trouble for librarians by writing books than by being a librarian myself."

Miss Widdemer was born in Doylestown, near Philadelphia, where her father was rector of the Episcopal church. She was taught to read at four, given a certain amount of guidance and turned loose in a wonderful old-fashioned library. Besides this, until she was ten, her grandmother saw to it that she had about five hours of intensive teaching every day. The rest of the time she spent reading, playing the piano, or taking the family's cards up to the public library on the hill for more books. Her first volume of verse, *The Factories,* published in 1917 by Henry Holt & Company, attracted instant attention throughout the country by the earnest passion of its message and the singing qualities of its music. Her second book, *The Old Road to Paradise,* also published by Henry Holt & Company, shared the $500 Pulitzer prize for the best volume of verse in 1918; *Cross Currents,* published in 1921 by Harcourt Brace, showed the music and dreaminess of her earlier work, but with a firmer touch; and *A Tree with a Bird in It,* Harcourt Brace, was given the New York *Evening Post* prize for the best satiric literary work of 1922. Among her many novels, to mention a few, are *The Rose-Garden Husband,* built on experiences in Philadelphia libraries; *Graven Image,* published in 1923 by Harcourt Brace; *Charis Sees It Through,* 1924, Harcourt Brace; *Rhinestones,* 1929, Harcourt Brace, and the last book, *Loyal Lover,* published in April by Farrah & Rinehart.

"My first volume of verse," says Miss Widdemer, "was issued almost simultaneously with my first girlish novel, *The Rose-Garden Husband.* Both went dazzlingly well . . . curiously enough, however, until quite lately I seem to have had two distinct publics, the people who have known and cared for my verse and have known little about my novels, and vice versa. I suppose this may be because the romance-reading public is, after all, not on the whole a poetry-reading public. However, of late, since my books have taken a more serious note, I have noticed the two publics have coalesced."

Miss Widdemer lives in New York City in what she calls "a delightful menagerie for authors and artists, called the Hotel des Artistes." Besides her writing, she does a certain amount of reading her poetry and talking about poetry and poems. A camp in the Adirondacks gives her a chance to do a great deal of her writing in the summer. She recently sailed for England. She is on the Executive Board of the Poetry Society of America, an honorary member of the Browning Society, and has membership in several other clubs.

Book Selection on World Affairs, X
Modern British History

The World Peace Foundation Mobilizes the Opinions of Experts Throughout the United States

Ward, Sir Adolphus, and Gooch, George. *Cambridge History of British Foreign Policy.* 3v. (9 votes) Macmillan. 1922. v. 1, $6; v. 2, 3, ea. $7.50.

"An excellent survey of British foreign policy based upon results of latest research."

Recommended as Advanced by Brand, Chase, Gutsch, Lunt, Meyer, Reynolds, Smith; as Intermediate by Dennis.

Lunt, William E. *History of England.* (8 votes) Harper. 1928. $5.

"The best organized and most easily adaptable textbook in English history."

Recommended as Advanced by Hoskins, Meyer; as Intermediate by Gittinger; as Elementary by Dennis, Gutsch, Lunt, Reynolds, Wood.

Trevelyan, George M. *History of England.* (8 votes) Longmans, Green. 1926. $4.25.

"A thoughtful and interpretative history. Very stimulating . . ."

Recommended as Advanced by Jackson, Meyer; as Intermediate by Dennis, Gittinger; as Elementary by Brand, Gutsch, Lunt, Wood.

Hall, Walter P. *Empire to Commonwealth.* (7 votes) Holt. 1928. $3.60.

"A very recent, impartial study of the relations of the dominions and their growth to the problem of empire."

Recommended as Advanced by Chase, Clokie, Jackson, Meyer, Reynolds, Wood.

Trevelyan, George M. *British History in the Nineteenth Century.* (7 votes) Longmans, Green. 1922. $4.

"A sound treatment of the history of the British Isles from 1782 to 1901 by one of the most reputable English historians."

Recommended as Advanced by Clokie, Hoskins, Meyer; as Intermediate by Chase, Lunt, Reynolds.

Marriott, Sir John A. R. *England Since Waterloo.* (6 votes) Putnam. 1913. $5.

"Political, constitutional, social and commercial development."

Recommended as Advanced by Clokie; as Intermediate by Chase, Gutsch, Lunt, Smith.

Walpole, Sir Spencer. *History of England,* 1815-1858. 6v. (5 votes) Longmans, Green. $2.75 ea.

"Very entertainingly written and based upon a thorough study of the available sources."

Recommended as Advanced by Chase, Dennis, Gutsch, Lunt, Smith.

Lecky, William E. H. *History of England in the Eighteenth Century.* 8v. (4 votes) Appleton. 1878-1890.

"A keen, impartial analysis . . . based on exhaustive study of the sources. Well-balanced, well-written."

Recommended as Advanced by Brand, Gutsch, Lunt; as Intermediate by Reynolds.

Adams, George B. *Constitutional History of England* (American Historical Series). (3 votes) Holt. 1921. $3.

"Excellent one-volume work on the development of the constitution, with particular attention to its influence on America."

Recommended as Advanced by Gutsch, Meyer; as Intermediate by Brand.

Cross, Arthur L. *Shorter History of England and Greater Britain.* (3 votes) Macmillan. 1920. $3.90.

"An excellent one-volume reference book on English history . . ."

Recommended as Advanced by Hoskins, Meyer; as Elementary by Dennis.

Larson, Laurence M. *History of England and the British Commonwealth.* (3 votes) Holt. 1924. $4.50.

"A very good book in every respect . . . The elements of British imperial history are given in brief compass."

Recommended as Advanced by Hoskins; as Elementary by Gutsch, Wood.

Monypenny, William F., and Buckle, George E. *Life of Benjamin Disraeli.* 6v. (3 votes) Macmillan. 1910-1920. $6 ea.

Recommended as Advanced by Brand, Dennis, Smith.

Morley of Blackburn, Viscount (John Morley). *Life of William Ewart Gladstone.* (3 votes) Macmillan. $6.

"Practically a history of England."

Recommended as Advanced by Brand, Dennis, Smith.

Oman, Sir Charles W. C. ed. *A History of England.* 7v. (3 votes) Putnam. 1904-1914. $3 ea.

"The best review of English history to 1901. The one indispensable set to any study of modern Britain."

Recommended as Advanced by Gittinger, Reynolds.

Cooperating Professors: Carl F. Brand, Stanford University; Helen D. Chase, Milwaukee-Downer College; Hugh McD. Clokie, Rutgers University; Alfred L. P. Dennis, Clark University; James E. Gillespie, Pennsylvania State College; Roy Gittinger, University of Oklahoma; Milton R. Gutsch, University of Texas; Halford L. Hoskins, Tufts College; Elizabeth F. Jackson, Agnes Scott College; William E. Lunt, Haverford College; Silas B. McKinley, Vanderbilt University; Erwin F. Meyer, University of Colorado; George F. Reynolds, Colgate University; Sherman M. Smith, Colgate University; Richard G. Wood, University of Maine.

In presenting this selected list of books on Modern British History, the World Peace Foundation aims to offer a guide to the best available material as recommended by composite expert opinion. To the end that these titles be indeed the most worth while the Foundation asked a large number of college professors teaching in the various fields relating to international affairs to recommend the best available books—elementary, intermediate and advanced—in the realm of their particular interest. All of the titles included here were recommended by three or more different professors and are arranged in the order of votes received. It is hoped that not only libraries, but study groups and individuals as well will find this list useful.

Robinson, Howard. *Development of the British Empire.* (3 votes) Houghton. 1922. $2.75.

"Clear and well-organized."

Recommended as Advanced by Chase, Meyer; as Elementary by Smith.

Robinson, Howard. *History of Great Britain.* (3 votes). Houghton. 1927. $4.25.

" . . . A nicely balanced discussion of the essentials in British history."

Recommended as Advanced by Hoskins; as Elementary by Dennis, Lunt.

Walpole, Sir Spencer. *History of Twenty-five Years.* 4v. (3 votes) Longmans, Green. 1904-1908. v. 3-4. $8.

Recommended as Advanced by Dennis, Gutsch, Lunt.

Williamson, James A. *A Short History of British Expansion.* (3 votes) Macmillan. 1922. $10.

" . . . There is no better short history of English expansion."

Recommended as Advanced by Chase, Hoskins.

Wingfield-Stratford, Esmé Cecil. *History of British Civilization.* 2v. (3 votes) Harcourt Brace. 1928. $12.

"One of the new 'humanized' histories."

Recommended as Advanced by Meyer, Wood; as Intermediate by Reynolds.

High Points of the A.L.A. Conference

Governor John C. Phillips of Arizona will give the address of welcome at the Grand Canyon conference program, June 21. Speakers on the program will include Doctor Keogh, President of the A. L. A., who will describe "The College Library"; Estelle Lutrell, Librarian of the University of Arizona, who will outline "Library Development in Arizona"; C. B. Lester, Chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Library Extension, who will speak on "The State's Function in Library Service"; Effie L. Power, Director of Work with Children, Cleveland, Ohio, who will talk on "Library Service to Children in School and Out," and Julia W. Merrill, A. L. A. executive assistant, Library Extension, who will talk on "The County Library."

"The Library Movement in California" will be the subject of a full session at Los Angeles. Milton J. Ferguson, State Librarian, will speak on the county library system of California; Althea Warren, Los Angeles Public Library, will discuss the State's public libraries; Nathan van Patten, Director of Stanford University Library, will speak on college libraries; Ella S. Morgan, Lincoln High School Librarian, Los Angeles, on school libraries, and Dr. Max Farrand, Director of Research at the Huntington Library, will describe his library.

Orra E. Monnette, President of the Board of Library Commissioners, Los Angeles Public Library, will give the address of welcome at the first general session, followed by the presidential address from Doctor Keogh. There will be a reception later in the evening.

Robert G. Sproul, who will be President of the University of California after July 1, will address the third general session of the conference, followed by Levering Tyson, field representative of the American Association for Adult Education, who will speak on two new aspects of adult education—alumni and radio education.

The Newbery medal for the most distinguished children's book of the year, written by an American, will be awarded to the author in person at the fourth and last general session by Effie L. Power, Chairman of the Section for Library Work with Children. Following a brief response from the author, Ralph Munn, Director of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, will speak on "The Social Significance of Library Work with Children."

Forty sections and committees will hold round table meetings to discuss rural adult education, the public library in the field of business, reading for pleasure among college students, hospital library service, the junior college library, library architecture, western books and book buying, library publicity, school library work, and related problems.

"The Mexican Immigration Problem" will be the subject of a talk by Dr. Emory Stephen Bogardus, Director of Social Welfare at the University of California, Los Angeles, before the Committee on Work with the Foreign Born.

The Detroit charging system, The Library Journal 54:943, will be demonstrated among the library exhibits and discussed at the small libraries round table. At the same meeting Mrs. Zulema K. Rowell of Orange, Cal., will give her opinion on "What the Public Should Expect from the Library."

The Association of American Library Schools and the Bibliographical Society of America will meet with the American Library Association.

MARTINUS NIJHOFF, Bookseller

The Hague, Holland

OLD AND MODERN BOOKS

CATALOGUES ISSUED REGULARLY

The June Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during the coming month

(Exact date of issue is given when known)

Biography and Travel

Adams, James Truslow. *The Adams Family.* Little, Brown (June 6). $4.

Carey, A. A. *Memoirs of a Murder Man.* Doubleday, Doran (June 20). $2.50.

Inspector Carey of the Homicide Bureau tells of his dangerous forty years in bringing New York's deadliest killers to justice.

Ditchfield, P. H. *The Cathedrals of Great Britain.* Dutton (May 29). $3.

Fairchild, David. *Exploring for Plants.* Macmillan. $5.

A scientist's adventures in Europe, the Far East, Africa, the Canary Islands, and elsewhere, exploring for plants capable of being grown for food, commerce, and for beautifying homes and gardens.

Grundy, C. W. *Egyptian Portrait.* Dutton (May 29). $2.50.

Bridges, Constance. *Thin Air.* Brewer & Warren (June 9).

Travel in Thibet told in narrative form.

Burroughs, Harry E. *Tale of a Vanished Land.* Houghton Mifflin (May 28). $3.50.

Memories of a childhood in Russia.

Harrison, Elizabeth. *Sketches Along Life's Road.* Stratford. $3.50.

A series of pen-pictures of real people and real events in the educational world from 1879 to 1919.

Kipling, C. F. L. *The Biography of His Majesty King George V.* Macmillan. $2.50.

Papini, Giovanni. *Saint Augustine.* Harcourt, Brace (June 19). $3.

The story of the dissolute young Roman man-of-the-world who became a father of the Christian Church.

Rival, Paul. *The Madcap Queen.* Putnam (June 6). $3.50.

The daughter of Catherine de Medici.

Taggard, Genevieve. *The Life and Mind of Emily Dickinson.* Knopf (June 20). $4.

Taylor, Graham. *Pioneering on Social Frontiers.* Univ. Chicago Press (June 3). $4.

Autobiographical account of author's impressions of events and persons identified with great changes in social, civic, industrial, inter-racial, educational, and religious movements.

Williams, Henry Smith. *The Great Astronomers.* Simon & Schuster (June 5). $6.

Wister, Owen. *Roosevelt, the Story of a Friendship.* Macmillan (June 17). $5.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

Anderson, Eugene N. *The First Moroccan Crisis,* 1904-1906. Univ. Chicago Press (June 24). $4.50.

Baker, D. M., and Conkling, H. *Water Supply and Utilization.* Wiley (June 15).

Bonner, Robert J. *Administration of Justice from Homer to Demosthenes.* Univ. Chicago Press (June 3). $4.

Bushnell, C. H. *Diesel Engine Operation.* Wiley (June 15).

Cleary, S. F. *Descriptive Geometry.* Wiley (June 15).

Correvon, Henri. *Rock Garden and Alpine Plants.* Macmillan. $6.

Douglas, Paul H. *The Movement of Money and Real Wages in the United States,* 1926-1928. Univ. Chicago Press. $1.

Showing general increase in wages and buying power.

Fang-Kuei Li. *Mattole, and Athabaskan Language.* Univ. Chicago Press (June 10). $3.

Surveys content and history of language of the most important aboriginal American Indian peoples.

Gruver, Suzanne Cary. *Cape Cod Cook Book.* Little, Brown (June 6). $2.

Hayden, A. G. *Rigid Frame Bridge.* Wiley (June 15).

Howell, N. H. *Handbook of English in Engineering Usage.* Wiley (June 15).

Johnson, Charles S. *The Negro in American Civilization.* Holt. $4.50.

Kneen, Orville H. *Everyman's Book of Flying.* Stokes (June 6). $3.50.

Handbook for aviator and layman.

McMillen, A. W. *Measurement in Social Work.* Univ. Chicago Press (June 10). $3.

Written from author's experience.

McNamara, John. *Playing Airplanes.* Macmillan. $2.

For younger boys and girls.

Mérimée, Ernest. *History of Spanish Literature.* Holt. $5.

Pirsson, Schuchert, and Longwell. *Outlines of Physical Geology.* Wiley.

Shaw, Clifford R. *The Jack-Roller.* Univ. Chicago Press (June 10). $3.
A delinquent boy's own story.

Smith, C. B., and Wilson, M. C. *Agricultural Extension System of the U. S.* Wiley (June 1).

Wisner, Elizabeth. *Public Welfare Administration in Louisiana.* Univ. Chicago Press (June 10). $3.

Woldman, N. E. *Physical Metallurgy Laboratory Manual.* Wiley (June 20).

Wright, Quincy. *Mandates Under the League of Nations.* Univ. Chicago Press (June 1). $6.
Examines mandates system from all points of view—historical, administrative, juristic, and practical.

Zworykin, V. K., and Wilson, E. D. *Photocells and Their Application.* Wiley (June 20).

Fiction

Albert, Edna. *Little Pilgrims to Penn's Woods.* Longmans, Green (June 4).
A journey in 1754 from the Rhine to the Lower Bermudian Valley in Pennsylvania (Juvenile).

Bartley, Nalbro. *The Immediate Family.* Farrar & Rinehart (June 6). $2.
The story of a family.

Campbell, Alice. *Murder in Paris.* Farrar & Rinehart (June 6). $2.

Coyle, Kathleen. *A Flock of Birds.* Dutton (June 3). $2.50.
The emotional life of a mother when confronted with an ultimate crisis.

Crawley, Rayburn. *The Valley of Creeping Men.* Harper (June 4). $2.
A mystery of the African jungle.

Ex-Private. *War Is War.* Dutton (June 10). $2.50.

Frome, David. *The Hammersmith Murders.* Crime Club, Inc. $2.

Gibbs, A. Hamilton. *Chances.* Little, Brown (June 6). $2.50.
The story of two brothers who loved one girl. War novel.

Grey, Zane. *The Shepherd of Guadaloupe.* Harper (June 4). $2.
Western.

Henry, Harriet. *Jackdaws Strut.* Morrow (June 12). $2.50.

Keyserling, Count Edouard von. *The Man of God.* Macaulay (June 10). $2.

Merrick, Leonard. *The Little Dog Laughed.* Dutton. $2.50.

Millen, Gilmore. *Sweet Man.* Viking Press (June 13). $2.50.
Sensational story of a vagabond Negro.

Private 19022. *Her Privates We.* Putnam (June 6). $2.50.
The great British private's war narrative.

Procter, Arthur. *Murder in Manhattan.* Morrow (June 12). $2.

Reilly, Helen. *The Thirty-first Bullfinch.* Crime Club, Inc. (June 6). $2.
Mystery and terror in the fear-laden isolation of a lonely island.

Spencer, Erle. *The Piccadilly Ghost.* Macmillan. $2.
Mystery story, the setting of which is laid in London.

Starr, Jonathan. *Grapevine.* Liveright (May 29). $2.
A crook yarn.

Strain, Madeline D. *A Prisoner in Babylon.* Macaulay (June 5). $2.

Tysen, J. Aubrey. *The Rhododendron Man.* Dutton (June 12). $2.
Dutton clue mystery for June.

Filing Request

To the Editor of The Library Journal:

It is requested that articles relating to Camp Fire Girls be indexed under Camp Fire Girls, Inc., and not under Clubs. This request is made because students engaged in research work have found it difficult to locate information in regard to Camp Fire Girls under the present listing.

C. Frances Loomis,
Editor, Department of Publications, Camp Fire Girls, Inc.

Bibliography

(*Continued from "Through the Looking Glass," on page* 511)

Burgess, Thornton W.
Burgess Seashore Book for Children; ill. (col.) Little Brown. $3.

Hall, Albert Neely.
Big Book of Boys' Hobbies. Lothrop. $2.50.

Showalter, Hazel L.
Box Book. (Work and play ser.) Macmillan. $1.75.

Tippett, James S.
I Spend the Summer (Nursery ser.); ill. by Elizabeth T. Wolcott. Harper. 75c.

Van Doren, Mark, and Lapolla, Garibald M., eds.
Junior Anthology of World Poetry. Boni. $2.50.

Wilder, James Austin.
Jack-Knife Cookery. Dutton. $2.

Book News

Book Club Selections
(for June)

BOOK LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Button Hill, by Gordon Stowell. Richard R. Smith.

A saga of three generations starting with 1894 and ending at present time.

BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB

Liberty, by Everett Dean Martin. Norton.

A call to intelligent Americans to look about and observe what is happening in the world nowadays.

BUSINESS BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH

Watch Your Selling Dollar, by Archibald M Crossley. Forbes.

CATHOLIC BOOK CLUB

Catherine de Gardeville, by Bertha Radford Sutton. Macmillan.

Catherine's struggles against her English mother's hatred of Catholicism make a story of tremendous force and vividness.

CRIME CLUB

The Other Bullet, by Nancy Barr Mavity. Crime Club, Inc.

A new Peter Piper mystery.

JUNIOR LITERARY GUILD

Little Pilgrim to Penn's Wood (boys and girls 8-12), by Edna Albert. Longmans, Green.

Witch's Maiden (girls 12-16), by Mabel L. Tyrell. Harper.

When I Was a Harvester (boys 12-16), by Robert M. Yates. Macmillan.

LITERARY GUILD

The Adams Family, by James Truslow Adams. Little, Brown.

Begins with John Adams and includes biographies of John Quincy Adams, Charles Francis Adams, and the fourth generation of Adams, John Quincy, Charles Francis, Henry and Brooks Adams.

PAPER BOOKS

The Return of the Hero, by Darrell Figgis. Paper Books, Inc.

An imaginative novel with an introduction by James Stephens.

RELIGIOUS BOOK CLUB

An Emerging Christian Faith, by Justin Wroe Nixon. Harper.

Two Book Clubs Merge

MEMBERS of Business Libraries, Incorporated, and Business Book League will be served after this by one organization, to be called the Business Book League. Through the merger of the two business book clubs the greatly increased facilities will make it possible to give better and more rapid service to members.

The Pulitzer Awards

THE PULITZER AWARDS for 1929, recently announced by the Trustees of Columbia University on the recommendation of the Advisory Board of the School of Journalism, are as follows: Oliver LaFarge won the $1,000 prize for "the American novel published during the year, preferably one which shall best present the whole atmosphere of American life," with his first and only novel, *Laughing Boy,* published by Houghton Mifflin; Marc Connelly was awarded $1,000 for his play, *The Green Pastures,* ". . . the original American play, performed in New York, which shall best represent the educational value and power of the stage," published by Farrar & Rinehart; "For the best book of the year upon the history of the United States," a prize of $2,000 was awarded the late Claude H. Van Tyne for *The War of Independence,* published by Houghton Mifflin; "For the best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people, illustrated by an eminent example, excluding as too obvious the names of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln," a prize of $1,000 was awarded to Marquis James for *The Raven, a Biography of Sam Houston,* published by Bobbs-Merrill; "For the best volume of verse published during the year by an American author," $1,000 was awarded Conrad Aiken for *Selected Poems,* published by Scribner.

New Poet Laureate

JOHN MASEFIELD has been appointed Poet Laureate of England. The English Laureate is not required to write poems of occasion as was once the case, but ever since *The Widow in the Bye Street* appeared in the *English Review* he has had a steadily growing audience who thoroughly enjoyed the scores of his poems that so truly interpret the fine spirit of England and English life.

Providence Provides Music Room

A SOUND-PROOF piano room has been installed in the Art Department of the Providence, R. I., Public Library as a convenience for the musicians and teachers who desire to try music before borrowing it for use at home or studio. This feature is almost unique, as there are but one or two public libraries in the country which provide these facilities for the people of the community. The music collection of the library consists of 11,954 pieces, in addition to nearly 2000 books about music.

Through the Looking Glass

A Monthly Review of Children's Books and Reading

By Helen Martin

Library work with children, Western Reserve University School of Library Science

Vacationing in America has become a fine art. Eager perusals of road maps, time-tables, camp directories, and even steamship sailings are the necessary preludes to the joys of vagabonding. Last but not least into kit and trunk go volumes which will arouse interest and broaden a child's knowledge, no matter where the trail leads.

All lovers of the outdoors will find Wilder's *Jack-Knife Cookery* a veritable *vade mecum*. Within its brief compass are suggestions for cooking all manner of flesh, fish or fowl, either above or below ground, with only one aid of civilization—the humble jack-knife. The author, for many years chief of the Sea Scouts, has gained his knowledge of technique and menus by wandering from Tahiti to Waikiki. There are helpful chapters on signalling and first aid which should relieve the minds of worried camp counsellors and nervous parents. Mr. Wilder has a singularly amusing reminiscent style, and in addition is a clever artist.

Summer is the time to indulge our hobbies, and Albert Neely Hall in *The Big Book of Boys' Hobbies* has a host of suggestions for making useful objects in all seasons of the year. For summer he suggests building a canvas canoe, a motor boat, and, for the less mechanically minded, pushmobiles. Much of the information has appeared previously in periodicals, but the material has been interestingly arranged, illustrated with over seventy photographs, and provided with an invaluable index.

Handicraft books, like education, show the tendency toward specialization. Miss Showalter's *Box Book* describes the intriguing creations which can be evolved from the unprepossessing box. The text and diagrams are clear-cut, simple and will aid the younger children in answering the eternal question, "What shall we do next?"

Ocean lore has been popularized by Thornton Burgess in the *Burgess Seashore Book for Children*. In spite of the inevitable story form, much scientific information is given, and the illustrations, many of them colored, will serve to identify the fascinating creatures of the seashore, such as starfish, shells, and sea anemones. The appendix classifies the material from a technical standpoint, while the index gives inclusive paging not only to references in the text but to those in the appendix as well.

The Traveler's Pack

Days and days
We keep on planning
Where we really want to go.

And the time
Before our starting
Seems to move as slow as slow.
—Tippett.

Every traveler's pack should contain a book of poetry, and this spring comes *The Junior Anthology of World Poetry,* selected for young people by Mark Van Doren and Garibald M. Lapolla from the former's earlier volume for adults, *Anthology of World Poetry*. The poems are arranged first by language, then chronologically, and to children whose fare has been confined to Anglo-Saxon poetry, these translations from foreign masterpieces will open up a new world.

What would a year be like without a little Tippett book? The latest addition to the well-known Nursery series is *I Spend the Summer,* in which attractive verses on such subjects as camping, highways, hotels, and sailing are arranged in regular sequence, which gives the effect of a continuous narrative. The clever sketches by Miss Wolcott are necessary complements to the poems.

I will draw a blue line
Along the road we travel
And I will use some blue dots
To mark the stops we make.
Tippett—I Spend the Summer, published by Harper.

To the readers of this page the White Knight wishes the best of vacations, and with this article bids them a fond farewell.

Cuts, at top of page, of the "White Knight sliding down the poker" are taken by permission from the Tenniel edition of *Through the Looking Glass* published by Macmillan Co.

For Bibliography of books reviewed see p. 509.

Thirty Books for Young People

By Jean C. Roos

Head, Stevenson Room, Cleveland Public Library, Ohio

Auslander, Joseph. *Winged Horse Anthology,* by Joseph Auslander and Frank Hill. Doubleday, Doran. $3.50.

The background and development of poetry in *The Winged Horse* is supplemented by this anthology encompassing the "best verse done in English in whatever form—and only the best." The range is from Chaucer to the present.

Becker, Mrs. May Lamberton. *Golden Tales of Our America.* Dodd. $2.50.

An original and well-chosen collection of stories of American life as it is reflected in our literature. Each story is prefaced by a sketch of the author, and there is a delightful introduction by the editor.

Boas, L. S. *Great Rich Man.* Longmans. $3.50.

A dramatic and fascinating biography of Sir Walter Scott, the weaver of romantic tales. "It was through his own creations that Scott realized his life's hopes; he could not himself, lame giant, serve his country; he could not overcome the enemy . . . but he could do all these things vicariously in the persons of his own literary creations."

Boyd, T. A. *Mad Anthony Wayne.* Scribner. $3.50.

A lively biography of this Revolutionary hero. He was a brilliant, impetuous, and lovable young man whose answer to every question of strategy was, "Attack, Sir."

Buchan, John. *Courts of the Morning.* Houghton. $2.50.

A story of war, intrigue and adventure in South America, in the series including *Greenmantle* and *Mr. Standfast.* The plot is based on a scheme to undermine the power of the United States as leader in the western hemisphere.

Burdekin, Katharine. *The Burning Ring.* Morrow. $2.50.

A fantastic story in which Robert Carling, with the aid of a magic ring, is able to wish himself back into the past. He rescues a proud Roman from being a druid sacrifice; becomes an innkeeper in the time of Charles II, and, in the last incident, he is a youth at the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Chapman, Mrs. Maristan. *Homeplace.* Viking. $2.50.

A lovely idyll of the Tennessee hills which tells a tale of Fayre Jones and his successful attempt to provide a home place "to keep his wife-woman in," and to prove to himself that he is no longer a "jolter head." Renews our acquaintance with the quaint characters of *The Happy Mountain.*

Prepared by Jean C. Roos, Chairman of Book Sub-Committee of School Section of A. L. A., with the help of the Committee. Reprinted by permission from *Booklist Books,* 1929.

Cleugh, Sophia. *Spring.* Macmillan. $2.

"Light hearted, gay and delightfully romantic in plot, this novel is as sparkling as its Italian *mise en scène.* Guiliotta, Onofrio, Hugo and their English friends untangle their complicated love affairs in a most amusing and satisfactory manner."

Davis, W. S. *The Whirlwind.* Macmillan. $2.

The period of the French Revolution and the turmoil of life in Paris, with its dangers and intrigues, are recreated in this novel. The plot is concerned with Chevalier René de Massac, a favorite of the court, who forfeits his position by his determination to marry a peasant girl. René espouses the cause of the people and just escapes the guillotine.

Eadie, Thomas. *I Like Diving.* Houghton. $3.50.

The thrills and the difficulties of deep-sea diving told by a professional, who begins his book with the statement "I like diving." The author helped raise the S-51 and also describes the later raising of the S-4.

Eaton, Jeanette. *A Daughter of the Seine.* Harper. $2.50.

The life of Madame Roland, a tragic heroine of the French Revolution, from her christening in the Cathedral of Notre Dame to her noble death under the guillotine. The turbulent years of the French Revolution and life in Paris at this time are most realistic.

Eipper, Paul. *Animals Looking at You.* Viking. $3.

A book of intimate anecdotes of animals which show their feelings, their characteristics, their play and their loves. Illustrated with startlingly realistic photographs.

Ellsberg, Edward. *On the Bottom.* Dodd. $3.

"Nothing that the ingenuity of man has permitted him to do is more unnatural than working as a diver in deep water." This is a tale of fortitude and heroism—the salvaging of the submarine S-51.

Ferris, Helen. *Love Comes Riding.* Harcourt. $2.50.

A collection of romantic and adventurous tales suitable for older girls.

Finger, Charles. *Courageous Companions.* Longmans. $3.

Dick Osborne, a high-spirited English boy from Portsdown, joins Magellan's fleet and sees bloodshed, adventure and hardships on this first voyage around the world. An amazingly fine seafaring tale of olden days.

Gould, Bruce. *Sky Larking.* Liveright. $2.50.

A most unusual and informative book on flying. The descriptions of flying as a joyous adventure

are poetic, while the chapters on the "pathfinders of the air" are written with much spirit and restraint. It includes much practical matter, as types of planes and methods of flying.

Hodgins, Eric. *Sky High,* by Eric Hodgins and F. A. Magoun. Little. $2.50.
The history of aviation, beginning with Roger Bacon's speculations about flight in the thirteenth century and ending with the statement that in 1929 the story has barely been begun.

Leonard, J. N. *Loki; the Life of Charles Proteus Steinmetz.* Doubleday, Doran. $2.75.
A readable biography of this electrical wizard which deals more fully with the personality of the man than with his achievements.

Looker, Earle. *White House Gang.* Revell. $3.
The spirit of T. R. lives again in *The White House Gang.* "Theodore Roosevelt started the rollicking, joyous career of the White House Gang by sending his youngest son, Quentin, to the Force Public School. Here the gang was recruited, and here each day after school it went into a huddle to confound all rules of deportment in high places, mingle in the lives of Presidents and policemen, win victories, taste honor, suffer punishments."

Loth, David. *The Brownings.* Brentano's. $3.75.
A Victorian idyll which gives an intimate and personal interpretation of these two gifted writers. A charming account of their courtship, elopement and happy years in Italy.

Lovelace, M. H. *Early Candlelight.* John Day. $2.50.
A romantic story of life in the French Canadian fur-trading post, centering about Fort Snelling and St. Paul. "It is the story of soldiers and officers and their ladies at the fort, of the blithe and care-free French Canadian voyageurs and settlers who were the first colonists and the dignified blanketed braves."

Maitland, L. J. *Knights of the Air.* Doubleday, Doran. $3.50.
Lieutenant Maitland, who participated in the first successful flight to Hawaii, tells the thrilling story of American aviation from the first experiments of the Wright brothers to the end of the eventful year 1927.

Matthiessen, F. O. *Sarah Orne Jewett.* Houghton. $3.
The story of a happy life spent largely in a Maine village, but varied by travel and a wide acquaintance with interesting people.

Millay, Edna St. Vincent. *Edna St. Vincent Millay's Poems, Selected for Young People.* Harper. $2.50.
Contains such favorites as "Afternoon on the Hill," "First Fig," "Elaine," "Tavern," "Doubt No More That Oberon," and many others, with seven pleasant verses, "From a Very Little Sphinx," that are new.

Priestley, J. B. *Good Companions.* Harper. $3.
A good-humored leisurely Dickensian novel in which a Yorkshire laborer, a maiden lady with a sheltered past, an irresponsible schoolmaster and a strolling banjo player form a concert troupe and become adventurers all.

Repplier, Agnes. *Père Marquette, Priest, Pioneer and Adventurer.* Doubleday, Doran. $3.
"With a magic touch, the time, the scene and the motive of the holy father's travels are here reconstructed. The forests and the plains are repeopled with the Indians he sought to convert and the mighty rivers and lakes appear as the marvels they were to the early explorers. And throughout it all the character of Jacques Marquette, scholar, missionary and gentle friend, takes on a reality."

Sherriff, R. C. *Journey's End.* Brentano's. $2.
A play consisting almost entirely of conversations among a group of British officers in a dugout before St. Quentin in March, 1918. Realistic characters, fine courage and dramatic situations make this a real contribution to the literature of the war.

Thomas, Lowell. *Raiders of the Deep.* Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.
True accounts of undersea warfare gathered from the survivors of the German U-Boats.

Van Doren, Mark, ed. *Junior Anthology of World Poetry.* Boni. $2.50.
An excellent selection from the *Anthology of World Poetry* planned to interest young people.

Villiers, A. J. *Falmouth for Orders.* Holt. $3.50.
An account of an exciting race of two seaworthy clipper ships which sailed from Melbourne, Australia, halfway round the world.

Museum Group to Meet in Buffalo

Because less than a quorum of the new Museum Group of Special Libraries Association would be present at the annual conference in San Francisco on June 18-21, plans have been made for a meeting of the Museum Group with the American Association of Museums in Buffalo on June 4 to 7. It is hoped to have an attendance of 20. The Museum Group was organized in Washington last May. Miss E. Louise Lucas, librarian of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., is chairman, and Miss Minnie White Taylor, librarian of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland, is secretary. Paul Vanderbilt, librarian of the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia, is chairman of the program committee. It is planned to send a report of the Buffalo meeting to the S. L. A. conference at San Francisco, and the Civic-Social Group of S. L. A., of which Miss Ina Clement of the New York Municipal Library, is chairman, will invite members of the Museum Group in San Francisco to meet this year with them.

In The Library World

Architectural Room in St. Louis

THE STEEDMAN Architectural Room in the St. Louis Public Library, containing a collection of over 600 volumes of works on architecture and allied subjects, was thrown open for use on May 1st. This collection is a memorial gift from Mr. and Mrs. George F. Steedman of St. Louis, who also paid the greater part of the cost of constructing a special room to house it and provided an endowment for its annual increase. This gift is the most valuable in the library's history with the exception of that of $1,000,000 from Andrew Carnegie for library construction. The addition to the library, which includes not only the Steedman Room but new offices and storage space on the floor below and an addition to the bindery in the basement, is not visible from the outside of the building, but occupies space in the interior courtyard. It opens directly from the Art Room, of which it is an adjunct. The style is somewhat intimate in character. The room is designed and decorated in the manner of a private library, the whole wall space opposite the door being taken up with a large stained-glass window, with a window seat, and a fireplace with an elaborate carved wood mantel. The bookcases are covered with leaded glass.

Steedman Architectural Room in St. Louis Public Library

It is expected and desired that this room should be used chiefly by members of the architectural profession in connection with their work, including, of course, other interested students and investigators. Cards of admission will be required, and may be obtained at the Art Room desk. Members of either of the architectural bodies of St. Louis, namely the St. Louis branch of the American Institute of Architects and the St. Louis Architectural Club, will receive cards as a matter of form. Use of the books by anyone will be allowed.

Use 15,260,253 Books in Year

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, through its reference and circulation divisions, supplied to its readers 15,260,253 volumes in 1929, representing a gain of 364,922 volumes over 1928, according to the annual report of the library. In the reference department the readers consulted 4,157,234 volumes, and in the circulation department they borrowed 11,103,019. The number of readers in the reference department was 1,915,415, an increase of 30,236 or 2 per cent over 1928. The number of volumes consulted increased about 3 per cent over 1928. In the circulation department, the number of books issued for home use by its forty-five branches, the extension division including the eleven subbranches, and the Library for the Blind, gained 225,848, about 2 per cent over 1928. This is the largest number of books ever lent by the library for home reading in any one year.

Design in Industry

THE NEWARK Public Library and the Newark Museum are issuing a new monthly publication, to be called *Design in Industry*. The first number appeared in May, 1930. A note addressed To Manufacturers and Designers makes clear its purpose: In line with John Cotton Dana's ideas on the service the museum and library might render to the designer in industry, this publication presents the latest articles on the subject of design to be found in magazines, books, and pamphlets. Brief annotations will show the scope of each article. The eight pages of the first number list about fifty references, grouped under headings such as Architecture, Ceramics, Metal Work, Packages, Interior Decoration, etc. Those of particular interest to business men will be found under Merchandising.

The Open Round Table

The Late Charles Scribner

To the Editor of The Library Journal:

I have looked in vain in the various appreciative notices of the late Mr. Charles Scribner for any mention of his connection with libraries. Mr. Scribner was a trustee of the New York Free Circulating Library during the whole term of my service there, and for a large part of it was chairman of the book committee. On the consolidation of the Free Circulating Library with the New York Public Library, he was not one of the former trustees to be placed on the circulation committee of the latter institution, and so dropped below the library horizon. I have always considered this a pity, for Mr. Scribner was a valuable and interested library trustee and took his duties seriously in this respect, as he did with everything else with which he came in contact. I have always remembered with great pleasure my weekly visits to his office to go over with him my recommendations for purchase. He examined them carefully, taking up and reading each slip and often making illuminative comments on the titles—sometimes rather caustic ones. There was one minor publishing firm (whose name I will not mention here) that was the object of Mr. Scribner's intense dislike, based on the fact, as he said, that this particular firm never issued a book that was worth publishing. On the few occasions when I recommended a publication of this firm, he threw it out at once and could not be persuaded to the contrary. This was the only instance of prejudice that I ever knew him to show, and I am sometimes inclined to think that it was not prejudice at all but rather good judgment.

The work of men like Mr. Scribner in the popular library movement in New York should not be allowed to go unremembered. Its importance cannot be overestimated.

Arthur E. Bostwick,
Librarian, St. Louis Public Library.

Arizona Invites You!

To the Editor of The Library Journal:

The Arizona State Library Association cordially invites all librarians to stop at the Grand Canyon on June 21 for the pre-convention meeting.

There is no doubt that the Grand Canyon, sublimest of gorges, is one of the world's very greatest spectacles. Of its own kind there is nothing in the world which approaches it in form, size, and glowing color. To describe the Grand Canyon is as impossible as it is unnecessary. Few natural spectacles have been so fully pictured. Its motionless unreality is one of the first and most powerful impressions it makes. And yet the Grand Canyon is really a motion picture. There is no moment that it does not change.

The Grand Canyon is very much more than a wonder place or a scientific museum on a titanic scale. It is a pleasure resort of the first order. While one should remain a week or two, much may be seen in one day. There is the auto ride along the Hermit Rim Road, a drive of sixteen miles, with stops at Maricopa, Hopi, Mohave, and Pima points. Or you may travel through a forest of tall pines via Long Jim Canyon and Thor's Hammer, thirteen miles each way, to Grand View. From Grand View may be seen that section of the canyon from Bright Angel Creek to Marble Canyon, including the great bend of the Colorado. On the east wall are Moran, Juni, Pagago, Pinal, Lipan, Navajo (Desert View), and Comanche Points; and the mouth of the Little Colorado River. Still farther beyond is the Painted Desert and Navajo Mountain—the latter plainly seen, though one hundred miles away.

Everyone will want to see the Lookout, a quaint observatory, built on the edge of the rim near the head of Bright Angel Trail; it is equipped with a large binocular telescope. Where Hermit Rim Road ends and Hermit Trail begins is a unique rest house, built into the hill, with a roofed-in porch and a parapet wall. Opposite El Tovar Hotel is a reproduction of the dwellings of the Hopi Indian and several Navajo hogans. In Hopi House are installed collections of Indian handiwork. Here also live a small band of Hopis, who are among the more primitive of our Indians.

These are just a few of the many attractions at the Grand Canyon. The librarians of Arizona hope that all who attend the A. L. A. conference will stop at the Grand Canyon. We feel that you will not want to miss an opportunity of a lifetime in seeing part of this great Southwest of ours, and we in turn want to meet you personally and welcome you to our "land of sunshine."

Ida G. Wilson,
Secretary, Arizona Library Association.

Periodicals Wanted

Indiana University Library, Bloomington, desires *First Annual Report of Board of Education for Librarianship*, A. L. A., and Volume 1 of *Colophon*.

School Library News

High School Libraries

THE NORTH CENTRAL ASSOCIATION of Colleges and Secondary Schools, in 1927, appointed a committee headed by Mr. Edwin L. Miller, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Detroit, to resurvey the high school libraries of the association and to make a report toward standards. The Score Card for High School Libraries prepared by Martha Wilson for the Education Committee of the A. L. A., was selected as a basis for the survey, and for this purpose was tabulated and numbered by the late Marion Lovis, supervisor of school libraries, Detroit, and M. E. Irwin of the Department of Instructional Research of Detroit. The returns from the survey were tabulated and presented by Mr. Miller at the N. C. A. meeting Chicago, March, 1928.

At the 1929 meeting of the North Central Association, Mr. Miller and Dr. G. W. Roselof of the State Department of Education, Lincoln, Neb., were directed to prepare quantitative library standards for secondary schools. A brief questionnaire was sent to all schools covering items of number of librarians, training and pay; initial number of volumes per pupil; library seats per pupil enrollment and annual costs for books. The results were presented at the Atlantic City meeting of the Education Committee.

Out of 2242 high schools in the Association, 1464 replied. The vote from these schools is shown in the following tabulation:

	Adequate	Inadequate	Excessive
I. NUMBER OF LIBRARIANS			
(a) In schools under 250—1 half-time librarian	971	128	122
(b) In schools 250-499—1 full-time librarian	949	37	118
(c) In schools 500-999—1 librarian and a half-time librarian	741	72	181
(d) In schools 1000-1999—2 librarians	762	112	79
(e) In schools 2000 plus—2 librarians and one half-time librarian for each additional 1000 pupils or fraction thereof	720	156	61
II. TRAINING OF LIBRARIANS			
(a) A Bachelor's Degree	1,024	46	199
(b) Academic studies—75 hours	804	167	64
(c) Education—15 hours	881	109	107
(d) Library training—30 hours	1,031	68	151
III. PAY OF LIBRARIANS			
The same as for teachers	1,171	49	179
IV. INITIAL NUMBER OF VOLUMES PER PUPIL			
(a) In schools under 250—10	903	133	164
(b) In schools 250-499—7	831	132	75
(c) In schools 500-999—5	755	176	36
(d) In schools 1000-1999—4	715	194	23
(e) In schools 2000 plus—3.5	706	203	21
V. LIBRARY SEATS PER PUPIL			
One seat for every ten pupils enrolled in school	957	274	168
VI. ANNUAL COSTS FOR BOOKS			
(a) In schools under 250—$1.50-$375 maximum	924	107	144
(b) In schools from 250-499—$1.25-$625 maximum	820	81	119
(c) In schools 500-999—$1.00-$1,000 maximum	776	88	79
(d) In schools 1000-1999—$.75-$1,500 maximum	727	115	59
(e) In schools 2000-3000—$.50-$1,500 minimum	708	133	49

As a result of this investigation and the discussion that followed in the Commission on Secondary Schools, the Committee on Standards was directed to include the following provisions for library maintenance in its recommendations for the year 1930-31:

PERSONNEL

(a) Schools of 1000 or more pupils, at least one full-time librarian who is professionally trained and holds a bachelor's degree or its equivalent.

(b) Schools of less than 1000 pupils, part-time teacher-librarian with technical library training.

(c) Proper allowance for library aid.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

(a) Cataloged library of 800 live books chosen so as to serve school needs.

(b) About 15 periodicals chosen to serve the school needs.

(c) Proper allowance to be made for public library aid.

BUDGET

(a) At least $200 per year for books and periodicals.

(b) At least 75c. per pupil, according to local conditions.

Norton Establishes College Department

AS A result of the increasing use in colleges and universities of books published by W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., New York, this firm has established a College Department to handle educational books exclusively. The new department will receive manuscripts written as text books for use in universities, colleges and other educational institutions, and will take charge of their editing.

Among Librarians

Chairman of Carnegie Canadian Survey Chosen

John Ridington, librarian of the University of British Columbia, has been given leave of absence from the staff for three months to become chairman of a library commission that will make a tour of Canada in behalf of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The other two members of the commission are George H. Locke, librarian of Toronto, and Mary J. Black, in charge of the public library of Fort William. Mr. Ridington will leave shortly for the East, and with his fellow commissioners will visit all leading Canadian communities from Halifax to Vancouver, looking broadly into the whole question of public libraries and making recommendations on all aspects of the situation, covering libraries in universities and legislative buildings and schools as well as the run of public institutions and the legislation affecting them.

Dana Tablet Unveiled

A tablet in memory of John Cotton Dana, founder of the Newark Museum and for more than twenty-five years librarian of the Newark Public Library, was recently unveiled in the library. Funds for the tablet were raised by children of the Newark public schools, under the auspices of the Schoolmen's Club.

College and University Libraries

Phyllis D. Bentley, Wisconsin '28, has accepted a position in the Library of the State Teachers College, Mankato, Minn.

Margaret Farley, Simmons '27, has been appointed assistant cataloger on the staff of the Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Conn.

Margie Helm, Pratt '22, librarian of the Western Kentucky State Teachers College at Bowling Green, has been granted a fellowship at the Chicago Graduate Library School for 1930-31.

Clara Hinton, Wisconsin '25, has accepted the position of first assistant in the Order Department, University of Iowa Libraries, Iowa City.

Dr. Otto Kinkeldey, Chief of the Music Division, New York Public Library, has accepted the appointment as librarian of Cornell University and Professor of Musicology, to begin Aug. 1.

Public Libraries

Tommie Dora Barker, librarian of the Carnegie Library and director of the Carnegie Library School at Atlanta, Ga., has been appointed regional field agent for the South by A. L. A.

Louva Crane, Wisconsin '27, has returned to the Duluth Public Library as librarian of the Lincoln Branch.

Alice A. Davitt, Western Reserve '26, has resigned her position in the Howard Whittemore Memorial Library, Naugatuck, Conn., to accept the position as director of work with children in the Racine Public Library, Wisconsin.

Doris Dow, Simmons '28, has been appointed assistant cataloger at the Elmwood Public Library, Providence, R. I.

Grace W. Estes, Wisconsin '16, began work on June 1 as assistant to the Executive Secretary of the A. L. A. Committee on Library Extension at A. L. A. Headquarters.

Mrs. Jasper Fleming has been appointed librarian in the Swanton Free Library, Vermont.

Rebecca A. Herring, Pratt '26, has accepted a position in the cataloging department of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Mrs. Marie Jones has recently resigned as librarian in the Swanton Free Library, Vermont.

Marguerite Kirk, Wisconsin '22, resigned in the winter as head of School and Children's Department, Newark Public Library, to accept the work of Supervisor of School Libraries with the Board of Education.

Georgie G. McAfee, Wisconsin '16, will give the course in library administration and community library work at the New Jersey Summer School, Ocean City, 1930.

Helene R. Rogers, Wisconsin '26, has been granted a three months' leave of absence from her work as branch librarian, Evanston Public Library, to demonstrate the Detroit Charging System, as sponsored by Demco Library Supplies.

Dr. T. P. Sevensma, librarian of the League of Nations Library, has written a Foreword to a *Key to League of Nations Documents,* 1920-29, compiled by Marie J. Carroll, chief of the reference service on international affairs of the World Peace Foundation Library. The *Key* is being published as an aid to libraries and not for profit.

Eleanor Shallcross, St. Louis '23, has just been appointed cataloger for the Missouri State Library Commission, Jefferson City, Mo.

Opportunities

This column is open to librarians

Wanted—Children's librarian for medium-sized library in large Eastern city. Must be college and library school graduate, with some experience in children's work. Initial salary, $1,740. F-10.

Wanted—Assistant music librarian. Young woman with library training, Eastern women's college, beginning August or September. Year's experience preferred. Interest in and rudimentary knowledge of music. F-11.

Librarian with B. S. degree, library training, and experience desires position in school or college library. F-12.

Young woman, college graduate, some library school training, and four years' experience in a branch library desires position in public library, West or Southwest. Considerable work with children, best references, begin work Sept 1. F-13.

Summer position wanted by a college graduate with two years' teaching experience, two years' library training in high school and two years as assistant librarian in a college library. E-21.

Woman with university degree, one year of library school and some experience would like librarianship or organizing work in the Southeast. E-13.

Library school graduate with several years' experience in college library work desires position in East beginning Sept. 1. Prefers cataloging, organizing or reference work. E-15.

College and library school graduate, with two years' experience as college librarian and several years' experience teaching in high schools, desires position as librarian of a college or large high school library in the East. E-16.

College and library school graduate with five years' experience in college library desires change. Available after Sept. 1. E-17.

College librarian with wide experience in college and public libraries desires position with professional and financial future in or near eastern city. College and library school graduate. E-18.

Young woman, college graduate and summer library course, with four years' experience, desires position as library assistant. E-25.

Radio Book Reviews

BOOK REVIEWS on the air are being featured by the Olivia Raney Library, Raleigh, N. C. Every Wednesday, at 1:30 P. M., Mrs. P. A. Reynolds gives a fifteen-minute talk over station WPTF, in which she gives book reviews, and discusses varied topics of interest to readers. The Olivia Raney Library is the first library of its size to make use of the radio in this way, and the program, which has recently been inaugurated, is made possible by the cooperation of Mrs. Reynolds and the owners of station WPTF, who are giving their time and services free.

Technical librarian, college man with excellent experience, desires position as librarian of a mechanical and agricultural college or as head of industrial department of a large city library. E-20.

High school librarian with three years' special library experience available after June 22. E-23.

The Calendar

June 13-18—Northeastern Library Convention will be held at Swampscott, Mass.

June 13-18—Vermont Library Association, annual meeting at Swampscott, Mass.

June 13-18—Rhode Island Library Association, annual meeting held in conjunction with Massachusetts meeting at Swampscott, Mass.

June 14—Utah Library Association, annual meeting at American Fork, Utah.

June 18-21—Special Libraries Association, annual convention at Clift Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

June 18—New Hampshire Library Association, annual meeting at Swampscott, Mass.

June 23 or 24—California School Library Association will meet at Los Angeles, Cal.

June 23-26—Library Section of National Catholic Educational Association meets at New Orleans, La.

June 23-28—American Library Association, annual meeting at Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

June 30-July 18—A rural library extension institute at the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

Sept. 10-12—Maine Library Association, annual meeting at Bar Harbor.

Oct. 7-9—Missouri Library Association, annual meeting at Sedalia, Mo.

Oct. 9-10—Kentucky Library Association, annual meeting at Paducah, Ky.

Oct. 8-11—Regional meeting of Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, and possibly Nebraska, to be held in St. Paul.

Oct. 13-18—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Albany, N. Y., in connection with Convocation of the University of the State of New York.

Oct. 14-17—Regional Library Conference, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota will be held in St. Paul, Minn.

Oct. 15-18—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting at Moline, Ill.

Oct. 15-17—Ohio and Indiana Library Associations, annual meeting (joint session) at Dayton, Ohio.

Oct. 20-22—Montana Library Association, annual meeting in Billings.

Oct. 21-24—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at Williamsport, Pa.

Oct. 29-Nov. 1—Southwestern Library Association meeting at Dallas, Tex.

Nov. 6-7—New Mexico Library Association, annual meeting at Albuquerque, N. M.

Nov. 10—Arizona State Library Association, annual meeting at Phoenix, Ariz.

Nov. 21—Illinois High School Library Association meets as Section of High School conference at Urbana, Ill.

Nov. 24-29—Southeastern Library Association, annual meeting at Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.

Travel Trails in the Pacific Northwest

Compiled by Luella C. Larson
University of Washington Library, Seattle

Alaska

Andrews, C. L. *The Story of Sitka.* Seattle, Lowman & Hanford. 1922.

Greely, A. W. *Handbook of Alaska.* New York, Scribner. 1925.

Walden, A. T. *A Dog-Puncher on the Yukon.* Boston, Houghton Mifflin. 1928.

British Columbia

Denton, V. L. *The Far West Coast.* Toronto, Dent. 1924.

Howard, Mrs. Hilda (Glynn). *The Glamour of British Columbia.* New York, Century. c1926.

Howay, F. W. *British Columbia, the Making of a Province.* Toronto, Ryerson Press. c1928.

Mount Rainier

Schmoe, F. W. *Our Greatest Mountain;* a handbook for Mount Rainier National Park. New York, Putnam. 1925.

U. S. National Park Service. *Mount Rainier.* Circular of information regarding Mount Rainier, National Park. Washington, Government. 1929.

Williams, J. H. *The Mountain That Was God.* Tacoma. 1910.

Columbia River

Freeman, L. R. *Down the Columbia.* New York, Dodd, Mead. 1921.

Lancaster, S. C. *The Columbia,* America's greatest highway through the Cascade Mountains to the sea. 2nd ed. Portland, Ore., Lancaster. 1916.

Puget Sound

Cotterill, G. F. *The Climax of a World Quest.* Seattle, Olympic Publishing Company. 1928.

Walkinshaw, Robert. *On Puget Sound.* New York. Putnam. 1929.

General

Balch, F. H. *The Bridge of the Gods;* a romance of Indian Oregon. 4th ed. Chicago, McClurg. 1902.

Cooper, J. C. *The Yamhills, an Indian Romance.* McMinnville, Ore., Cooper. 1904.

Ghent, W. J. *The Road to Oregon.* London, Longmans, Green. 1904.

Putnam, G. P. *In the Oregon Country;* outdoors in Oregon, Washington, and California. New York, Putnam. 1915.

Winthrop, Theodore. *The Canoe and Saddle.* Boston, Ticknor & Fields. 1863. And other editions.

LIBRARY PURCHASING GUIDE

A Classified Directory of Supplies for Libraries and Schools

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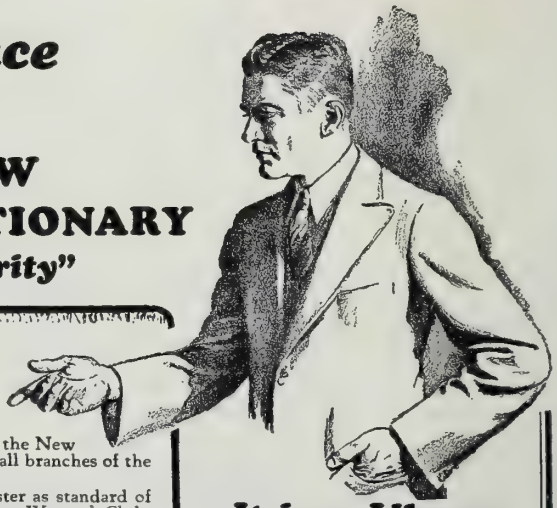

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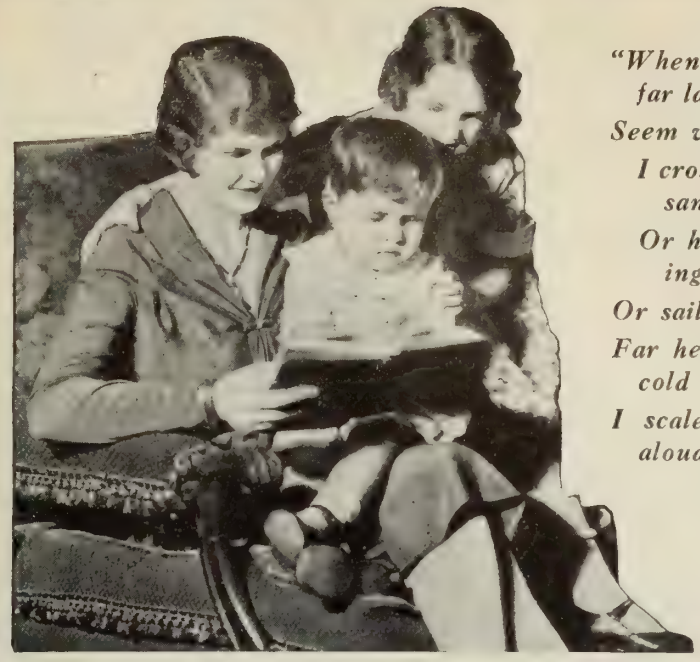

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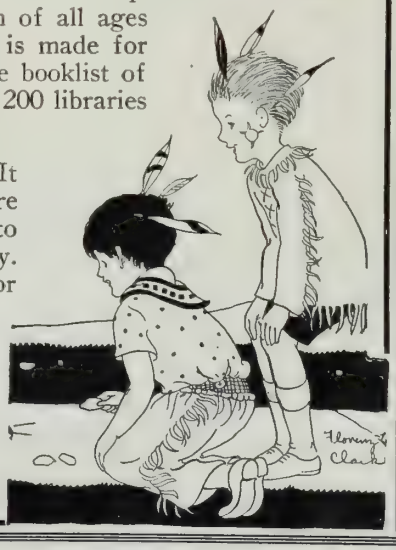

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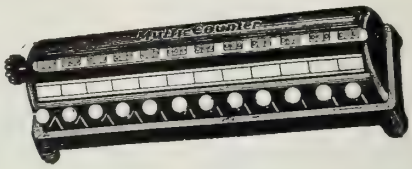

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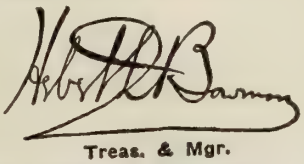

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Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

In the last issue we announced that information about bus service and trips out of Los Angeles would be given. Unfortunately, this information did not materialize, but we are grateful to the staff of the Los Angeles Public Library for a list of Los Angeles restaurants and eating places and to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce for the map reproduced on page 560. The page devoted to pictures of Coast Librarians is not as complete as we wished for; we especially regret not receiving photographs from Jeanette Drake, Librarian of the Pasadena Public Library, California; Harold L. Leupp, University of California Library; and Sydney B. Mitchell, Director of the University of California School of Librarianship.

The conclusion of the series of books on foreign countries prepared by the World Peace Foundation has had to be left over to the July number because of lack of space. We are sorry to see the last of these splendid lists and take this opportunity of thanking Holland Hudson, and other members of the staff of the World Peace Foundation, for their preparation.

The next two numbers (July and August) will be devoted to Conference material.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

JUNE 15, 1930

The Orange Sign

The Orange Sign, Which Indicates County Free Library Service in California, Is Found from North to South and from East to West

By Mrs. Julia G. Babcock

President, California Library Association and Librarian, County of Kern, Bakersfield, California

California—great western outpost of a broad, fair land! On her eastern borders lie the rugged, pine-clad, snow-crowned Sierras, rising to majestic peaks, a beckoning inspiration to all who lift up their eyes. Nestled on their slopes are clear, sparkling lakes of glacial origin, and green mountain meadows where the deer feed. Hurrying streams tumble over the cliffs in spreading waterfalls. High among their crests tower the great forests of Sequoia Gigantea, the oldest living things in the world. Here is nature's own cathedral, where instinctively the soul lifts itself in worship. On her western margin the gentler slopes of the Coast range, joining the Sierras in the north, decline easily toward the sea and, uniting again the south, inclose the great fertile interior valleys. Between this range and the sea are the magnificent areas of Sequoia Sempervirens, the California redwood, threatened by extinction for commercial uses, until government protection and public sentiment have saved certain tracts for all time. In the south lies the awe-inspiring Mojave desert reflecting iridescent colors, changing in aspect from hour to hour, carpeted gloriously with wild flowers in the spring, and awaiting only water to change to a veritable garden, but remorselessly taking back to herself any garden spots neglected for even a season. At two points in California are valleys lying below sea level; one, vast, threatening, mysterious Death Valley, edging close to the very foundations of Mount Whitney, hiding secrets of wealth in her cruel heart, and inviting man to dare her dangers of wind and heat and cold and parching thirst; the other, the Salton Sea in the midst of a fertile plain, best known perhaps through the author whom she made famous. Mid-state, with her back against the high Sierras, rests beautiful Yosemite, once the refuge of hunted Indians, with her 3000-foot walls, her waterfalls, her meadows and forests, now accessible to all who desire to enter.

From the snow-capped mountains of Siskiyou, down the length and breadth of the State to the balmy, even-tempered shores of the Pacific at San Diego, there stretches a service free to all the people of forty-six of the fifty-eight counties—a service as varied in type as the diverse features of the counties themselves. The orange sign, which indicates county free library service, is found from north to south and from east to west. Beginning at the county seat with simply a resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors, and a small fund for maintenance and with any sort of roof overhead, the newly appointed county librarian goes to work with enthusiasm and energy to pur-

chase books and periodicals and send them out to all the people of the county. First, the strategic points of the county, those towns or communities having no public library service of their own, are provided for by finding a suitable location, appointing a local custodian, and furnishing a collection of books sufficient to form a nucleus of a library. A simple charging system is installed, a few magazines are subscribed for, and the new station is opened for business. The plan is not merely to supply the book desired at the moment, but to establish a library atmosphere and a library service for every man, woman and child in the county. Books of reference, the classics, all those fundamentals which every library must have, should be found in the local branch. The individual service unit should be as complete as the community demands. Instructions are given the custodian, not only by the librarian but by a written or printed outline which is left with her for constant reference. One county librarian has prepared an excellent manual for this purpose.

If some particular book is desired (and it always is), a special request form is filled out and sent in at once to the central library, or, if information on some specified subject is wanted, the topic is sent in, and the reference librarian at headquarters looks up the subject and sends out the required material. If the book needed is not on the shelves of the county library, it may be called in from some other branch, or if not available, and if it is not a book whose use would seem to justify its immediate purchase, it may be borrowed from the State Library. It is then sent postpaid to the branch desiring it, and the main library is notified of the loan. If it is not in the State Library, the union catalog of that institution gives the names of those libraries which have it. Of course, inter-library loans must be mixed with the leaven of common sense, but because of the one institution in the State which advertises its ability and its willingness to loan, perhaps the "gimmes" may not be quite the burden to the "got'ems" that they are in Minneapolis.

As the central county library must be established at the county seat, some of them are therefore in large cities, some in small towns, and a few in very picturesque places. The large county library has the same fine organization and liberal budget which any large, well-equipped library possesses, with trained librarians in all departments, with clerical assistants, pages and part-time workers according to the need. In these larger organizations the cataloging for branches as well as for the main library is all done at headquarters. The records are complete and accurate. In certain cities the city library has united with the county library for reasons of economy and efficiency, and regular city library service with reading rooms and circulation department is maintained in addition to the county functions of the institution. In some cases a library building has been erected with the needs in view of both city and county. In one county a beautiful memorial library building has recently been erected, in which the American Legion devoted the entire first floor to the housing of the library. Planned for library purposes, it provides an ideal setting for county library work.

There are some county seats which are reminiscent of the days of '49, perched high in a river canyon, with buildings strung along either side of the street, which follows the meanderings of the stream. There are remains of the inevitable saloon, built of brick or stone as became its early importance, with sheet-iron shutters for doors and windows. Exploring these old buildings, the visitor may find many exits through inner rooms on different levels, but leading to the possibly safer out-of-doors. There are old Wells, Fargo express offices with faded, weather-beaten signs, telling that gold dust is weighed here and shipped. In one such place, through which millions of dollars in gold passed, the original owners, feeble and tremulous, show the old scales, the roulette wheel, and similar treasures, and ask a small fee for the exhibit. Not much of the early gold dust stuck to their fingers. The primitive fire-engine is preserved with care with its accompanying hose cart and the long rope by which it was hauled by the willing hands of the volunteer fire department. Queer and out-of-date it may be, yet what a welcome sight it must have been in time of need. In these places there is often found a hangman's tree, where Judge Lynch held swift and sure court.

In one such town a small handful of the originally large population of Chinese still remains, with just one Chinese woman looking out wonderingly at strange visitors, and when, by way of conversation, the beauty of her earrings of jade and fire-opals was admired, proffering them for a few dollars. At the old Chinese joss house across the way, still revealing its vivid coloring of reds and blues, the ceremonies of worship and of driving out and burning the evil spirits were performed for a small consideration. In this town are delightfully hospitable people who make the outsider feel that here he would like to spend his days. There is time for reading and culture, leisure for friends and friendliness, and while there is progress and development, there lacks the hurly-burly of the newer, more "enterprising"

town. Happy the librarian in such a place, even though called upon in emergencies to conduct the church service or to lead the choir.

Any school district whose trustees so desire may contract with the county library for school service, and its library fund is then transferred by the superintendent of schools to the county library. It may be from $25 a teacher upward. These funds are then used for supplying the supplementary school books required by the course of study. (The State furnishes free textbooks.) Maps and globes are also purchased and sent to each school, as well as a large dictionary for classroom use, small dictionaries for each pupil, professional and desk books for the teacher, a choice of one or more educational periodicals, with additional subscriptions for the use of the boys and girls, such as the *National Geographic, St. Nicholas, Child Life, Popular Mechanics, American Boy, Youth's Companion,* or other magazines of similar value. Every effort is made to meet the needs of the school promptly and fully. Though every need may not be met, certainly the pooled funds provide a fuller and more complete service than the individual school could possibly acquire for itself with the same amount of money. Some county librarians use the entire amount of the school fund for books and maps, some dip into their general book fund to increase the supply of supplementary books, while others budget the fund, making it cover all the expenses incident to the service to the schools, including office personnel for this department, and express, parcel post, and other forms of transportation. This seems the fair and business-like method of handling this department, especially as the stock of books and other material increases. It is also an excellent plan to submit to the superintendent of schools and to the clerk of each board of trustees a report at the end of the year as to the service to the schools by the county library. This report answers any questions which may arise as to the amount of service rendered in relation to the amount of money transferred.

Entirely separate from the school department, but cooperating closely with it, is the children's or boys' and girls' department. With a trained and experienced children's librarian in charge, the service which may be rendered is practically unlimited. With the approval of the superintendent of schools, instruction in "how to use a library" may be given in the classroom, but preferably in the boys' and girls' department, or at the local branch. On the theory that the best way to learn to do a thing is to do it, certainly the best way to teach a child how to use a library is to get him there and show him how to find his way to what he wants by way of the catalog, the classification system, the call number of the book. He will enjoy, also, learning how to use the everyday reference books. All of this work is being done in the county libraries of California. Not all of them have children's librarians as yet, but where they have not, the county librarian does this work.

The county libraries serve all county institutions, the various offices which need special collections of reference books, such as the farm advisor, the home demonstration agent, the horticultural commissioner, the county hospital, the tubercular sanitarium (to which books are sent, but from which they are not returned). In one county there is a preventorium in a beautiful setting of mountains and hills, of oak and pines, where children who are underweight are taken and brought to vigorous health and sturdy activity. They have a school well equipped, to which the library gives the same liberal service that is granted to all schools. Here, also, go books for the hours of recreation of teachers, of pupils, and of nurses. County jails and State prisons within the boundaries of certain counties receive the same service that is given to other institutions. There is always a "trusty" to be found who enjoys circulating the books, attending to special requests, and seeing that books are returned in good condition. Prison road camps are given liberal book service, and the same special requests which come from any community come from these men with often a preponderance of serious matter for reading or study. There is a charming little library building and fine collection of books open each summer in Giant Forest as a regular branch of the county library. There is never any difficulty in securing a good custodian for this attractive opportunity. Books are furnished for Boy Scout and for Camp Fire Girls' summer camps; in fact, wherever there is a group of people either temporarily or permanently located, there go books and magazines. Construction camps, lumber camps, oil geologists in the field, mining camps, all receive library service, and how it is appreciated!

A few counties, too sparsely settled to be able to provide a library for themselves, have contracted with adjacent county libraries for service, and this plan is working out most satisfactorily. Through such a contract an excellent library is maintained in Yosemite Valley.

There are ample collections of pictures in many of the county libraries, reproductions, of course, rather than originals, for these pictures must earn their board and keep by circulating vigorously among schools and branches. When they grow shabby, they are discarded

and replaced if desirable. Branch custodians enjoy having a few pictures to enliven their surroundings from time to time and use them to awaken interest in groups of books. In one of the mountainous northern counties there occurred something which has been told before, but which deserves the retelling. Soon after the county librarian began her work, a group of women came to her to ask if she would lead a class in art study. She consented, and in order to freshen her own knowledge took several correspondence courses in art appreciation with the university. They continued a systematic study for some years as a group.

The librarian and such heads of departments as need to acquaint themselves with actual conditions at branches and schools make periodical visits to all distributing points of the library. Sometimes the custodian of a branch is gathered up and taken on to visit a neighboring library, while an assistant from headquarters takes charge of the branch or station temporarily. The custodians are invited to visit the main library as often as possible, and most of the county libraries have at least an annual custodians' meeting at headquarters. These meetings are productive of much mutual helpfulness. Several county librarians issue a little monthly mimeographed bulletin in which library news is given or suggestions made, as a means of keeping the contacts close between the county librarian and the custodians. Monthly reports are made by each branch and station to the main library, and some county librarians ask the custodians to report to them any interesting occurrences in connection with their work during the month. They are also asked to send in the titles of the books which they have read, and sometimes an interesting book review is appended. As a branch grows and requires full time service, trained librarians with cordial human instincts may be secured, and the work then progresses with surprising rapidity. Personality is a vital factor in the success of a branch or station.

The housing of the branch library is often a problem. Sometimes a room or small building may be rented; some communities secure funds and erect a building adequate to the needs of the community, while in other cases the residents provide the site, turn it over to the Board of Supervisors, and the county librarian budgets a fund for a building suited to the requirements. This is a very satisfactory arrangement, as a small additional tax levy takes care of the erection of one of two new branch buildings each year.

Much is being accomplished, much more remains to be done in the fuller development of acquiring and distributing books and other material over a wide area. There must needs be a deepening and broadening of the endeavor with a constant raising of standards to be attained. One of the great needs of the immediate present is a larger, more intelligent recognition of the service of the library to youth as distinguished from younger boys and girls. The boy or girl who has outgrown the children's department cannot be turned loose in the adult department without direction and supervision. Here is opportunity calling aloud for wise and tactful guidance. Ours to catch the vision splendid and make it living reality.

Picturesque Points in California County Library Work

By Anne Hadden

Librarian, Palo Alto Public Library, Palo Alto, California

COUNTY FREE LIBRARY work in a State like California with such variety of topographical, climatic and social conditions, has offered possibly more picturesque points along with its routine than any other type of library work.

Through valleys and deserts, over mountains, across dangerous ocean strait, by train and stage and automobile and wagon, by pack animal and boat and aerial tram, perhaps on skiis or by airplane the books go, and receive welcome in remotest corners of the country.

The county free library sign indicating the location of a branch or station may be seen in many unexpected places, for instance, on a lighthouse resembling a medieval castle situated on its high rock above the ocean, in the depths of a forest on a T.N.T. box nailed to a tree, or at a chicken ranch on a retired brooder.

The County Librarian reaches nearly every point the books do, and the ideal County Librarian, in addition to a thorough knowledge of technique, should have an iron constitution,

the instincts of a social worker, and the spirit of a pioneer.

In rural communities very scarce are the trained librarians amongst the custodians, but not so scarce are the custodians with the ideal of service. The more remote the community frequently the more understanding is the custodian.

One instance of the spirit of service was the work of the young woman who carried books on horseback to borrowers, phoning to all her patrons along the way when she was starting on her ride of five miles to town, reading to them her list of books, finding out what they wanted, leaving the desired book in the rural delivery box and gathering up the read books from these same boxes as she rode back.

Packing mail at the Gorda Post Office, California. Supplies for Lucia Branch are in this pack

Occasionally the County Librarian has the fun of cooperating in a history hunting expedition such as helping an investigator to measure the ruins of an old California Mission, or to locate its original site, and reading, maybe on the spot in which it was written, the translation of the Spanish diary which describes the arrival of the padres. Or historian and librarian, accompanied by the children and teachers of two small mountain schools, take a pilgrimage on foot over a trail cut through spicy scented chaparral to a remote Indian cave with ancient pictographs.

Cooperation with other county officials and other agencies offer picturesque points. Books are sent out to isolated families living too far away to attend school. In one instance the County Superintendent of Schools found pupils not only in the children of school age but in the parents too. The young father of the family who had had to leave school while still in the primary grades, wanted enough arithmetic to enable him to keep the accounts of his farm, and the visiting teacher's wife gave the mother instruction in needlework.

Then there is the monthly shipment of books sent to the meeting of the Home Demonstration Agent. Here books are charged to individuals. During the month they are passed around in the community, but the first borrower is held responsible for the safe return of the book. This, of course, accentuates the difficulty of making accurate circulation reports!

Frequently in the pioneer days, to save expense, the County Nurse, County Librarian and Rural School Supervisor traveled together in remote regions difficult of access, sometimes taking a guide for the trail.

When the blind teacher of the blind comes to the county to look up the blind people there, it has been the County Librarian's privilege to take her to the centers where she meets her pupils or to the homes of those too old or too feeble to come to her. It is a never to be forgotten experience to see the teacher and her pupil, both blind, sitting close together, hand guiding hand over the letters, and the reawakening of hope in the face of one who believed that he had relinquished hope for a lifetime. Then it is that the County Librarian reverently stands on holy ground.

"The Flying Duck," used to transport mail and passengers when bridges were washed away by floods

Interesting requests come to a County Librarian. One mother from a mountain point, having only a weekly delivery of mail by pack animal, and isolated from road and telephone

and neighbor wrote asking the County Librarian if she would kindly select a dress for her little daughter. Loraine preferred to wear overalls and had grown out of her dress.

Another request, this time from a teacher also beyond the roads, was for the purchase of a Santa Claus mask and candles for the Christmas tree.

There was the day when a County Librarian and her assistant helped the forest ranger to repair a broken telephone wire, the wire which should have carried ahead the news of their coming, and occasions when the County Librarian assisted the driver of the old horse stage with his rural mail delivery.

The End of the Trail. Post Office and County Branch overlooking the ocean at Lucia

Once, in an isolated spot on a rough mountain trail, the County Librarian and her party came across, under a shelter of bushes, a piano in its box beside the trail. It had been taken as far as that on a sled, with the greatest difficulty, for a music-loving mountaineer, but the precipitous nature of the country made it impossible to take it any further, and there beside the trail it had stood for several years.

One county in California, in all its area of 3276 square miles of mountainous country, had only one mile of *straight* highway and only one railroad station on its one bit of railroad, which cuts across the extreme southwest corner of the county. At one time the County Librarian of this county left at seven o'clock in the morning by machine to visit two branches. On the way back they encountered a bad piece of road, which necessitated the help of a team of horses in addition to the car's own power, and even then they had to be shoveled out. They arrived home at eleven o'clock at night, having traveled 125 miles in eleven hours actual traveling time. This was no uncommon experience in mountain counties. Sometimes three or four long days like these, with concentrated work to be done at intervals, followed one another in succession, sometimes many miles to travel on horseback over rugged mountain trails, occasionally even a trip on foot from the end of the automobile road to reach a remote school. A librarian has been known to go by aerial tram across a chasm, or by the so-called "flying duck," a basket and pulley arrangement, across a river when bridges have been washed out by the flood. In the pioneer days, after trips like these there was no chance to take a day off and rest and, if the staff was limited, the librarian frequently had to work overtime in the office to catch up with the business which had accumulated during her absence.

It must be understood that the points touched upon in this paper are the high peaks of interest rising occasionally from the surface of County Library work in California. The greater part of the business is done on the level of everyday routine, which must be well organized in order to make worth while the expense and effort of getting the books into remote and difficult places.

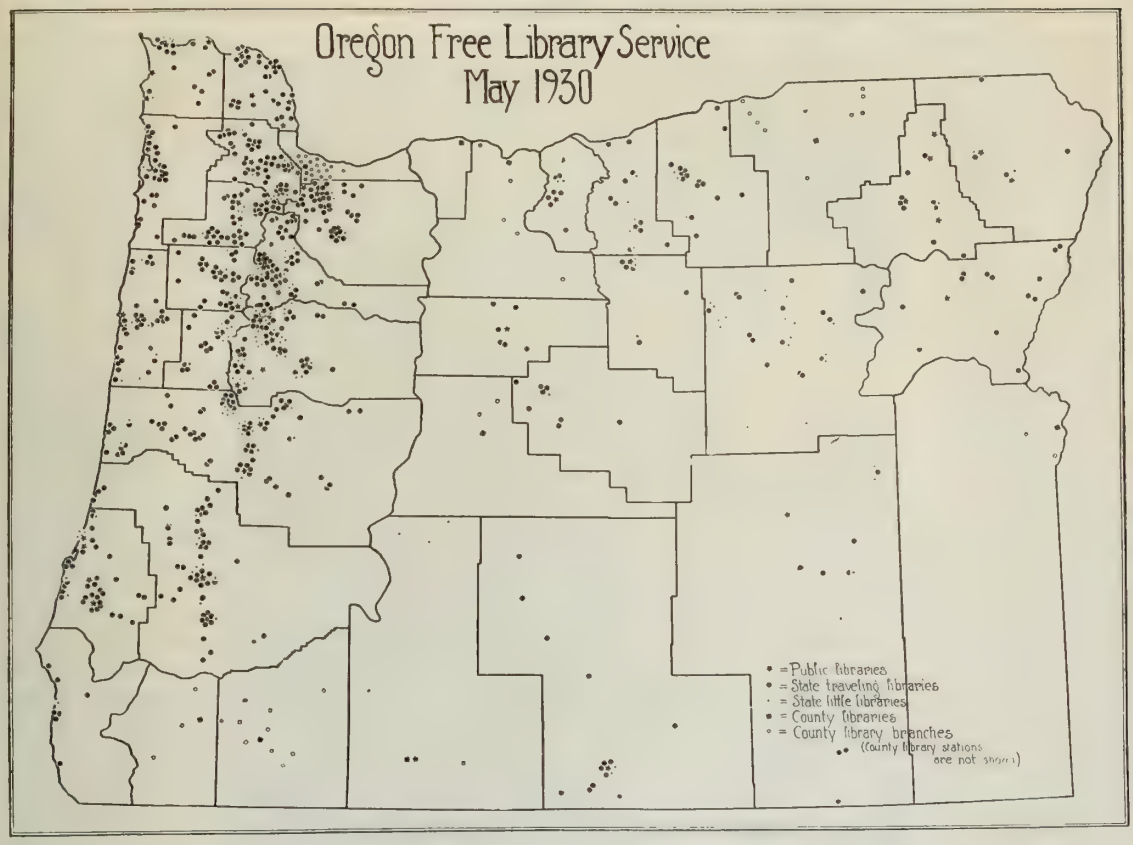
This is the revision of a paper written to go with a moving picture film shown in the County Library Section of the American Library Association Conference at Seattle in 1925.

The film depicts the visit in 1922 of a county librarian and her assistant on horseback to remote branches "beyond the roads." The County Librarian's brother, a busy professional man with a hobby for photography, went along with his camera strapped on a pack animal and took pictures of the library's activities in remote places. This was a four day trip on horseback over steep trails across rugged mountains to the Pacific. In this country there are as yet no roads, the mountains drop precipitously into the ocean, and mail and supplies are taken over on horseback. In the schools in this rough country, which are served by the county library, one of which Mr. Chase in his book *California Coast Trails* speaks of as "the lost school house," children were to be found, until recently, who had never seen a road, an automobile or a train, though an airplane was no uncommon sight.

State Library Activities in Oregon

By Mirpah G. Blair

Oregon State Library, Salem



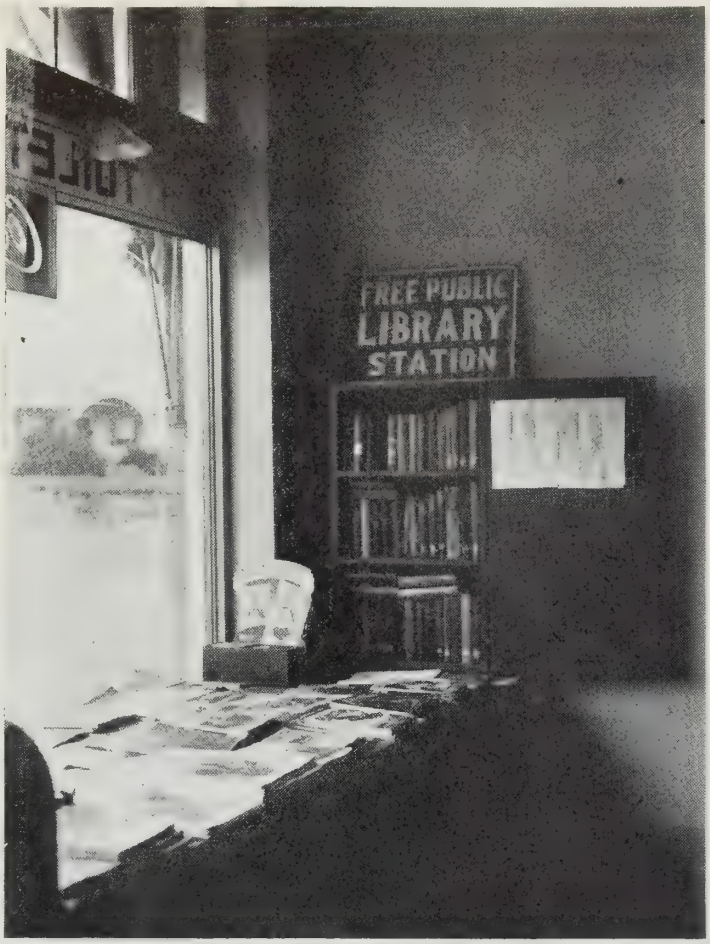
THE LIBRARY SITUATION in Oregon is influenced to a large extent by the physical characteristics of the State. With a total area of 96,699 square miles, it is about 350 miles in width and 275 miles in length, has a coast line of 300 miles, a small range of mountains near the coast, and the Cascade Range, with a peak elevation of 12,000 feet bisecting it from north to south. West of the Cascades is a region of mild winters and ample rainfall; east of the range, a region of cold winters and rainfall varying from about fifteen inches in the north to one of very slight proportions in the central and southeastern portions. Large tracts of land, still under government control, are mountainous or desert. Highways, railroads and population have followed the lines of least resistance, the river valleys, notably those of the Columbia and Willamette. Portland, the largest city, has a population of 300,000; Salem, the second in size, has 26,000. The State has immense resources waiting for a population large enough to develop them.

State participation in library work in Oregon began in 1905, with the organization of the Oregon Library Commission, and continued under the commission until 1913, when the law library, previously known as the State Library, became the Supreme Court Library, and the Library Commission became the State Library. At this time the State and Federal documents, other than those of a legal nature, were transferred to the new State Library, its appropriation increased, and its period of enlarged activity began.

In August, 1905, when Miss Cornelia Marvin came from Wisconsin to become secretary of the Library Commission, there were only three free libraries in operation, Portland, Salem and Eugene, and the two latter were under private management. In December, 1929, there were 107 free libraries, 74 of them tax supported, including 10 county libraries and 50 county library branches. There were also 342 branch library stations.

The first report of the Library Commission,

made to the legislature in 1907, showed 2579 volumes in the library, 68 shipments and 3400 volumes lent. On Dec. 31, 1929, there were 283,462 volumes in the library, and during the year there had been shipped from the General Loan Department 122,658 volumes in 31,309 packages, and from the Traveling Library Department 35,109 volumes in 618 shipments of traveling libraries, and 6579 volumes in 233 shipments of little libraries. Traveling libraries are fixed collections of fifty volumes for general community use; little libraries also are fixed collections, but contain twenty-five volumes, and are sent to one-room rural schools. Transportation charges are paid by the borrower.



A Library Box placed in a country store by the Multnomah County Library, Portland, Ore.

The State Library lends to libraries for relending to their borrowers, and to individuals having no access to libraries or living in towns having inadequate service. Much of its work is with schools. All of the little libraries and many of the traveling libraries are sent to rural schools. The inadequate book collections of the schools in small towns and rural communities are supplemented from the General Loan collection, by loans of individual books or groups, for periods varying from four to twelve weeks. Many students could not carry on the required outside reading if it were not for the State Library. Groups on the Revolution suitable for seventh and eighth grades have been given to the library by the Oregon Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and are lent for three months. Aid for women's clubs, teachers, high school debaters, the selection of books for business men, lumbermen, fishermen, ranchers and those in nearly every walk of life, and the answering of the thousand and one questions that come to the reference desk of a large city library, fill the day for the library workers. Contact with readers is almost entirely by correspondence. In 1929 we received 41,177 letters.

Books are lent to the various State institutions as requested, but there has never been a librarian assigned to this work. Some time ago, through the cooperation of the Adult Education Section of the Federal Office of Education and the State Department of Education, a survey was made of the education and reading interests of the men in the State penitentiary, and the library, with the results of the survey as a guide, made a list of books on various subjects of interest to these men. The results have grown to such proportions that some special method of caring for them will have to be devised if the increase continues.

The State Library is the document exchange center for State publications, and has a large collection, cataloged, of the documents of the Federal government and the various States. It is required by law to collect documents and make them available for State officials and members of the legislature. The librarian also prepares the list of books for school libraries of the State, from which school districts select the books to be purchased from their school library tax of ten cents for each child of school age, and superintends their purchase from the State dealer, to the amount of $20,000 each year.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF OREGON PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 1929

Free libraries	107
Tax supported libraries	74
Receipts:	
Total tax receipts	$493,178
Fines, gifts, etc.	78,528
Total receipts	$571,706
Tax per capita for libraries reporting	.655
Income per capita for libraries reporting	.759
Expenditures:	
Salaries, librarians and assistants	$298,462
Books, periodicals, and binding	124,334
Other operating expenses	110,271
Total expenditures	$533,067
Expenditures per capita for libraries reporting	.70
Expenditures per capita for State	.49
Volumes in libraries reporting	952,581
Circulation per capita for State	4.4
Circulation per volume in library	5.005
Population of State (estimated)	1,079,490
Population of towns having access to libraries (estimated)	748,711
Without access to library, other than State library	330,779

The relation of the State Library to the other libraries of the State is advisory only. Many libraries are small, with inadequate resources and untrained librarians, and these depend on the State Library for direction, counsel and books. The larger libraries with trained librarians in charge expect from the State Library the unusual or more expensive books for which they have little demand, but which should be available for use in the State. The libraries of the University of Oregon and of the Oregon State College of Agriculture also lend books not in use in their own institutions.

Communities are small and library resources are correspondingly small. The county library would seem to be the solution of the problem, but many counties are now taxed to their limit, and will consider no further activities until the peak of road building expenditures has been reached. There are in the State two libraries, Ashland and Bandon, receiving over $1 per capita, and 26 with from 50c. to $1; 7 of its county libraries receive at least 50c. per capita, the other 3, less than 50c.; 50 libraries lend more than 5 volumes per capita, and 9 lend 5. The following summary from reports for 1929, filed in the State Library, will give some idea of the library activities of the State. It does not include the reports of college libraries nor of the State Library.

Since the organization of the Library Commission in 1905, there have been two librarians, Miss Cornelia Marvin, who resigned in December, 1928, to marry Walter M. Pierce, formerly Governor of Oregon, and Mrs. Virginia C. Bacon, who died April 12, 1930. In Miss Marvin's final report she made the following statement, which expresses very clearly my aim in this article:

"The point which I wish to make most clearly is that of a unified, far-reaching, tremendously vital library organization carried on by the State Library Staff, the librarians and trustees of public libraries, and the volunteer librarians of traveling libraries, all striving to make good books accessible everywhere."

School Work in Portland

By Evelyn M. Foster

Head of School Department, Library Association of Portland, Oregon

Consistent growth through the vicissitudes of twenty years of existence has marked the progress of the School Department of the Library Association of Portland. Although this library had ministered to the needs of the schools through its county department for many years previously, real school work had its inception in 1910. This was made possible by a joint agreement entered into by the Library Association and the school district of Portland. That year the sum of $10,000 was set aside by the Board of Education for the purchase of books to be supplied to the various classrooms of the city. This initial appropriation was approved by a taxpayer's meeting in January of that year. Directors of the Library Association voted in turn to administer and supervise these classroom libraries and to pay all charges except the actual cost of the books. The steady growth of this new department was so encouraging that during 1912-13 the Library Board assumed the book expense, and in August of 1915 the School Board voted to pay one-half the salary for a supervisor of school libraries; the supervisor to be appointed by the library, but to work in close cooperation with the schools. Her official status in the schools was assured because her position ranks with other supervisors in the school system. The duties of the School Librarian include not only complete supervision of all school library work, but also the responsibility of a depart-

ment especially for the use of teachers at the Main Library. This, then, is a brief résumé of the steps that have resulted in the present satisfactory scheme of cooperation between the Library Association of Portland and school district of the city of Portland to supply the book needs of the Portland schools. School work in Portland has inaugurated many changes and witnessed many additions during this interesting score of years through which it has passed.

One of the first activities of the School Librarian was the establishment of a collection of professional books for teachers. This is housed in the School Department at the Main Library. Each year the outstanding contributions to the field of education are added to this collection. Professional journals, Government publications, the educational publications of States and societies are obviously an integral part of this collection.

School Department in the Main Library, Portland, Ore.

At the present time the school library service includes a wide variety of schools. Aside from the city schools, there are many parochial and private schools, as well as a number of institutions to which the library privileges have been made available. The statistics of the current year reveal these figures:

9 High schools in Portland
3 County high schools
38 Elementary schools in the city
41 Platoon schools
5 Parochial schools
4 Private schools
45 County schools

There was, in addition to this service, a total of 713 classroom libraries deposited in the city schools and 255 in the county schools.

At each of the nine city high schools there is a well-rounded collection of books. Reference aids, periodicals, and supplementary material for classroom use are important factors of each of these libraries. Recreational reading has likewise been given due emphasis. This is in recognition of the existing need for books that may be enjoyed at home during leisure hours. These collections are constantly supplemented by loans from the collection of books at the Main Library, thus making available for each high school the vast resources of the entire Portland library system. A trained librarian administers each high school library. Four of the large high schools require the services of a full-time clerical assistant, in addition to the necessary page help during the peak of the load.

The three county high schools have continuous all-day service. This is made possible in one of the schools by the voluntary work of a member of the teaching staff, assisted by several rather capable students. Their work only supplements the work of the trained librarian, who visits once each week in the capacity of supervisor. Book collections in these schools are small, but they are live working collections. "Dead wood" is conspicuous by its absence. Incidentally the resources of the Main Library in Portland are likewise available for these small county high school libraries. This privilege is freely used, and so their collections are constantly augmented by books from the Central Library. The largest of the county high schools is happily situated in a village where a branch library is maintained. Students from this high school draw heavily upon the branch for their reference work, supplementary material and recreational reading.

Each Saturday morning the librarians from all of the high schools come to the School Department headquarters in the Main Library building for a meeting and conferences. At this time there is an opportunity to select books to fill the needs for the ensuing week. Books selected are sent to the schools the following week.

Perhaps our greatest milestone was passed in 1923. That year marked the organization of the first platoon school by the Board of Education. The transition from the Traditional to the Platoon system has been rapid.

Already forty-one schools have been reorganized according to this plan, with the prospect of two more to follow soon. This fact is most auspicious from the library viewpoint, because a platoon school by its very organization requires a library. The library then becomes an activity to which each child in the school is regularly scheduled. These libraries are in charge of a teacher chosen from the personnel of the school. Her appointment is made usually because of reading interests and background, not because of any training for librarianship. Her official title, Teacher - Librarian, serves well to describe her duties. She is a teacher in charge of the activities in an elementary school library. Realizing the need of formal instruction for the Teacher-Librarians, members of the School Department staff have given various courses for them under the auspices of the University of Oregon Extension Center.

The Library at Franklin High School, Portland, Ore.

Undoubtedly the most important duty devolving upon the Teacher-Librarian in the platoon school is the creation of an appreciation of good literature. This we attempt to accomplish by surrounding the children with a collection of carefully chosen books. Discrimination, I am inclined to believe, does not frequently occur in the child as a native endowment. Careful guidance, patiently given by a Teacher-Librarian adequately equipped for this colossal task, is necessary. In a wider sense the Teacher-Librarian's duty is to inspire the children to delve into independent reading of the right sort for themselves. Believing firmly that there is no greater assurance for the future enjoyment of leisure time, and surely no wiser use of it than the reading of good books, every effort in our platoon libraries is directed to this end.

Many unusual devices are employed by the Teacher-Librarians in introducing good books and in arousing an interest in reading. Sometimes a story hour is held. At other times informal book talks are conducted. Oftentimes these talks are successfully given by the children. Such talks have proved invaluable. In one school that I have in mind the Teacher-Librarian occasionally holds a series of book talks for the purpose of advertising good books These very informal talks by the children are prefaced by remarks from the Teacher-Librarian stating that certain very excellent titles are apparently being read very little. She further explains that such books are really too good to overlook. Of course there are always volunteers among those who have read the book and are enthusiastic about it. An invitation is then extended the reader to "advertise" the book, telling clearly and concisely interesting facts about it, as well as why it is to be recommended to others. New books are frequently introduced by members of the School Department staff during their regular visits to the school library. Children evince so much enthusiasm following these talks that it is often necessary to take a great number of reserves for one book. Dramatization is one of the most attractive aids in the platoon library. For the younger children especially there is no finer introduction to literature than their own simple presentation of such old favorites as *Three Billy Goats Gruff* or *Rumpelstiltskin.* Children in the upper grades delight, too, in presenting not only folk tales but plays based upon books and book characters. Plays offer a splendid means of correlation between library activities and the auditorium. There are, in fact, unlimited possibilities for many interesting programs. One that has actually been worked out by the children with great success is the story of *Evangeline.* This was originally attempted as a project in the library, but in its final presentation it has very happily involved many departments of the school. The manual training department has even contributed its bit by the making of a spinning wheel to be used in the stage production. The students of this elementary school have, I am told, done an

almost incredible amount of research in order that this project might be letter perfect. Throughout every step of their preparation there has been an unusual interest displayed.

Library activities in no sense cease outside the four walls of the platoon library in the Portland schools. Throughout the year the children's librarians from each branch library make visits to the neighboring schools. Their mission is to interest the children in the branch library, and, of course, to open the vistas that may be attained through the larger collections there. Then, too, there are visits to the branch libraries by the children. Regular story hours at the libraries serve to enhance an already attractive program. Perhaps one of the most joyful experiences for the school children was a series of puppet plays, presented particularly for their amusement. Although these contacts are only mentioned briefly, they are of inestimable value. By surrounding children with a wealth of good books, not only in the school library but in the branch library as well, at a time when interest in books is rife, we are hoping to create a love for books and reading. Since the school library must obviously be small, this contact of the school children with the enriched collection at the branch library is one of the important features of our school work.

The library facilities of our School Department are made available in the traditional schools by means of classroom libraries. Such a library is a small collection, usually consisting of about fifty books. These collections are loaned for a year, with the privilege of exchange at least once during the year. The chief emphasis in these collections has been placed on books that children in the grades could enjoy reading at home. Realizing the need of teachers for books of value as reference aids in their school rooms, there was early established a collection known as the Teachers' Reference collection. From this collection each teacher is entitled to a library of from ten to thirty volumes. This is a privilege of which practically every teacher in the city avails herself.

Picturesque in its entirety is our service to the county schools. A close contact with every school in Multnomah County is maintained by visits at least twice yearly. Stories are told and book talks are given as a means of creating an interest in the collection of books which is deposited at each school, however remote, soon after the opening of school in September. Collections of books for the county schools are selected with care. In order that the books may suit the personality of the children for whom the collection is intended, statistics are carefully gathered on preceding visits of the number of girls and boys, their ages and their particular reading interests. The county service undoubtedly entails our most strenuous efforts. There is a sufficient reward, though, in being welcomed at an isolated school with this greeting: "Oh, goody! here comes the liberry." This is equally as flattering as those words of Christopher Morley: "Of all the Aryans, the best ones are librarians."

The County Library Situation in Washington

By Clara Van Sant

Reference Librarian, Tacoma Public Library, Washington

THE STATE OF WASHINGTON is in a peculiar situation. It has three legally organized county libraries in operation but no law under which they can function or by which other county libraries may be organized. The explanation calls for nearly thirty years of library history.

Washington ranks well among the other States in educational matters. The public schools conform to reasonably high standards, the State University was established twenty-eight years before we achieved Statehood and has grown until it ranks sixteenth in the United States for attendance, the proportion of illiteracy among our citizens is low, both our large and our small libraries are progressive and well managed, and the library school at the State university was the first of college grade to be established on the Pacific Coast. As in Oregon and California, physical conditions in this State are admirably adapted to county library service, and many attempts have been made to secure passage of a permissive law. Each attempt has received the cordial support of librarians, educational organizations and the general public. There were the usual campaigns of education, and finally, in 1913, the word "county" was duly inserted in the State law among the bodies empowered to establish public libraries. Three counties promptly contracted with town libraries for a degree of county service, and all went well until 1915. In that year there was a recodification of the law without any intent to change its provisions but the recodification was made from the unrevised instead of the revised text, and the word "county" was omitted. The error was purely inadvertent and was not discovered until after the recodification had been accepted.

An appeal was made to the attorney-general, who ruled that since the recodification had been made from the unrevised text, the evident intent was to withdraw from counties the privilege of establishing libraries. The three county systems were thus left without a legal leg to stand upon. They continue to function, but their progress has been slow.

Various bills which failed for lack of time rather than from opposition were presented to the legislature in 1919, 1921 and 1923. The matter was then dropped for a time, but a detailed county library bill, purely permissive in character, but with provision for the establishment of independent county systems as well as contract systems between town and county or between neighboring counties was presented to the 1929 legislature. An effort was made to impose a one-quarter-mill maximum tax levy which would have destroyed the usefulness of the bill in several counties. Protest against the too low maximum overcame that difficulty, and the bill passed both House and Senate with encouraging majorities. It was then vetoed by Governor Hartley in these words: "This is another bill that would increase taxes. Taxes should be reduced. The way to reduce taxes is to quit spending the people's money." At the same time the governor vetoed the section of the appropriation bill that provided support for the State traveling library service for the 1929-1930 biennium. In his zeal to spare the taxpayer's pocketbook he not only refused rural residents the right to provide increased library service for themselves, but withdrew from them the service they had enjoyed for years. There was much dissatisfaction, but no redress is possible until the 1931 legislature meets.

The Everett Public Library School Book Truck covers the outlying districts

The political situation is far from clear at this time. Washington is regarded as a safe Republican State and is traditionally dry, yet the State Republican Convention held in May went on record favoring the amendment of the Volstead law and joined the Democrats in opposition to the World Court. Until the September primaries give the voters a chance to speak, it is difficult to foretell whether the 1931 legislature will be more or less favorable to county library legislation than its 1929 predecessor. The State Parent Teacher Association, the State Federation of Women's Clubs and the librarians of the State are enthusiastically supporting the county library idea, and it is probable that a new bill will be introduced at the beginning of the session. What its fate may be only the future can tell.

The Shelton Public Library, Shelton, Wash.

While the law, after its usual manner, has delayed, the libraries have insisted on going ahead. The demand for county library service in King County is so strong that the Parent Teacher Association has undertaken a campaign to secure it by contract with the Seattle Public Library. One section of the existing library law permits the establishment of libraries by "any city, village, town, school dis-

trict or other body authorized to levy and collect taxes," and an effort will be made to organize the King County service under this section.

In the city of Everett a part of the school district lies outside of the city limits. Some years ago the Everett Public Library used its school book truck to give a year of demonstration county library service to the outlying part of the school district. The service was so much appreciated that the residents of the district, led by the community clubs, the Parent Teacher Associations and the School Board, are petitioning the county commissioners to levy a tax and contract for service with the Everett Public Library. It is hoped that this effort may succeed and that it may serve as the cornerstone on which to build a full county system.

Statistics for the county service in Kittitas County, maintained by contract with the Goldendale Public Library, are not available. Mason County, which contracts with the Shelton Public Library, pays $600 a year for service. Since the county fund is so small no effort is made to offer fully developed county service, but all residents of the county are served at the Shelton library and special privileges are granted to rural school teachers. The library is very active. With a total collection of only 4782 volumes it sometimes circulates 2750 volumes a month. A two-mill city tax fails to produce a fund large enough to meet the library's needs, and the deficit is made up by generous citizens.

The most extensive of the three county systems established under the 1913 law is the service given to Thurston County by the Olympia Public Library. During 1929 the city provided $5,000 and the county $2,400. All county residents may use the Olympia library, rural teachers are given the same special privileges as those in the city schools, books are sent to six libraries in smaller towns and financial aid is extended to three of them. The librarian reports that the greater part of the county circulation is still handled at the Olympia library but that the branch and station work is growing.

Obviously the present condition of library affairs in the State of Washington gives no cause for great rejoicing, but signs are in evidence that the public is awake to its library needs and has determined to supply them. The next few years may well place Washington as high in the library column as it now stands in educational rank.

The British Columbia Demonstration

By H. Norman Lidster

Chairman, Public Library Commission, New Westminster, B. C.

In November, 1928, the Public Library Commission of British Columbia presented its final report of the activities and findings of the Library Survey which had been in progress for over eighteen months prior thereto. While the report had been presented, yet, as the work had been carried on under the joint financial sponsorship of the Government of the Province and the Carnegie Corporation, it was, of course, a matter of courtesy and duty that publication of the report should be withheld until the two bodies most concerned in its findings should have had an opportunity of digesting it. As a consequence it was not until after June, 1929, that it was found possible to make available to the general public the result of the excellent work which had been carried on by a band of devoted library enthusiasts throughout the Province. In the meantime, however, the commission had opened negotiations with the Carnegie Corporation with a view of securing the financial assistance necessary to engage in one of the most important recommendations of the Survey, namely, the carrying out of a "demonstration" of library service in an area arbitrarily selected and defined by the commission. The present "Public Libraries Act" does not provide for a County Library System, such as has been found to be practicable in other places, and therefore, in order to inaugurate and carry on such a demonstration, it became necessary to arbitrarily create such a county, having no regard to the political county areas as are already established under other acts of the Province. During the progress of the Survey much information was tabulated having this end in view, and it was found that when the available data had been transferred to a map of the Province, there were three areas which seemed to lend themselves to this idea: The lower end of Vancouver Island, the Okanagan Valley, and the valley of the Fraser River from Hope on the east to Ladner on the west. Very careful consideration had been given to other areas, but these three seemed to offer greater opportunities for library and book service development than any of the others. Sev-

eral months were spent in discussing ways and means, both with the Government and the Carnegie Corporation, and in August, 1929, it was agreed that the Carnegie Corporation should make a grant of the sum of $100,000 to the commission, payable in annual installments, for the purpose of carrying out such a "demonstration" as has been suggested. At the same time the government of the Province agreed to increase the annual appropriations to the commission by a sum of $3,500 annually. This was the situation when the present commission were appointed on Dec. 1, 1929.

While it may seem that considerable time had elapsed since the presentation of the report, yet delays are inevitable when much of the discussion must take place by correspondence, and particularly when a new enterprise is being born. Neither governments nor corporations can act with the speed of individuals in matters such as this. After giving very careful consideration to the merits of the respective areas mentioned, the commission selected the Fraser Valley area as offering the prospects for the most immediate and lasting response to the idea and methods which it is hoped the demonstration will develop and prove. *En passant,* it gave the writer a great deal of personal pleasure to be able to assist in making this selection, on account of the fact that in 1925-26, when he was chairman of the New Westminster Library Committee, in collaboration with S. T. Dare, librarian of the New Westminster Public Library, there had been evolved a plan whereby this proposed district could be served by means of vans and deposit stations from the Public Library of New Westminster. Financial consideration having prevented the further development of the plan, it had been dropped, but the idea still persisted, and when such a plan became possible through the kindly and generous cooperation of the Carnegie Corporation, it can readily be understood that while the plan had been materially changed, yet the opportunity remained.

On Feb. 12, 1930, Miss Helen Gordon Stewart, M.A., Ph.D., arrived in British Columbia. She had been appointed by the commission as librarian-director in charge of the "demonstration." Full of enthusiasm and possessing those qualifications of initiative and determination so essential to the success of such an undertaking, coupled with a practical and theoretical background, she very soon got to work, and now at the time of writing we may say that the work is well under way.

This is a short account of the progress of a new venture in book service which we hope and believe will be a "demonstration" in very truth. Now what is it that we hope to achieve? What are our objectives? Shortly stated, they are as follows:

I. The creation of a library district in the Fraser Valley, in which, according to some accepted plan of federation, the different municipal and other political units in the territory agreed upon will pool their interests and resources in this field, and operate jointly, a service for the common good of the whole district. This involves—
   1. The experimental selection and limitation of a workable area neither too large nor too small for effective operation.
   2. Building up through publicity, education and demonstration, the public opinion necessary to bring a federation into effect.
   3. Devising and setting up the legal machinery required.
   4. Testing it out with the needs of other localities in view.

II. The organization of a library service within this area, according to the best standards of County and Extension work today, including
   1. A distributing system, with,
      a. A radiating centre.
      b. Branches in the main centres of population.
      c. Deposit stations where necessary.
      d. Book collections in schools.
   2. Open lines of communication and transportation to keep the stock of books fluid and flexible, and to supply special wants as they arise,
      a. By book automobile traveling definite routes according to schedule, and,
         i. Changing the books at the different stations at regular intervals.
         ii. Gathering up special requests on one visit and supplying the books to satisfy them on the next.
         iii. Checking on the needs and wants of each locality through an attendant librarian.
         iv. Circulating books from the truck itself to isolated families en route.
         v. Helping to carry through an organized school service.
      b. By telephone and parcel post.
      c. By perambulating librarians,
         i. Readers' Advisers scheduled at each of the branches approximately one day per week.
         ii. Special school librarian, organizing and visiting.
         iii. Director and organizer.

3. Trained staff, especially selected with needs of locality in view, and probably including,[1]
   a. Director and supervisor.
   b. "County" librarian, in charge of general distributing system, and capable of doing Readers' Adviser work.
   c. Her first assistant, if possible a trained librarian with qualifications and experience for school and general children's work.
   d. A more junior member of the staff capable of doing good office work, and looking after the routine parts of cataloging and filing.
   e. An assistant to the Director, able to carry the detail of some of the experimental projects, to act as private secretary, and possibly to do certain Readers' Adviser work in the branches at this end of the Valley.
   f. A chauffeur, who will also take on part of the general publicity program, organize and map out the main service areas, and help in a general way when the truck makes its rounds.
4. A system of administration following standard procedures and principles in,
   a. Budgeting and cost accounting.
   b. The keeping and using of records.
   c. The selection and organization of books and periodical stock in the best interests of the library public, including approved techniques in,
      i. Book ordering.
      ii. Classification and cataloging.
      iii. Preparation of books for use.
   d. The circulation and other use of this stock according to the rules and regulations best calculated to serve local interests and at the same time to safeguard the property of the commission.
   e. Maintenance, etc.: Keeping the books in good repair; taking inventory periodically and setting up methods to minimize loss and destruction; running the "plant" effectively and economically; checking staff output, method, organization and operation in general, with a view to maximum efficiency.

III. The setting up and trying out of certain experimental projects leading to,
   1. Better ways of finding the reading needs of the community, and organizing them.
   2. Better methods for satisfying both old and new needs.
   3. Better measurement of achievement, so that through experience one may avoid mistakes, set up plans with a certain predictable assurance of their doing what they are intended to do, get some idea of the relative importance of different kinds of service, and in general make a purposeful organization instead of a hit-and-miss one as an agency for community and individual development.

IV. The consolidation of all experience in the Fraser Valley, continuously and progressively, and its application to larger needs, both in other parts of the Province and relation to similar situations wherever they occur.

This is our aim in its main essentials. Plans have so far developed that it is hoped that September, 1930, will see the opening of one or more branches in the area accompanied by the operation of our van. To appreciate the magnitude of the task before us may I, in conclusion, briefly sketch the situation.

The Fraser Valley is an area running from the United States boundary on the south to a few miles north of the Fraser itself, a distance of some twenty miles. From Hope, a small town on the east, to Ladner, a similar town on the west, is nearly eighty miles; the district, therefore, comprises about 1600 square miles, divided into twelve or thirteen municipal areas, each of which has its own council and school board. Good roads, however, make possible communications from end to end of the valley and the presence of both steam and electric railroads, together with steamboat facilities on the river itself insures a constant, all-the-year-round possibility of carrying on the work. Each municipality presents a slightly different problem to be solved. Chilliwack, for instance, is somewhat closely knit and self-contained. Surrey and Langley offer us the contrast of widely spread farms and residences. One thing, however, they have in common, the almost utter lack of library facilities. A few local associations have struggled to serve their needs with varying success, but as the reader will readily appreciate, the whole offers a most fertile field for experiment. From time to time the commission will be allowed space in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL to keep those interested informed of the progress of an experiment which we can only hope will be of lasting benefit, not only to the Fraser Valley area but to all those as yet undeveloped fields where so much remains to be done.

[1] An alternative recommendation as to staff may be submitted later.

John Ridington
Librarian, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C.

Milton J. Ferguson
State Librarian, Sacramento, Cal.

Anne M. Mulheron
Librarian, Library Assn. of Portland, Ore.

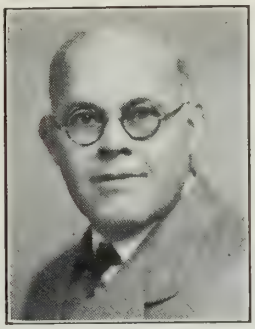
Judson T. Jennings
Librarian, Seattle Public Library, Wash.

Charles W. Smith
Librarian, Univ. of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Some Coast Librarians

Everett Perry
Librarian, Los Angeles Public Library, Cal.

Edgar S. Robinson
Librarian, Vancouver Public Library, B. C.



M. H. Douglass
Librarian, Univ. of Oregon Library, Eugene, Ore.

Willis Kerr
Librarian, Pomona College Library, Claremont, Cal.

George W. Fuller
Librarian, Spokane Public Library, Wash.

John B. Kaiser
Librarian, Oakland Free Library, Cal.

Nathan van Patten
Director, Stanford Univ. Libraries, Cal.

William E. Henry
Dean, Univ. of Washington Library School, Seattle, Wash.

Helen E. Vogleson
Librarian, Los Angeles County Free Library, Cal.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

June 15, 1930

Editorial Forum

THE CONFLICT of internationalism, nationalism, localism, between world peace, national aggrandizement and local interests keeps the world in storm and is even reflected in the otherwise quiet field of library activity. The London conference looking toward international peace was sadly embarrassed by selfish nationalism expressed in the nationalists' pressure for big navies, and Mussolini's fiery oratory has since gone to the dangerous extreme. India is in upheaval because of its national and natural desire for greater freedom, but embarrassed not only by the localism of religious dissensions but of the native states which threaten disaster should Great Britain withdraw her protecting hand. Our own Constitution was nearly wrecked at the beginning by the conflict between large and small States, and the recent tariff debates have not been between national parties but between the representatives of local interests, as sugar in Louisiana and citrus fruit in Florida. The library profession, like all other professions, is international in motive and scope, and is helping to make the world one, but against this high endeavor there are national prejudices and local interests. New York calls preachers from London and Edinboro, great doctors come to us from Vienna and elsewhere, and in turn Dr. Fosdick and Dr. Cadman and the Mayo Brothers are welcomed abroad. Heretofore there have been welcomed receptions and exchanges of librarians from other countries exemplified in the specific instances of President Keogh and President-elect Strohm, and the scheme of exchange of librarianships between our own and other countries. There is danger ahead that a selfish nationalism may make difficulty in the future, and the localistic spirit was strongly shown in the recent contest regarding the Brooklyn librarianship. And now it has become understood that the employment of aliens within the library systems of Greater New York is not agreeable to the municipal authorities, and though no official action has been announced, it has seemed desirable to employ none other than American citizens, or at least those who have taken out first papers toward naturalization. The American Library Association includes Canada within its comprehensive name, and local library schools welcome students from our sister nation and foreign countries as well as all our States, yet a Canadian applicant for library employment has recently been refused opportunity here. If this spirit spreads through our publicly supported libraries, there will still be refuge for wholesome internationalism in our college and university libraries, so that there may still be exchange librarianships as well as exchange professorships.

THE RETIREMENT of M. Roland-Marcel as head of the Bibliothèque Nationale, recently announced, is a loss at once to that great library, still the largest in the world, to France, and to the library profession the world over. In the few years of his service as the Administrateur he has brought the French national library into line with library progress, has made a careful study in his American visit of American libraries, and has been a leader in international library activities, and he has won for himself the highest respect and regard of the library profession. American librarians will especially miss his ready cooperation, and it is to be hoped that the plans he has made for American and other exhibits in the Rue Richelieu may be carried out by his successor. His service to his own nation, culminating in the report on French libraries, issued this spring and summarized on other pages, should be a valuable stimulus for library development. France has the greatest of libraries, and in the early days of the Société Franklin set the pace for popular libraries and the interest of children in libraries which America was later to take up. The new Administrateur Général, M. Julien-Maurice Cain, has been a professor at the university and a section chief in the Foreign Office.

THE BOOK PUBLISHERS, having surrendered in the long waged battle over the importation for libraries of original English copies without restriction, the American Library Association, and libraries in general are now in position to favor positively and heartily the Vestal Copyright Bill which has been introduced into the House by the Patents Committee and is now printed as H. R. 12549. At this writing there is a possibility that action may be obtained from the House within the short session, though this hope may prove to be fallacious by the time this number reaches readers. In any event, no harm will be done by urging Congressmen to support this bill,

which is now practically favored by all the several book interests, and if the bill can be passed by the House either within the present short session or early in the long session, beginning in December, there is every reason to suppose that the Senate will also take favorable action, and that we may enter the International Copyright Union and insure the rights of our authors abroad within the coming year.

The book publishers, or certain of them, have taken another action in which librarians will cordially concur in making large cuts in book prices. How far this will be general throughout the publishing trade is yet to be determined, and the experiment will be watched with the keenest interest from the library point of view. It was precipitated by the enormous sale of Wells' *Outline of History* in the dollar edition, for which the demand exceeded the possible supply from the presses of Doubleday, Doran & Co. for several months, but whether this success can be made general is a question at practical issue. To halve the price means that sales must be doubled to give the author his present royalty return, now none too large, while a book store must sell nearly three times as many books to cover the increment of rent, clerical force and overhead generally. Whether the book market can be extended in this wise certainly is an interesting gamble on the part of publishers pioneering in the present experiment. A number of leading publishers more conservatively minded have joined in a statement that they regard the extreme cut as economically unsound, as a blow to the retail trade on the ground indicated, and it is generally agreed that the retail book store, like the library, is a necessary means of successful book distribution. It is probable that at least an outcome of the present situation will be a lowering of the extreme prices for books, though perhaps not in the startling proportion recently announced by the publisher making the new departure.

Substantial progress has been made toward the "Journal for Discussion," which has itself been under discussion for two or three years past. The Carnegie Corporation has undertaken to finance the proposed periodical by a grant of $5,000 annually for five years, and the faculty of the Graduate Library School of Chicago University is willing to undertake the editorial responsibility, while the Chicago University Press will undertake the publication. The name of the periodical has not yet been determined, but care will be taken to avoid confusion with existing library periodicals. It is hoped to obtain five hundred subscriptions at the start in the expectation that with the Carnegie grant this will finance the plan. The purpose of the periodical will be, in discrimination from the field of other periodicals, to cover subjects for which these periodicals cannot afford space. In other words, to present library studies of a more extensive character than the usual periodical articles. Such a contribution as that of Miss Mudge, which The Library Journal was regretfully forced to decline, may well be a useful feature of the initial number of the periodical, which it is hoped to start early in 1931. Success to it.

This great country of ours is so wide and the library profession is now so large that there is room for two great gatherings, and simultaneously with the conference on the Pacific Coast will be that on the shores of the Atlantic at Swampscott, already familiar as a favorite library meeting place. In this the State associations of Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey will officially participate, as well as other organizations, like the Western Massachusetts Library Club, the Special Library Association of Boston, the New England School Library Association, and the many groups which deal with specific divisions of the library field. It is not intended that this shall be a magnet to draw from the California meeting any librarians who can possibly make the transcontinental journey, but only to provide a substitute gathering for those who are denied the opportunities of the longer absence from home duties which the larger meeting involves.

That there will be a good delegation from the East to Los Angeles is sufficiently indicated by the arrangements of Mr. Faxon's travel committee for the special train which is to make the westward journey. The famous earlier train of "the seven sleepers" will this year be outdone by a train of ten sleepers, accommodating approximately two hundred persons, with the necessary baggage cars, two diners, and a club and observation car—which is certainly traveling de luxe. The post conference travel plans are exceptionally varied and attractive, including a party of twenty to Hawaii, about seventy already registered for San Francisco and the Yosemite, nearly two-score for the trip through Bryce and Zion Canyons, while ten or more librarians propose to join the party for Mexico City, arranged by Mr. Patison of Hollywood. Never has there been such a varied opportunity for sight-seeing and educational travel as in This Year of Grace 1930.

Amusement Map of Los Angeles County

On the back of this map are listed principal restaurants, hotels, cafés, motion picture studios, ball rooms, and places of interest. Copies may be obtained at the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Information Desk.

Los Angeles Restaurants and Eating Places

EATING PLACES NEAR HEADQUARTERS

Biltmore Dining Rooms—
Sweet Shop (Olive Street).
Sandwich Shop (entrance on Fifth Street, through theater entrance).
Mayflower Hotel—Grand Avenue, across from Biltmore.
Bull Pen Inn—60 cent lunch—excellent. (Overlooking library grounds.)
Polly's Cherrio Tea Room, 623½ South Hill Street—60 cent lunch, $1 dinner.
Clark Hotel Coffee Shop, Hill Street between Fourth and Fifth—45 cent and 60 cent lunch.
Aileen Tea Room—Brack Shops—520 West Seventh Street.
French Table d'Hote, 719 West Sixth Street—50 cent lunch, 85 cent and $1 dinner.

CAFETERIAS

La Palma, 615 South Grand Avenue—Excellent food, Spanish atmosphere.
The Arbor Cafeteria, 309 West Fourth Street—Same management as La Palma.
The Colonial, 642 South Flower Street.

TEA ROOMS

Mary Louise Tea Room, 2200 West Seventh Street, overlooking Westlake Park—Favorite place for parties.
Bullock's Wilshire Tea Room, 3050 Wilshire Street—Bus service. Opportunity to see Los Angeles' most beautiful store.
Bullock's Tea Room, Seventh and Broadway—Delightful place.
Serendipity, 2966 East Colorado Street, Pasadena.

HOLLYWOOD EATING PLACES

(Movie stars often seen here)

Brown Derby, 1624 North Vine, near Hollywood Boulevard.
Henry's, 6321 Hollywood Boulevard.
Montmartre Cafe, 6757 Hollywood Boulevard.
Musso Frank Grill, 6669 Hollywood Boulevard.
Roosevelt Hotel—Blossom Room—7006 Hollywood Boulevard.

FOREIGN RESTAURANTS

CHINESE

Man Jen Low Cafe, 309½ Marchessault Street—Best Chinese food in the city.

FRENCH

French Table d'Hote, 3070 West Seventh Street, near Amabassador Hotel.
Taix French Restaurant, 321 Commercial Street.
Victor Hugo, 619½ Grand Avenue.

GERMAN

Bartel's Delicatessen and Restaurant, 316 West Fifth Street.

HUNGARIAN

Hungarian Kosher Restaurant, 534½ South Spring Street.
Schwartz' Little Hungary Cafe, 5511 Santa Monica Boulevard.

ITALIAN

Cafe d'Alessandro, 6729 Yucca Street, between Highland and MacCaddum.
Mona Lisa, 2534 West Seventh Street.
Mora's, 739 South Hope.
Alvarado, between Wilshire and Seventh Street.
315 South Spring Street.
235 North Broadway.
Zucca Inn, 610 North Spring Street, near the Plaza.

MEXICAN AND SPANISH

Casa Verdugo Spanish Inn, 101 Mountain (Glendale).
Estrada's Spanish Kitchen, 3520 Wilshire.
La Golondrina, Paseo de Los Angeles, near the Plaza.

RUSSIAN

The Double Headed Eagle, 9174 Sunset Boulevard.
Moscow Inn, 8353 Sunset Boulevard.

SWEDISH

Bit of Sweden, 615 South Vermont.

Recommended by the Public Library of the City of Los Angeles.

Commission to Visit Learned Libraries

Oxford University has appointed a Commission to visit university and other learned libraries in Europe and America, with a view to extensions of the Bodleian Library. The arrangements for the tour in America, which will begin about the middle of September, are in the hands of the Rockefeller Foundation, which is assisting the University in its investigation. Members of the visiting commission are Sir Henry Miers, chairman; Sir Frederic Kenyon; Sir Edmund Chambers; G. N. Clark of Oriel College, Oxford; H. R. F. Harrod of Christ Church, Oxford; and Kenneth Sisam of the Clarendon Press, Oxford, secretary.

Catholic Periodical Index

Catholic magazines now have their own periodical index in the *Catholic Periodical Index,* which began its first volume in March. It is published for the Library Section of the National Catholic Educational Association by the H. W. Wilson Company. Subscription is on service basis. The next quarterly issue, in June, will add six magazines to the thirty-six indexed in the first number. The third issue will appear in September, and material will be cumulated in the December quarterly number. As in the early days of *Poole's Index,* the indexing has been done by a staff of volunteer librarians. Twenty-six Catholic colleges and universities have contributed from $5 to $100 to the Reserve Fund which has made it possible.

Librarian Authors

CLARA V. WINLOW wrote her first novel at the tender age of twelve. This one piece of work is, unfortunately, lost, though certain other writings that date not so many years later have been resurrected and have found publishers. Mrs. Winlow first broke into print during her college days at Stanford University, when she was greatly interested in child psychology. At this time innumerable articles, with a slant toward the picturesque, such as *Pin Luck, Children's Superstitions,* and *Children's Imaginary Companions,* appeared in educational magazines, references to which may still be found in various works on education. After college, a couple of years' stay in Europe brought her nine commissions for various of the *Little Cousin* books from L. C. Page & Company, and also for *The Story of the Slavs,* which was never completed. But all this time, great as was her interest in writing, another interest quite as great drew her from it. This was the fascination for "all sorts and conditions of people"; the desire to learn from them, to help and get help. Finally she became one of the first women inspectors employed by the New York City Tenement House Department, and during the war she accepted a special war service position with the Los Angeles Y. W. C. A. It was this experience, combined with her inborn love of books, that made her agree to enter the Los Angeles Public Library, California, in 1920, to develop the Foreign Extension Department, and this no doubt accounted for the rapid and solid growth of the department during the two years she remained there.

During this period it was suggested that the Magazine Section of *The Los Angeles Times* (then edited by Harry Carr) would probably be interested in her wide knowledge of local foreigners. So Mrs. Winlow left two sympathetic articles dealing with certain nationalities

The King's Kitty is Ill. Taken from "The Kitten That Grew Too Fat," published by Macrae Smith

at *The Times* office, and Mr. Carr liked them so well that he asked her to go with their photographer to get illustrations for them. The photographer reported that she must have some wonderful power, for the people did everything that she suggested at once, although he had been trying in vain to get the same groups to pose for him. For about a year

CLARA V. WINLOW

after this she had a feature article in practically every weekly issue of *The Times.*

Since then she has been secretary of a large humane foundation and instructor in "Folk Stories and Folk Songs of Our Immigrants" and other courses in the University of California Extension Division. Now, although she says she is lonesome at times for outside service work, she is back at her writing. Last year Macrae Smith Company brought out her *The Kitten That Grew Too Fat;* Longmans, Green, her translation of *The Magic Flutes,* from the Czech (magnificently illustrated by Rudolf Mates), and Raf D. Szalatnay, another translation, *Flick and Flock.* An original juvenile story has recently started on its quest for a publisher, and she is just completing the most ambitious work yet undertaken, a hundred thousand word autobiographic story, based on her joyous and glamourous school days in the pioneer town in Nebraska where she was born. She has also been commissioned to do several more translations, among them being Bozena Němcová's *The Grandmother,* probably the most loved book of the Czechoslovaks.

The Open Round Table

Pratt Bill Before Congress

To the Editor of The Library Journal:

May I call the attention of librarians to a bill now before Congress which is of special interest to a small group of librarians and of vital concern to a small proportion of our population? I am referring to H. R. 9042, introduced by Congresswoman Ruth Pratt of New York, providing for more funds for books for the blind. An annual sum of $100,000 is appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Librarian of Congress to provide books for the use of the adult blind of the country. The Librarian of Congress is empowered to arrange with other libraries to serve as local or regional centers.

At the present time the appropriation made by the government for the American Printing House for the Blind must of necessity be used almost entirely for books for students in our blind schools. The number of titles produced in this country each year for adult blind is pitifully small. The printing of books for the blind is not of commercial advantage—the sale of them is too limited and the cost of production too high. It is necessary that funds for their production should come from some source, most logically the Federal government.

The Pratt bill is sponsored by the American Foundation for the Blind, and the Executive Board of the American Library Association approved it without a dissenting vote. The librarians for the blind will, I am sure, appreciate any assistance the other librarians of the country can give toward the passage and signing of this bill. Letters to representatives in Congress will be most helpful.

Mabel R. Gillis,
Chairman, A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Blind.

The Wrong J. T. Jennings

To the Editor of The Library Journal:

The article entitled "Librarianship as a Profession in College and University Libraries," recently republished in a collection under the title "The Library Within the Walls," through hasty decision was attributed by me to Mr. Judson T. Jennings. This article was the work of Mrs. Jennie Thornburg Jennings, assistant librarian of the Public Library of St. Paul; it was originally published in The Library Journal of 1918 and was signed J. T. Jennings. The index to this volume, by some chance, did not include the article with other references to Mrs. J. T. Jennings, and, unfortunately, the presumption that Mr. Jennings was the author was not challenged until it was too late.

Katharine T. Moody,
Chief, Reference Department, St. Louis Public Library.

Guild Representative Makes Wrong Statement

To the Editor of The Library Journal:

It has come to my attention that a representative of the Junior Literary Guild has been stating, or implying, that the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh is a subscriber to the book service of that organization. No subscription has been placed by this library with the Junior Literary Guild or with any other children's book club.

Elva S. Smith,
Boys and Girls Department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh

President of Literary Guild Replies

To the Editor of The Library Journal:

On one or two occasions the Literary Guild has heard reports that untrue statements have been made by its representatives with regard to the relationship of certain librarians with the Guild. Both the Literary Guild and the Junior Literary Guild have enjoyed extremely cordial relations with outstanding librarians in the United States, and it is not only entirely unnecessary for anyone to misquote those who are not supporters of the Guild idea, but entirely contrary to the desire and intentions of this organization.

The Guild is trying to build up a group of men and women who will represent it honestly and in a dignified manner. If any librarian meets any sort of misrepresentation, the Guild will consider it a great favor if facts are at once sent to the Guild office, giving the name of the person guilty of such misrepresentation, if that is possible.

In the present instance, reported in this issue, it seems perfectly logical that an innocent mistake has been made through a misunderstanding. The Carnegie Library has for some time been a member of the Literary Guild and the Carnegie Library, Northside Pittsburgh, is a member of the Junior Literary Guild.

Harold Guinzburg,
President, Literary Guild.

Current Library Literature

Intended to index with brief annotation, or excerpts when desirable, articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those in Cannons' "Bibliography of Library Economy," to which this department makes a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this department.

ADVERTISING LIBRARIES. *See* SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

BACON, FRANCIS. *See* CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES.

BALTIMORE. *See* ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY.

BEXLEY (OHIO) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Bexley Public Library. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:497-498. 1930.

The design of the exterior was studied from a number of minor French buildings of the 17th century. The cost of the building and furniture was $68,000.

BOOK SELECTION

Crowell, E. H. Order and book selection in small public libraries. *Libraries.* 35:270-272. 1930.

Practical suggestions for economical buying.

BOOKBINDING MATERIAL

Nitz, Herman. *Die Materialien für Buch und Bucheinband und ihre sachgemässe Verarbeitung. Mit 33 Falz- und Ausschieszschemas. Für die Praxis der Buchbindereien, Buchdruckereien und Papierverarbeitung.* Halle (Saale): W. Knapp, 1929. vii, 131. p. illus.

BOOKS AND READING

Hazlitt, Henry. Who reads the classics now? *Nation.* 130:449-451. 1930. Reprinted in North Carolina College for Women *Library Notes.* 9:179-183. 1930.

Summary of reports from the Cleveland, Los Angeles, St. Louis, New York public libraries, and from publishers. "The general conclusions that can be confidently drawn from this survey are perhaps meager. A few generalizations, however, seem reasonably safe. The current reading of older books, as shown by the experience of libraries and by the reprint series of many publishers, is at least far from negligible. Indeed, the current sales of, say, the ten leading old books, in all editions, would probably compare quite favorably with those of the ten leading new books. We must remember, too, that the reading of older books is probably comparatively greater than either current sales of such books or library borrowing would indicate; there is, for example, the important factor of inherited home libraries."

BOSTON (MASS.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. *See* JEWISH BOOK WEEK.

BOYCE THOMPSON INSTITUTE FOR PLANT RESEARCH

Troy, Zeliaette. Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research. illus. plans. LIB. JOUR. 55:400-405. 1930.

By the librarian of the Institute (Yonkers, N. Y.) The library, begun in 1921, has about 11,000 bound volumes and 4000 fully catalogued pamphlets. Over 450 publications which fall within the Union List's definition of "periodicals" are received currently, and as many more current "documents." "Since elementary reference work is unnecessary, much of the time of the library staff can be devoted to the reviewing of current literature and to the building of bibliographies in collaboration with the specialist in charge. The bibliography on seed germination made under the direction of Dr. Crocker will be unique in its comprehensiveness when it is completed."

BUDGET. *See* LIBRARY BUDGET.

BUSINESS LIBRARIES

Special Libraries for April, 1930 (vol. 20, no. 4) is a Public Library Business Number, with articles by Marian C. Manley (a general and detailed survey of business libraries in public libraries throughout the country); William Alcott, on the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library in Boston; Rose Vormelker, on the Business Information Bureau of the Cleveland Public Library; Dorothy G. Bell, on the Business Branch of the Providence Public Library; Ethel Cleland, on a typical day at the Business Branch of the Indianapolis Public Library; R. A. Sawyer, on the Economics Division of the New York Public Library; Ola Wyeth, on the Business Branch of the Savannah Public Library in the plant of the *Morning News;* and Anita Levy, on the Business Branch in San Francisco.

See also SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY OF. LIBRARY.

Goodwin, J. E. The new library building for the University of California at Los Angeles. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:451-452. 1930.

Dedicated March 27-28, 1930, the new reinforced concrete building has a frontage of 221 ft., a depth of 244 ft., and is three stories high. The east wing and part of the stack wing are left for future construction. The first unit of the stack wing at the center rear of the building includes seven levels and is sufficient for immediate requirements.

CANADA. *See* LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD CANADA.

CATALOGING

Mann, Margaret. *Introduction to Cataloging and the Classification of Books.* A. L. A., 1930. 424 + xvi p. $3.

"Discusses the Cutter, D.C. and L.C. classification systems, dictionary catalog, classified catalog, author, title, subject, and form entries, subject headings, L.C. cards and their use, arrangement of cards, department routine, quarters, equipment, supplies, organization and administration of the department. Appendices list L.C. cards which illustrate A.L.A. rules, discuss traits of the cataloger, tell how to compute cataloging costs, and make comparison of output in catalog departments of public and university libraries of 100,000 volumes."

A symposium of four reviews appears in LIBRARY JOURNAL 55:464. 1930. "Chapters thirteen to eighteen furnish information to be found nowhere in cataloging literature except scattered through numerous books and periodicals. These chapters are a veritable mine of information and suggestion."—Ruth Wallace.

Moore, F. N. Stumbling blocks. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 21:154-155. 1930.

"There are days, of course, when you wish you could have your book collection made to order, so many volumes in each class, neatly labeled with name in full on the title page, and on the verso, the class number, subject headings and added entries. But what a dull life! The stumbling blocks are the most interesting features of a cataloger's existence." Some of these are uniformity of author's name, consistent and up-to-date subject headings, and classifications for the new geography.

See also TEACHERS COLLEGE LIBRARIES.

CHILDREN'S READING

Briggs, E. D. Selecting readers and primers for use in library children's rooms. LIB. JOUR. 55:502-503. 1930.

Standards of subject matter, language, mechanics and method to be applied to readers and primers. Evolved by a committee of the A.L.A. Section for Library Work for Children.

See also ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR CHILDREN; LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN.

CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES

Diamond, E. Francis Bacon; a sketch of his life and a summary of his influence on classification. (continued.) *Lib. Assistant.* 23:92-95. 1930.

The original L.C. classification was based on that of Francis Bacon, and the classification scheme of the British Museum, which came into being somewhere about 1836,

is described by Mr. Sayers as "a survival on large lines of the classification theories of Bacon and Brunet." The D.C. scheme is definitely based on the Inverted Baconian scheme of Dr. William T. Harris, produced in 1870.

See also Cataloging.

College Libraries

Bishop, W. W. In aid of college libraries. Lib. Jour. 55:445-448. 1930.

To assist the Carnegie Corporation in formulating a policy of helping colleges with gifts of suitable books for their libraries, President Keppel organized an "Advisory Group" on College Libraries, which has now had several meetings and has submitted a questionnaire (printed in full at the end of this article) to which over 150 colleges (i.e., liberal arts colleges having a four-year course) have submitted answers. A very considerable mass of statistics about college libraries, much of it never before available, is being assembled.

This paper is also printed in the May issue of the *Bulletin* of the Association of American Colleges.

Lewis, E. F., *comp.* College dormitory or chapter house library. *Libraries.* 35:246-247. 1930.

A list of 50 essential titles which "it is hoped will not only make unnecessary many trips to the college library on dark nights, but will also encourage students to build up their private libraries using these suggestions as a guide."

See also University Libraries.

County Libraries

Josselyn, L. W. A successful county campaign. *Penn. Lib. Notes.* 12:105-111. 1930.

Address given before the Pennsylvania Library Association, Oct. 24, 1929. Pennsylvania with its 200,000 farmers has an agricultural population of over one million practically all without library facilities. To this number there are nearly four million citizens more living in villages, mining communities, oil districts and in the mountain patches, a total of five million of people without the chance to obtain the free use of books. The paper describes the county libraries of Monroe County, N. Y., and Jefferson County, Alabama, as two upon which future Pennsylvania county library systems might well be modeled.

Planning the county branch library. *Ln. and Book World.* plans. 19:278-279. 1930. To be continued.

Plans of two English county branch libraries: Durham City and Chester-le-Street (Durham).

PENNSYLVANIA

True, M. A. The Erie County Library campaign. *Penn. Lib. Notes.* 12:113-117. 1930.

A campaign directed towards obtaining $25,000 from the County Commissioners in November for demonstration work in the county.

Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.

Casey, W. J. Profitable employment of leisure hours. Baltimore Association of Commerce. illus. *Baltimore.* 23:31-41. 1930.

Describes the eight departments into which it is planned to divide the new library building. "The library at present is going through its most critical period, for, with its present inadequate funds and an increase of nearly 150 per cent in its service during the past three years, its entire book collections and routine are being reorganized and put in shape for the new building, and it is feared that many portions of the service will be ineffective for some time unless salaries are provided to carry on this vast amount of preparatory work before the move is made into the new building."

Finance. *See* Library Budget.

Financial Libraries. *See* Special Libraries.

Florida. *See* Public Libraries, subhead Florida.

Florida State College for Women. Library.

Library of the Florida State College for Women. illus. Lib. Jour. 55:498-499. 1930.

Built in T-shape and three stories high, the completed building (the first wing was built in 1925) has a stack capacity of 180,000 volumes.

Government Documents

Schmeckebier, L. F. The government and the libraries. Lib. Jour. 55:489-494. 1930.

"In order to make an adequate and fair distribution, it is recommended that the libraries be divided into the three following classes: (1) Twenty central depositories, which shall agree to keep two copies of each publication. (2) Five hundred general depositories, which shall have the privilege of selecting in advance the classes of publications to be received. (3) One thousand restricted depositories, which shall be entitled to receive publications on application within three months after the issuance of *The Monthly Catalog,* in which the books are listed. The twenty central depositories in class one are designated to make government publications available in all parts of the United States."

High School Libraries

Osborn, T. E. The high school library. Topeka. *Kansas Teacher and Western School Journal.* 31:17-19, 1930.

Suggests twelve standards by which a successful high school library should be judged.

Holiday Bureaus

McClellan, A. W. The Holiday Bureau, an extension of library service. *Lib. Assistant.* 23:97-100. 1930.

"Organizing is best begun in time for the Bureau to be opened by the first week in May. . . . It is a good thing to interview personally a representative of each of the railway companies, who are only too pleased to advise, provide literature and posters. Get into contact with local agents for motor coaches and steamship lines, who will supply regularly useful literature. Make a list of telephone numbers of all people likely to supply literature or information so that they can be obtained quickly. When no literature available satisfies an inquiry phone the appropriate railway company or agent. As far as possible all literature and information should be classified and indexed in some way so that order is obtained in the great variety of information which will soon accumulate. In the arrangement of the room a bright holiday atmosphere is possible if colored posters of the better type are used for decoration. Spare literature can be placed in the public's reach for taking away, but all literature held for reference is best kept out of sight. . . . A small collection of reference books may be kept handy. It can include gazetteers, railway holiday guides, which cover the whole country, road books, contour maps, etc. Time tables for motor coaches and railways can be placed on the public counter."

Hospital Libraries

Beausejour, Mary. How the hospital serves the community. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 21:117-120. 1930.

Personal experiences of the hospital librarian of the Saginaw Public Libraries. The hospital librarian is "the only person on the whole staff who doesn't treat the individual as a case. No matter what the opinions of the nurses or the doctors or of the patient's family may be, here is someone who will treat the patient as a human being."

Illustrated Books for Children

McGregor, Della. Who are illustrating our children's books? *N. Y. Libs.* 12:65-70. 1930.

Extract from paper delivered at A.L.A. midwinter meeting, Chicago, 1929. Discusses the work of Boris Artzybasheff, Theodore Nadejen, Ivan Bilibin, Elsa Beskow, the Biancos, Elizabeth MacKinstry, and Anice Cooper. A suggestive list of illustrators will appear in the August issue.

Industrial Libraries. *See* Special Libraries.

Insect Pests

McComb, D. Q. Faithful in that which is least. *Libraries.* 35:190-192. 1930.

"A brief narrative of some of the methods by which the efficiency of the Los Angeles Public Library is promoted by the Building Department." The department worked out its own methods for the control of insect pests, prevention of mold, manufacture of floor wax, and landscaping the staff cafeteria, at much lower cost than any estimate furnished by various "services."

Insurance Libraries. *See* Special Libraries.

Interlibrary Loans

Walter, F. K. The burden of interlibrary loans. *Libraries.* 35:177-181. 1930.

Paper read by the librarian of the University of Minnesota at a meeting of the American Library Institute in Washington, D.C., May 13, 1929. "Our experience seems to indicate that we are rapidly approaching a period where the law of diminishing returns will act very perceptibly. We are already feeling its effect. The Library of Congress has long fenced its range against the herds of graduate students. Only two weeks ago the Boston Medical Library, to which we are indebted for many loans of scarce and valuable books, informed us that the increase in demands for interlibrary loans had compelled them hereafter to confine such loans to the middle Atlantic states and Eastern Canada." The Engineering Societies Library and others have put loans on a fee basis.

JEWISH BOOK WEEK

Goldstein, Fanny. Jewish Book Week. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:460. 1930.

Jewish Book Week was first suggested in 1927 by Rabbi S. Felix Mendelsohn of Chicago, and covers the week in which Lag B'Omar occurs, this year from May 11 to May 17. Between May 20 and June 2 last year the Boston Public Library arranged a special exhibition in the Central Library as well as in several branches.

LEGISLATION. *See* LIBRARY LEGISLATION.

LIBRARIANS' LIBRARY

New York State College for Teachers, Albany, N. Y. Library School. Staff. Professional literature for librarians. *N. Y. Libs.* 12:90-93. 1930.

Recent articles and publications on administrative and reference aids, book selection aids, county libraries, library service for boys and girls, and maps and posters.

LIBRARIES

Beddie, J. S. *The Ancient Classics in the Medieval Libraries.* Cambridge, Mass.: Medieval Academy of America, 1930. pap. 20p. Reprinted from *Speculum,* vol. V, no. 1, Jan., 1930.

Includes appendix of library catalogues of the period 1050-1250 which have appeared in print, but are not listed by Gottlieb.

——. *Libraries in the Twelfth Century; Their Catalogues and Contents.* Boston: Houghton, c1929. pap. 23p. Reprinted from *Haskins Anniversary Essays.*

A study of the types of literature most frequently appearing in cathedral and monastery libraries, as shown by the hundred and more catalogues of the century which have been published, notably by Gottlieb and Becker.

Keogh, Andrew. *The Library's Place in the World.* Toronto: Public Library, 1930. pap. 6p. illus. Reprinted from *Univ. of Toronto Monthly,* May, 1930.

Address by the librarian of Yale University and president of the A.L.A., delivered on the occasion of the opening of the new Central Circulating Library of the Toronto (Canada) Public Library, Easter Monday, 1930. Traces the development of the library as a potent factor in universal education.

CANADA

Canadian libraries: history and legislation to 1929 and statistics for 1926-27. Tables. In: Canada. Bureau of Statistics. *Annual Survey of Education in Canada,* 1928. 1930. p. 157-222. Text in English and French.

DENMARK

The Libraries of Denmark. Copenhagen: Printed by Nielsen & Lydiche, 1929. 21p.

CONTENTS.—The Royal library.—The University library.—The State library in Aarhus.—The Danish public libraries.—Special libraries.

FRANCE

Roland-Marcel, Pierre. *L'Evolution des Bibliothèques en France.* [Paris? 1929] 30p.

LEMBERG

Zwiazek Bibljotekarzy Polskich. Kolo Lwowskie. *Les Bibliothèques de Lwów, Apercu Sommaire Rédigé par un Comité Nommé par l'Association des Bibliothécaires Polonais, Section de Lwów, sous la Direction de M. Eustache Gaberle.* Lwów: [Imprimerie d'Institut National Ossolinski] 1929. xi, 90p. pl.

VIRGINIA

Virginia Libraries for April, 1930 (vol. 3, no. 1), has articles on library legislation in the state during 1930; an article by Virginius Dabney, reprinted from the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* for March 23, on the failure of the state to provide county libraries; and an article by M. P. Robinson on suitable permanent materials for public records of Virginia.

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE

Bonazzi, Giuliano. *Per la Creazione in Roma di una Grande Biblioteca Nazionale; Studi e Proposte. In occasione del Congresso Mondiale delle Biblioteche, Roma, Giugno* 1929. Roma: P. Sansaini [1929]. 19p. illus. plans.

LIBRARY BUDGET

Plaister, C. D. Disadvantages and advantages of a budget cut. LIB. JOUR. 55:443-445. 1930.

The consolidation of various city and county offices in San Diego, Cal., in 1928, resulted in a new evaluation of city property which left the Public Library with an income of $84,000 instead of $120,000. Book orders were cancelled and hours of opening curtailed, but the staff was kept together. Publicity given to the problems of the library resulted in an increase in appropriation the next year to approximately $143,000.

Ranck, S. H. Handling a serious cut in a library budget. LIB. JOUR. 55:439-443. 1930.

The first consideration of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library, when $22,021 was cut from its budget, was to curtail service as little as possible, but to keep the staff intact. When the library year closed March 31, 1930, there was an increase of 43,442 in the number of books issued for home use, practically the same increase as 1929 over 1928, and an increase of 58,830 in all records of service, less than half the increase of the year before. Large receipts from the rental collection made possible a balance of 86 cents instead of an overdraft in the budget fund. There was relatively little public complaint, that chiefly over the closing of the reading rooms Sundays and the elimination of lectures.

LIBRARY COOPERATION

Vorstius, Joris. International cooperation in intellectual work assures further success. *Libraries.* 35:235-237. 1930.

Describes the revival of the *Index Bibliographicus,* of which the last edition appeared in 1925, with headquarters at the State Library at Berlin.

See also UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION

Yust, W. F. Library legislation in 1928 and 1929. LIB. JOUR. 55:452-459. 1930.

"Library support, county libraries, State libraries, and State library commissions are the subjects which occur most frequently. Several States provided more liberal support for their libraries. In others this step was prevented by the fear of increased taxation. County libraries received the largest amount of consideration. Seventeen States presented bills on this subject. Many of them failed, but new laws for their establishment were passed in Arizona, Colorado and Oklahoma, and improvements were made in a number of others. New State agencies were created in Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, South Carolina and West Virginia."

LIBRARY SERVICE TO CHILDREN

Smith, E. S. The book collection for boys and girls and its use. 4p. pap. illus.

Reprinted from *Carnegie Magazine,* March, 1930, distributed by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and Carnegie Library School. Miss Smith is head of the Boys' and Girls' Department, the work of which is interestingly described here.

MAPS AND ATLASES, CASES FOR

Lewis, W. P. The care of maps and atlases in the library. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:494-496. 1930.

Practical suggestions for housing maps and atlases, with descriptions of various types of equipment. The author, librarian of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., observed the procedure at the maps rooms of the American Geographical Society, Columbia University Library, New York Public Library, and Dartmouth.

NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

Rankin, R. B. Paying dividends. LIB. JOUR. 55:407-408. 1930.

An account of the successful work of the Employment Committee of the N. Y. S. L. A., which "cooperates with the library schools and with the public libraries' appointive officers and tries not to trespass into their province. A demand exists for all."

NEWSPAPER LIBRARIES. *See* SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

PERIODICAL DEPARTMENT

Wulfekoetter, Gertrude. The organization of a periodical department. LIB. JOUR. 55:448-450. 1930.

By the assistant librarian, Van Wormer Library, University of Cincinnati, Ohio. "Since familiarity with the vagaries and idiosyncrasies of periodicals due to the technical handling of them aids in the later reference work, it is advisable, in our eyes, to have one person responsible for both. It is on this basis that our periodical routine is worked out." This routine is described in full detail.

PERIODICALS

Keator, A. D. The popularity of American magazines. LIB. JOUR. 55:499-501. 1930.

Less than 2 per cent of our national reading is done through the agency of our organized libraries. Over 7200 magazines (as distinct from newspapers) are published in the United States and Canada. "We do not need to be pessimistic about the reading habits of our people as demonstrated by the circulation figures of our most popular magazines. The intelligentsia may criticize this list and call it the reading of our 'Babbitry,' but the fact remains that any nation whose great majority continues to read such sane-minded and conservative periodicals as the *Saturday Evening Post*, the *American*, the *Ladies' Home Journal*, or the *Literary Digest* is not going to the dogs immediately, at least."

PLUMMER, MARY WRIGHT, 1856-1916.

Moore, A. C. Mary Wright Plummer, 1856-1916. por. *Bull. of Bibl.* 14:1-3. 1930.

"Mary Wright Plummer was fully equipped to become a successful writer or editor at the time she entered the library field. She would have given distinction to the field of literary criticism. She became instead a creative force in her chosen profession, not only in relation to the more popular phases of the public library's educational work but in a type of scholarship more often found in European than in American libraries." Miss Plummer was principal of the Library School of the New York Public Library from its organization in 1911 until her death in 1916. She was elected president of the A. L. A. during the last year of her life.

PROFESSIONAL READING. *See* LIBRARIANS' LIBRARY.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Sherman, C. E. The Providence Public Library, retrospect and prospect. por. Providence Chamber of Commerce. *Providence Magazine.* 41:140, 142, 144. 1930.

By the recently appointed librarian. Recommends completion of the branch building program, extension of the central library, adult education work, information service, larger appropriations, etc.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

FLORIDA

Ahern, M. E. A winter library vacation. By one too busy to go. *Libraries.* 35:201-204. 1930.

A personal record of visits to public libraries in St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Tampa, Bartow, Sebring and Jacksonville. Miss Ahern also visited Chattanooga, Tenn., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

RESEARCH, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

Richardson, E. C. *General Library Cooperation and American Research Books.* Collected papers by Ernest Cushing Richardson. Yardley, Pa.: F. S. Cook & Son, Inc., 1930. bds. 144p. $2.

These papers are gathered to serve as a conspectus for the Committee on Bibliography of the American Library Association, in developing a demonstration experiment in general cooperation, based on the field of religion. . . . Thanks to a grant [from John D. Rockefeller, Jr.] it is now possible to carry forward, with system and economy and in a wholesale way, matters of cooperative selection, acquisition, extension of the published card system, cooperative classification, perhaps, and other elements of profitable cooperation recognized in library discussion as waste eliminating elements, with great practical possibilities. . . . Most of these factors are discussed somewhere in the following papers or in the similar volume on *Some Aspects of International Cooperation.*—Preface.

Schluter, W. C. An ideal library for research purposes (with particular reference to business research). illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:405-407. 1930.

"With the rapid increase in publications and the greater diversification of them, including also, as it will more and more in the future, research source materials, a departmentalization of general libraries according to specialized fields of knowledge appears to be only a matter of time. . . . In this connection, however, the so-called special—or what are known in academic circles as departmental libraries—seem to possess greater opportunities. They are the true forerunners as real service stations for the research student."

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Bechtold, R. H. A principal looks at the school library. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 21:151-153. 1930.

With bibliography of 14 titles. "In general, then, the library should be readily accessible to students, attractive and inviting in appearance, furnished well and containing attractively bound, interesting books, presided over by a trained librarian and assistants who assist and encourage the educative process first and check up on books afterwards."

Pomeroy, P. G. Faculty interest in the school library. Johnstown: Pennsylvania Council for School Librarians. *Newsletter.* No. 2. (1930). no pagination.

The faculty of the Peabody High School in Pittsburgh held a Faculty Stunt Party which cleared over $195 for the school library. The librarian should have a thorough knowledge of the curriculum and state syllabus of the Department of Education, and should attend faculty meetings in order to keep in touch with problems and activities of the school.

Texas State Teachers Association. Library Section. *Texas School Library Yearbook.* Lubbock: The Association, 1930. pap. 64p. 50c.

Second year of issue. Material received too late for inclusion in this *Yearbook* will be used in the Library Section page of the *Texas Outlook.* Partial contents: Honor Roll of advertisers, contributors, members; hints on book-buying; building up a clipping and pamphlet collection; student library assistants; suggestions on library standards for Texas schools and colleges; library training agencies; statistical directory of Texas school and college libraries.

See also HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Alexander, M. L., *ed.* Libraries and business men; a symposium. LIB. JOUR. 55:391-399. 1930.

"We, as librarians, must remember that today the majority of the men and women in business come from the great universities, where the wealth of libraries is taken for granted and the book habit is acquired with their college education. While it may once have been a source of wonder that Andrew Carnegie, a great business man, should have become the patron saint of libraries, we now accept as natural the business man's reliance upon printed information and his faith in libraries." The symposium includes articles by Eleanor Cavanaugh, librarian of the Standard Statistics Co., on financial libraries; Elizabeth Wray, librarian of the U. S. Rubber Co., on industrial libraries; Florence Bradley, librarian of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, on insurance libraries; William Alcott, librarian of the Boston *Globe*, on the newspaper library; and Mary Louise Alexander, manager of the Library Research Dept. of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, on the advertising library.

See also BUSINESS LIBRARIES.

STAFF TRAINING

Partridge, Robert. Sidelights on staff training. *Lib. World.* 253-254. 1930.

"Even in its own interests, therefore, a library authority would be well advised for the reasons given above, to offer the assistant every opportunity for increasing his educational and technical knowledge and ability. Librarians must use the persuasive powers of a Mephistopheles and the rhetoric of a Cicero to get their committees to see matters in this light. It is equally the duty of the assistant to avail himself of this offer and by turning every scrap of knowledge acquired to the improvement of this library's service, prove himself morally and financially worthy of officiating at the altar of public service."

TEACHERS COLLEGE LIBRARIES

Pack, Cecilia. Cataloging a college library. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 21:121-122. 1930.

"A. L. A., because of its lack of newer subject headings, is becoming quite inadequate so we are gradually adopting Sears 'List of Educational Subject Headings.' We have always felt the need of an educational index such as the 'List of Educational Subject Headings,' prepared by L. Belle Voegelein."

TEXAS. *See* SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Richardson, E. C. The university library in its cooperative aspects. *Libraries.* 35:231-235. 1930. To be continued.

Read at dedication of Lehigh University library, April 25, 1930. "Cooperation is simply team work. . . . Each contributes all that he can to the work of the other; whether student, oral teacher, or librarian. Teacher aids student and librarian, student helps librarian and teacher, librarian cooperates with teacher and student. . . . Broadly speaking the library is a collection of books kept for use. . . . Use is the emphatic word in the definition. Books are chosen for use, got for use, preserved for use, served for use and used."

School Library News

Clipping Books of Pictures

FORTY-EIGHT clipping books of pictures on a wide range of subjects are given extensive use by the teachers and students of Jefferson High School (Portland, Ore.). These loose-leaf books, uniform in cover and size, have proved to be more convenient and usable than a loose picture collection. Much of the material which they contain on modern poster work and design, so useful in the teaching of art, has not yet found its way into more expensive book form. The art teachers, however, are not the only ones who find these books valuable, as is indicated in the wide circulation of the books on modern interiors, American history, textiles and stage settings. Furthermore, these clipping books give free play to the hoarding instincts of the librarian and provide a permanent home for some of the fine illustrative material that floods our better magazines.

Library Permit Card

ECORSE HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY, Michigan, has been testing the value of the recently originated Library Permit Card. It is proving very successful for it gives an accurate check on the movements of the students without taking any freedom in the use of the library from them. The card is issued to each pupil and bears his name, grade and home room number. (These items are typed on the cards by the librarian from her Library Roll.) Both the upper and the lower half of the card are spaced in squares, one square per week for ten weeks. Each square is divided into five sections, each section labeled with a letter indicating the day of the week. When the student seeks permission to use the library, he presents his Library Permit Card to his study-hall teacher at the beginning of the period. She places her initial in the space designated for that day at the top of the card, if the student wishes to remain in the library the full period; at the bottom, if he wishes to use the library fifteen minutes or less to get a brief reference, return a book, settle a fine, or secure a book. The full period permits are punched at the door as the student enters the library. The short time permits are placed on the library desk and are punched there, the student securing his card when he is ready to leave the room. This card is 7 x 3½ inches in size, so that it is conveniently carried in pocket or book. The details of the use of the card may be changed to conform to local conditions.

Basic High School Book Collection

FOR THE PERSON called upon to start a basic book collection for a high school, the A. L. A. has just published a list called "500 Books for the Senior High School Library." Selections have been so carefully chosen that they form a practically indispensable collection Descriptive notes and buying information are furnished for each title. Because it is restricted to 500 titles it will not satisfy the needs of any one school department for reference material nor be sufficient in recreational content, but it will form a nucleus to which volumes may be added as rapidly as is feasible.

Books We Like

"I KNOW the book I'll vote for"—a common year-round statement in Roosevelt School Library, Detroit. During Book Week every child votes anonymously for one book read in the last year which he especially recommends to other children. From these votes the titles to be found in the school library are arranged in lists with the classification number. There is a list for the votes of each grade, but the lists are not graded. A first reader may appear on the same list with *Tom Sawyer,* if individuals in the same grade have turned in those votes. These lists are bound together under the title "Books We Like." The classification makes it possible for even second graders to find books for themselves. Most children prefer another child's recommendations to those of even the most trusted adult. It is pleasant to know that each year the votes show an ever-increasing percentage of desirable titles.

Wild Flower Exhibit

ONE of the girls' clubs of Jefferson High School, Portland, Ore., is responsible for a wild-flower exhibit which is arranged each week in the school library. The flowers, which are labeled with their botanical and popular names and their habitats, are grouped before a small, variously colored screen and make very bright a drab niche in a book-crowded library.

A Contact Chairman

MRS. ELIZABETH RIDDELL WHITE, Department of Libraries, Long Beach City Schools, will be contact (not contract as stated in LIB. JOUR. 55:469) chairman at the Los Angeles conference.

From The Library Schools

Michigan

A recent survey of the positions held by 109 Michigan graduates now in active library work shows a surprisingly wide geographical distribution. Former students are now filling positions in no less than twenty-five States, with Canada and Italy also represented. Michigan naturally leads the list, with sixty-five alumni in the libraries of the State; Ohio is second with nine, and the remainder are scattered from Maine to Oregon and from Minnesota to Florida. The kinds of libraries in which students have found places are equally varied. Nearly one-half of the active alumni are in college and university libraries and about one-third in public libraries. Eighteen graduates have gone into school libraries and the remainder are scattered among special libraries of various kinds.

University of California

The advanced courses of Bibliography and School Library Administration are open to students in full graduate standing in the University of California, Berkeley, who have completed with an average grade of at least B the first-year curriculum of the School of Librarianship or its equivalent. For these students the courses will count toward the master's degree. Other graduate students who propose to take the courses as electives must submit to the instructor in charge satisfactory evidence of their qualification for the work.

Chautauqua

Chautauqua Summer School, Chautauqua Lake, N. Y., announces the opening of its summer session on July 7, 1930. In four summer sessions students may complete a full year's library course. Classes continue through Saturday of each week to give eight school weeks each season. The work is divided as follows:

The Freshman Class includes courses in cataloging, classification, accessioning, shelf listing, indexing and filing, reference work, bookbinding, library methods, school and children's work.

The Sophomore Class has work in library organization, cataloging, subject headings, classification, reference work, library methods, and history of libraries and printing.

The Junior Class has courses in subject bibliography, public documents, library administration, cataloging, history of libraries, bookmaking, book selecting, and evaluation and selection of periodicals.

The Senior Class includes courses in public documents, national and trade bibliography, organization and administration of libraries, types of libraries, parliamentary law and project methods.

Accreditation of Library Schools

Hampton Institute Library School was accredited as a senior undergraduate library school at a meeting of the American Library Association Board of Education for Librarianship May 5, 1930. The Hampton school was formerly accredited as a junior undergraduate library school.

The Board also granted provisional accreditation to the University of Oklahoma School of Library Science and the College of St. Catherine Department of Library Service as senior undergraduate library schools. Final accreditation is granted only after favorable reports on two visits of the Board are made in two different years.

The Department of Library Science, Kansas State Teachers' College of Emporia, was provisionally accredited as a senior undergraduate library school specializing in the training of school librarians.

The Department of Library Science, North Carolina College for Women, was provisionally accredited as a junior undergraduate library school for the training of school librarians, and the Division of Library Science, University of Tennessee, was provisionally accredited as a sixteen semester hour curriculum for the training of school librarians.

A New Name

After twenty-five years of successful history the Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, becomes the Library School of Emory University, with an enlarged program for development. The school will be housed in the library of the university and will continue to offer practical work in both public and university library systems. After September 1, 1930, the address will be Emory University, Georgia.

A Pratt Scholarship

The Ruth M. Wright Memorial Fund Committee has thus far received $753. Although it was the original intention to make it a loan fund, the amount received has reached such goodly proportions that the committee has decided to hold the fund until it reaches one thousand dollars and then turn it over as a scholarship fund, the interest of which would be sufficient to pay the tuition for one term at Pratt.

If there are any who have not made a contribution and who are planning to do so, the committee requests that checks be sent in as soon as possible.

In the Library World

The Bibliothèques Nationales

A REPORT on reading in general throughout France was submitted to the Minister of Public Instruction in March, 1930, by a special committee appointed Nov. 5, 1929. Though there has been a library problem in France ever since there have been libraries, and though a special committee studied it in 1905-1906, the present committee feels it makes a first contribution to the study of the problem as a whole, particularly in its emphasis of reading for recreation as well as reading for study.

The report sets forth the difference between the problem of reading in cities and towns and that in country regions; it urges the establishment in every commune of a collection of books, either in the city hall or in the school, or in some other municipal building; and for every "département" an arrangement for circulation of books through these libraries of the communes. Administrative details for these two centers are suggested minutely, as well as the problem of supervision and financial support.

For city reading the commission suggests a complete reorganization of the municipal libraries and the establishment of a national library fund (*Caisse nationale des Bibliothèques*). There are now about 300 city libraries in France, of which the 45 most important are called "classed." In these latter all staff appointments are made according to a decree of July 1, 1897. A bill now before the Chamber of Deputies suggests the division of these municipal libraries into three categories: first, the "classed" libraries (*classé* = of a certain rank), with technical staff appointed by the state; second, "supervised" libraries, of sufficient importance to be under the observation of the state; third, "inspected" libraries.

For the national library fund two bills are under consideration; the first, controlling establishment of the fund; the second, its administration. The commission quoted figures to show how much more generous other countries in both the old and new world are in making appropriations for libraries than is France and points out how vital is the question for the culture and future of the nation.

It recommends a reorganization, the establishment of an administrative section ("Service Central") for libraries attached to the Division of Higher Education in the Ministry of Public Instruction; the staff of the "classed" libraries to be made part of the national civil service; the establishment in each "Département" of an organization for popular reading, with the aim of putting into the hands of dwellers in cities and villages the most recent books, and in increasing numbers of books and periodicals for which they have need or to which they should by right be entitled.

Administration of the national library fund is to be in the hands of a senator, a deputy, a councillor of state, a member of the Cour des Comptes, a member of the Institute, a representative of the Minister of the Interior, two of the Minister of Finance, three of the Minister of Public Instruction, eight as book lovers, librarians, and general readers.

Two Important Bibliographies

MENTAL HYGIENE for April, 1930, contains two interesting and important bibliographies. The first compiled by J. R. Lord, under the title "Great Britain's Contribution to the International Mental Hygiene Library," gives a classified list of books, with their publishers, extending from pages 432 to 444. The second article is entitled "Books Suggested for a Library Pertaining to Behavior Problems of Children," compiled by David M. Levy and Mary Coburn, of the Institute for Child Guidance, of New York City. This list occupies pages 445 to 462, with the statement that the entire list cost approximately $1,500. A minimum list of books, the titles of which are indicated by a star, cost about $300. This list is also classified, with a list of publishers and dates of publication. The British list, however, does not give the dates of publication.

Mellon Institute Issues Bibliographic List

THE third annual supplement to Bibliographic Bulletin No. 2 of Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa., has just been issued. This publication lists seven bulletins, fifty research reports, fifty-nine other papers, and sixteen domestic and fifteen foreign patents by members of the Institute during the calendar year 1929. The total contributions to the literature for the eighteen years ended January 1, 1930, have been as follows: Fifteen books, ninety-six bulletins, 528 research reports, 849 other articles, 407 U. S. patents, and 295 foreign patents. Complimentary copies of the third supplement, as well as of the preceding numbers of the series, will be sent to laboratory directors, librarians, science teachers, and institutional heads who request them.

Copyright Bill H. R. 12549 Importation Section

Section 30. During the existence of the copyright in any work when such work has been published and manufactured within the limits of the United States or its dependencies, under an assignment covering stated rights in the United States and its dependencies, or any of them, registered at the Copyright Office, and such assignment stipulates exclusive sales rights within the United States and its dependencies or any of them, the importation into the United States of any copies thereof printed or produced by any of the processes mentioned in Sections 28 and 29 of this Act, or of plates or mediums of any kind for making copies thereof, whether or not authorized by the author or proprietor of any foreign copyright, except used copies, shall be reported by the customs authorities at the port of importation to the Register of Copyrights, and if registration of a claim to copyright or rights under Section 36 of this Act and the deposit of two copies of the American edition shall have been accomplished prior to such importation, such imported copies, plates or other mediums for making copies shall be subject to seizure at the instance of the assignee of publication rights in the United States. If found to be imported in violation of the terms of the contract of assignment, such copies, plates or other mediums for making copies shall be forfeited to the assignee or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the case: *Provided, however,* That the foregoing provision shall not apply—

(a) To any work published in the country of origin with the authorization of the copyright proprietor, when imported, not more than one copy of any such work on any one invoice, for use and not for sale or hire, by and for any free public library or branch thereof, any privately owned or endowed library open to free use by the public or by scholars, or any school, college, society or institution organized and conducted in good faith for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, and not for profit;

(b) To any work published in the country of origin with the authorization of the copyright proprietor, when imported, not more than one copy of any such work on any one invoice, for individual use and not for sale or hire, provided that within ten days prior to the date of the ordering of such copy for importation, the proprietor of the United States copyright or rights to such work, within ten days after written demand for a copy of such work specifying that such copy is desired for use and not for sale or hire, shall have declined or neglected to agree to supply the copy demanded at a price equivalent to the foreign price thereof and transportation charges, plus customs duties when subject thereto; or provided that at the date of the order of such copy for importation no such registration and deposit of such copies of the American edition shall have been made as aforesaid;

(c) To any work published in the country of origin with the authorization of the copyright proprietor when imported by the proprietor of the United States copyright or rights for the purpose of filling demands for copies thereof made pursuant to the preceding subdivision (b) or of filling orders for copies thereof received from any library, school, college, society or institution designated in the foregoing subdivision (a): *Provided,* That every such demand or order shall specify that the work is desired for use by the purchaser and not for resale or hire;

(d) To works which form parts of libraries or private collections purchased en bloc in a foreign country for the use of any libraries, schools, colleges, societies or institutions designated in the foregoing subdivision (a), or which form a part of the personal baggage of any person arriving from a foreign country and which are not intended for sale or hire: *Provided, however,* That no one person shall so import more than five such works at any one time;

(e) To a foreign newspaper or magazine, although containing matter copyrighted in the United States printed or reprinted by authority of the copyright proprietor, unless such newspaper or magazine contains also copyright matter printed or reprinted without such authorization;

(f) To motion pictures and motion-picture photoplays;

(g) To the authorized edition of a book in a foreign language or languages;

(h) To works in raised characters for the use of the blind;

(i) To works imported by the authority or for the use of the United States;

Provided further, That copies imported as above may not lawfully be used in any way to violate the rights of the proprietor of the American copyright or annul or limit the copyright protection secured by this Act, and such unlawful use shall be deemed an infringement of copyright.

Copyright Bill H. R. 12549 has been reported out in the House by Albert H. Vestal of Indiana, chairman of the Committee on Patents. Before action can be taken on it, however, the chairman of the Rules Committee of the House must set a date so that it may be considered. At this date of writing the chairman of the Rules Committee had failed to do this. It may be that the delay is due to the opposition of the theatrical producers, which is one group of the many interested, not satisfied with the bill as written. All other interests, including libraries, are content.

Library importation rights are as fully protected as under the present law. The bill, moreover, provides for the entrance of the United States into the International Copyright Union, an end which librarians have eagerly sought since the Berne Convention in 1886. According to the terms of the international copyright instrument, imbedded in the present bill, the work of an author, no matter in which country he resides, immediately and automatically becomes copyrighted in all other countries subscribing to the convention. The rights of authors are fully protected under the present act, which is an advance over previous copyright legislation in that it recognizes the modern mechanical means of transmitting the author's work to his public, such as radio and the cinema.

Congress will not adjourn until June 20 or possibly July 1. If every librarian would telegraph his Representative at once, not only indorsing the bill but urging his Representative

to demand a date for consideration of the bill from the chairman of the Rules Committee, it is probable that the bill will be passed at this session of Congress.

We have waited so long for satisfactory legislation on this subject that it is not an opportunity to throw away lightly. For once I feel like quoting that great author, "Western Union," by saying, "Do not write—telegraph."

CARL L. CANNON,
Chairman, A. L. A. Committee on Bookbuying.

Book Price Levels

THE BOOK TRADE has been stirred more than at any time in years by the sudden announcement of three publishers that they proposed to publish popular fiction at $1 instead of at the old levels. The news was released simultaneously, though not by mutual plan, in New York at the end of May, and immediately received front-page attention from the press throughout the country. Librarians will be interested in the effect of this on book purchasing and on future publishing plans. So far it is difficult to forecast the final result, and both the book trade and those who comment on book trade matters have found it difficult to make prophecies. As yet the only actual facts are that the young firm of Farrar & Rinehart, which recently came out of Doubleday, is publishing one novel a fortnight for the next six months at $1; Doubleday, Doran have announced a list of twenty books of fiction to come out before the end of June, eight of these being books of the Crime Club; Simon & Schuster have announced eight novels for their fall list, these to be in paper covers and therefore not suitable for library use, although they have given some consideration to the idea of having an edition in cloth binding at $1 net; still another publisher, Coward-McCann, announce a rather different program, which will include the first novels of unknown authors at $1.50; Doubleday also announce that their fall list non-fiction will be at lower levels, but exact titles and prices are not given. The other publishers, after looking over the proposals, have decided not to follow suit, though it is not at all unlikely that there may be a slight lowering of many fall prices, due not only to these announcements but other conditions, such as the slightly improved value of the $1. These experiments are due to many conditions, the chief of which probably was the marked success of Doubleday, Doran in the $1 non-fiction field, a field in which they are about to have a competitor in the Blue Ribbon Books, Inc., a new organization recently announced by the cooperative backing of Little, Brown & Co., Harcourt, Brace & Co., Dodd, Mead & Co., and Harper & Brothers. The Doubleday firm has reasoned that, inasmuch as the public has shown a keen interest in these $1 books, it could be induced to buy more current fiction if so priced, and, if sales could be tripled, the publisher and bookseller would be as well off as under the present system. At present, popular priced fiction is entirely in the form of reprints, millions of copies being sold everywhere by Grosset & Dunlap and A. L. Burt Company from one to two years after the first date of publication. The problems involved in these two methods of publishing are quite different, and probably only time and test will tell which works better. The reprints are the pick of tested books of previous years, and the new fiction will have to be published without such winnowing, and the public will decide whether it would rather have the winnowed books a year or so later or current books lacking any test, and the announcements indicate that these publishers expect rapid increases in sales from the markets outside the bookshop, that is, the drug stores, corner stores, and even chain grocery stores have been proposed. This would seem to indicate that the demand would be for the more popular type of fiction, as is in the 75-cent reprint or the books which are heavily demanded in the rental libraries. It has been said, also, that the rapid growth of the rental library has been one of the reasons for hoping for success in this experiment, publishers believing that some of these readers would become buyers. It is pointed out, however, that there is still quite a difference between 25 cents for reading a book a week and $1 for buying one. If the total number of books is less, this will not be considered by most a disadvantage, as last year's fiction lists were unusually heavy. It has been pointed out by many experienced in the field that there is very little evidence that publishing has been an over-profitable business, that the costs are pretty well known to everybody, and that decreases in the price level would be impossible unless a very rapid increase in the sales total was immediately developed. Critics of book distribution have sometimes failed to point out that in this decade, in the face of increased competition of the movies, radio, and other inventions, the book has seen its most rapid increase in general use. Book production, according to the government census, has doubled, library circulation has seen a rapid increase, and rental libraries have grown up everywhere. It is not because of a bad ten years, but because a good ten years has held out hopes of more spectacular expansion that these rather revolutionary experiments are being tried out on the public.

Among Librarians

Public Libraries

Hazel Fitz, Drexel '28, has been appointed librarian of the Free Public Library, Upper Darby, Pa.

Edla M. Laurson, Wisconsin '18, was transferred from librarian of Schoolcraft Branch, Detroit Public Library, to chief of the Foreign Language Department on Jan. 1.

Lucile P. Reiner, Pratt '26, readers' adviser in sociology in the Washington, D. C., Public Library, was married on April 19 to Philip A. Stebbing.

M. Roland-Marcel was succeeded on May 1 as Administrateur Général of the Bibliothèque Nationale by M. Julien-Maurice Cain, professor at the university and a section chief in the Foreign Office, according to the *Journal Officiel* for May 3, 1930. He has been taken from this position to serve as Prefect of the Lower Rhine.

Dorothy C. Thompson, Simmons '23, is now head of the Technical Division of the Reference Department of the Free Public Library, New Haven, Conn.

Catherine Tower, Simmons '26, has recently become a cataloger at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Marjorie True, Wisconsin '26, sails in the early summer for France to accept a position in the American Library of Paris.

Callie Wieder, Wisconsin '14, has the distinction of being the head of the library (Waterloo, Iowa) which will be the headquarters for the County Library demonstration by the Iowa Library Association, 1930-31.

Mrs. Nellie Wilson, librarian of the Scottsbluff Public Library, Nebraska, has been chosen by the T. A. Bagshaw Publishing Company of Denver as one of the outstanding librarians in her section to receive a complimentary trip to New York.

Schools and Library Schools

Ethel M. Fair, N. Y. P. L. '16, acting principal of the Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, has been appointed director of the New Jersey College for Women Library School at New Brunswick.

Mary Lonyo of Detroit died May 23. She had been in the Detroit Public Library, the University of Detroit Library, the Detroit News Library, and the University of Detroit High School Library, which position she held at the time of her death.

Stella M. Morse, Simmons '20, has been appointed librarian of the Central Rural School, Chazy, N. Y.

Special Libraries

Katherine A. Adams, Simmons '25, has accepted a cataloging position at the Baker Library, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University.

Mrs. Amy Anderson Macko, Wisconsin '20, has accepted the librarianship of the Evanston Historical Society, Evanston, Ill.

Helen Cleland has resigned her position in the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, to become librarian for the Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Company.

Martha Foulk is now librarian at H. L. Doherty & Co., New York City.

Russell S. Jones, Pratt '23, has recently been appointed assistant in the Russell Sage Foundation Library.

Mary K. Logan, Simmons '22, has been appointed librarian of the Cooper Union Museum Library, New York.

Hazel Merry, Wisconsin '25, formerly with the Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago, has recently joined the library staff of the Museum of Science and Industry (founded by Julius Rosenwald), Chicago.

Mrs. Sue Molleson Foster, Pratt '10, has been appointed cataloger of the National Industrial Conference Board in New York.

Vivian P. Swerig, Wisconsin '17, has become librarian of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York City.

University and College Libraries

Francis L. D. Goodrich, Albany, '06, associate librarian of the University of Michigan, has been appointed librarian of the College of the City of New York with the rank of associate professor, and will take up the duties of his new position in the fall.

Margaret E. Hibbard, who has been on the staff of the McGill University Library since 1919, has been granted a year's leave of absence to supervise the reorganization of the Library of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, an institution founded in 1824 by the Earl of Dalhousie, then Governor-General of British-North America, under Royal Charter of William IV.

Lucy Eugenia Osborne, Simmons '09, custodian of the Chapin Library, Williams College, has completed a translation into English of Konrad Haebler's *Handbuch der Inkunabelkunde,* published in Berlin in 1925.

Perma Rich, Illinois, '28, began work as librarian of the Ashbury College Library at Wilmore, Ky., on June 1.

Opportunities

This column is open to librarians

High-grade position wanted by trained librarian with fifteen years' experience. Available immediately. F-14.

University and library school graduate with four years' experience desires position (school or public library) in or near Washington, D. C., or N. Y. Cataloging, reference and school experience. F-15.

University and library school graduate, specialized in cataloging, prefers position in East. Varied experience. Willing to assume responsibility or to teach. Now reviser in large reference library. X-23.

College and library school graduate desires position in a public or school library for the coming year. F-17.

University and library school graduate with experience desires position in college library. F-18.

Children's librarian with ten years' experience would like position as head of a children's department. West, Pacific Coast, preferred. F-19.

College and library school trained librarian, with experience as high school teacher and public librarian, wishes position as high school or normal school librarian, or instructor of library science in normal school. F-20.

University and library school graduate with five years' teaching experience, three years' in special libraries, and seven in university libraries desires position as librarian or reference librarian in college or university library. New England, Middle States or Middle West preferred. F-21.

Librarian with B. S. degree, library training, and experience desires position in school or college library. F-12.

Elusive Quotations

A. L. A.—Would like to know if the following quotation is correct, what the remaining verses are, and where the quotation comes from:

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Cut off, if found too long.

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The Calendar

June 18-21—Special Libraries Association, annual convention at Clift Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

June 18—New Hampshire Library Association, annual meeting at Swampscott, Mass.

June 23 or 24—California School Library Association will meet at Los Angeles, Cal.

June 23-26—Library Section of National Catholic Educational Association meets at New Orleans, La.

June 23-28—American Library Association, annual meeting at Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

June 30-July 18—A rural library extension institute at the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

Sept. 10-12—Maine Library Association, annual meeting at Bar Harbor.

Oct. 1-2—Connecticut Library Association, annual meeting at New London, Conn.

Oct. 2-4—Colorado Library Association, annual meeting at Denver, Colo.

Oct. 7-9—Missouri Library Association, annual meeting at Sedalia, Mo.

Oct. 9-10—Kentucky Library Association, annual meeting at Paducah, Ky.

Oct. 8-11—Regional meeting of Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, and possibly Nebraska, to be held in St. Paul.

Oct. 13-18—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Albany, N. Y., in connection with Convocation of the University of the State of New York.

Oct. 14-17—Regional Library Conference, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota will be held in St. Paul, Minn.

Oct. 15-18—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting at Moline, Ill.

Oct. 15-17—Ohio and Indiana Library Associations, annual meeting (joint session) at Dayton, Ohio.

Oct. 20-22—Montana Library Association, annual meeting in Billings.

Oct. 21-24—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at Williamsport, Pa.

Oct. 29-Nov. 1—Southwestern Library Association meeting at Dallas, Tex.

Nov. 6-7—New Mexico Library Association, annual meeting at Albuquerque, N. M.

Nov. 10—Arizona State Library Association, annual meeting at Phoenix, Ariz.

Nov. 21—Illinois High School Library Association meets as Section of High School conference at Urbana, Ill.

Nov. 24-29—Southeastern Library Association, annual meeting at Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.

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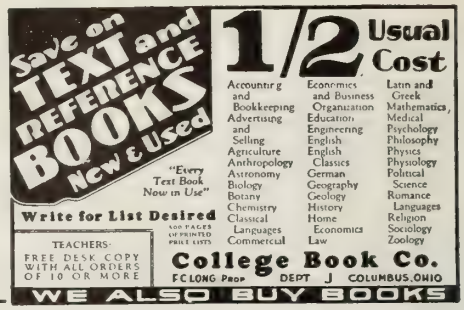

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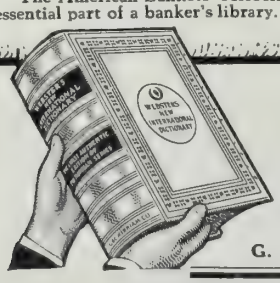

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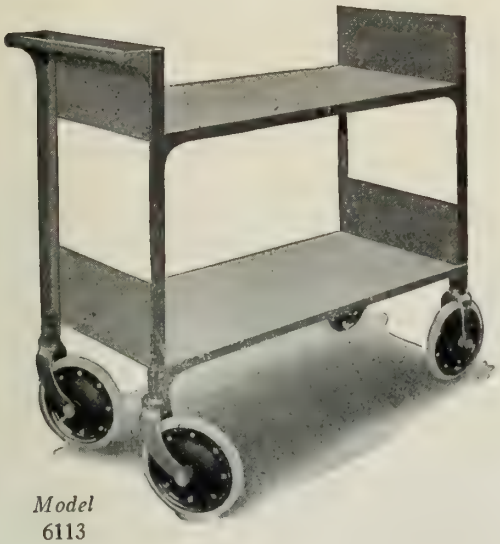

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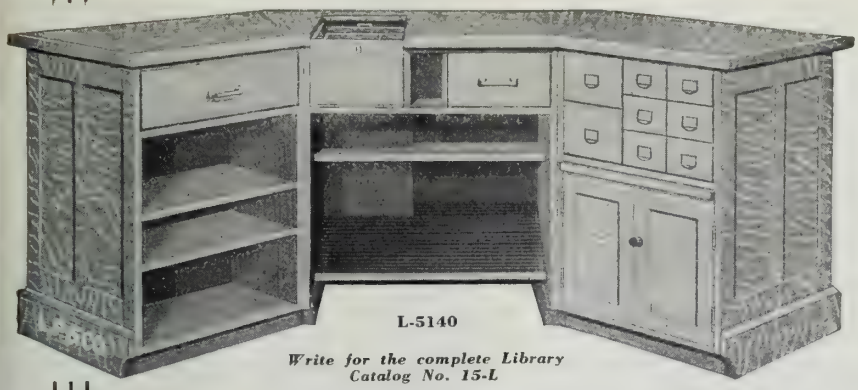

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Vol. 55, No. 13 July, 1930

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Forthcoming Issues of
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

In this number you will find the presidential address given at the Los Angeles Conference, the reports of General Sessions, and the A. L. A. Council meetings. The August number will include reports from all Round Tables and Sections from which reports are received in time; those not received will not be printed in a later issue, but will be found in the Proceedings published in the fall by A. L. A.

We hope to be able to print Ralph Munn's interesting address on "The Social Significance of Library Work with Children," given before the Fourth General Session, in the August issue, but if it does not arrive in time it will be printed in a later issue.

The County number formerly scheduled for August will not be forthcoming until the September first issue owing to the amount of space the reports of the Conference must necessarily take. September fifteen will welcome the annual school number.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

JULY, 1930

Scholarship in Library Work

By Andrew Keogh

Librarian, Yale University Library, and President of the A. L. A.

In Mr. Bostwick's interesting and valuable book on *The American Public Library* he tells us that until practically our own times books were collected for the use of a few scholars, and that every step in the progress of the American library was away from a merely scholarly institution to a widely popular one. In a recent article he enumerated the principal things to be found in the American public library, introduced within the past half century and not generally found in libraries elsewhere, and while it would be easy to find in Britain examples of libraries that are carrying out the same ideals on a much smaller income, we may accept his carefully worded statement as being correct. The public library as we know it is characteristically and typically an American institution, and is a contribution to popular education of which we may well be proud.

The history of the American Library Association is in keeping with the development of our libraries. Mr. Justin Winsor, who presided over the first seven conferences, was one of the most learned librarians we have ever had. During the remainder of the nineteenth century, however, only two presidents, Mr. Putnam and Mr. Lane, stand out as primarily of the scholarly temperament, and while it would be easy to pick half a dozen presidents since 1900 who have carried on the scholarly tradition, our choice has usually reflected the greater interest of the Association in the popular movement. The emphasis is also shown in the papers and discussions at our meetings, and in the character of our publications.

I do not imply that this greater interest in popular libraries has been unwarranted or unjustified. On the contrary, I think it was inevitable. The great majority of our members, whether institutional or personal, are from the public libraries, and most of the money that has been given to the Association was given primarily if not wholly for the betterment of public library service. There is too much to be done in the starting of public libraries in the great areas of our country that are still without them, and in the developing of libraries that are inadequate, for anyone to grudge one cent or one hour of effort now given to the public library. What I am venturing to do is to point out that there has been a shift in our civilization in recent years, and that instead of recounting our achievements during the past half century we should, as Lord Elgin told the British Library Association, think rather of the fifty years that are ahead.

Since the Great War there has been a quickening of the people in Europe and America, and indeed all over the world. There has never been so general a desire for knowledge, and in America the most startling evidence of the change is the unprecedented number of candidates for entrance to college. Before the Revolution no American college had more than a hundred students, and the colleges were what we would now call first-class high schools, graduating their students at seventeen or eighteen. A generation ago one in a thousand went to college; now one in every one hundred and fifty of the population knocks at the col-

lege doors. There are now nearly eight hundred degree-conferring colleges and universities in the country, and in them are enrolled about a million students. Within the next decade there will probably be a million and a half. The accommodations and provisions of many colleges are overtaxed, and attempts are made to stem the flood by limiting the number admitted, by raising the standards of admission and graduation, by applying aptitude tests, by placing freshmen and sophomores in junior colleges, and in other ways. In addition to the schools of higher learning in the older sense there is an ever-increasing number of "institutes" or similar foundations for special purposes, sometimes connected with universities, sometimes with great business enterprises, sometimes existing as separate organizations, intended to give a kind or quality of training not hitherto given, or to accomplish results not hitherto attained. These laboratories seek to control the insect pests that cost us a billion a year and the weeds that cost us three billions; to make a synthesis of cellulose, the world's most abundant and most responsive base-material; to electro-weld tubes more speedily and therefore more cheaply; to manufacture improved telephones and radios; to study transportation more scientifically; to isolate disease germs; to reduce iron ore direct without the conventional blast furnace; to broaden fields of commerce; expand earning power, and supersede manual labor. No one can predict the additions to our wealth and comfort that will result from such research. Up to the present the majority of successful men and women have not been college graduates but the majority of the successful men and women of 1950 will be. Of course there will be Edisons and Fords who have never entered college halls; a genius is born, not made. Yet it is significant that men who achieve success by their own efforts send their sons to college, and endow universities and other research institutions that future generations may not waste time and effort, but begin by standing on our shoulders. Are we fully aware of the transformation that is going on in the intellectual life of the nation, and are we consciously changing the functions and methods of our libraries to meet the new conditions?

Our professional function has not only changed quantitatively but qualitatively. Mr. Bostwick says that the number of books in all the public libraries of the country in 1800, including book clubs, social libraries, and so on, was not more than 80,000, or about one volume to seventy inhabitants. In New York State there are now 500 libraries of all kinds, with fifteen millions of volumes in them, in spite of the fact that there are only three county libraries in that State, and that more than a million and a half people live there on farms and in rural communities without any sort of library service. Other statistics of the sort will occur readily to everyone.

It is the quality of the books, however, that should be our chief interest, and not the number on our shelves or in our records of circulation; the most valuable reading is that which quickens and guides creative minds. Mr. Hoover said recently in an article in *The Yale News* that the progress of the nation is the sum of the progress of its individuals, and that ideas that lead to progress are born out of the individual mind, not out of the mind of the crowd. More concretely, Sir Michael Sadler said at Columbia three months ago that what most concerns humanity in the long run is the illumination of genius. "A thousand poetasters," he said, "might well have been left to carry on their shoulders heavy burdens up the Italian hillsides rather than lose one Dante. Better that all the students in the mid-Victorian Mechanics' Institutes should never have heard of science than lose one Darwin." Heretical doctrine, you will say, in a democracy? Not so. Sir Michael added that "medieval and modern European history is full of instances of the rise of boys from humble station through conceptional opportunity to posts of eminence in the State." To this I will add a saying by Melvil Dewey, the greatest democrat of us all, who has done more than anyone to spread public libraries throughout our country and to make librarians the zealous missionaries of the book. He would have, he said, the very best raw material as students in his library school, because "you cannot polish a pumpkin."

It is my belief that the scholarly attitude is becoming more active and more influential in the life of the country, and not less in library work than in other fields of activity. There are many evidences pointing in this direction. There is, for example, the paper by Mr. Dana to be read at this conference advocating the restriction of fiction in public libraries, and the turning into more scholarly channels the money and effort spent on it; the increasing call for librarians on advisory boards of all kinds; the greater number of honorary degrees conferred each decade upon librarians; the tendency toward a college degree as a normal entrance requirement by library schools, and toward higher degrees for advanced work; the building up of library school faculties by adding teachers with greater academic background; the establishment of a Journal of Discussion comparable to those in other professions; the scholarships and fellowships now available for higher study

in bibliography and library science; the generous grants recently made by the Carnegie Corporation to college libraries; the appointment of Readers' Advisers, not only in public libraries, but in our national library.

Mr. Bostwick says that our libraries are far closer to the people today than they were fifty years ago. It is because this is true that demands are now made that twenty-five years ago were unknown. The "man in the street" going into a public library for information is likely to be a college graduate or one who already has a good knowledge of the subject in which he is interested. The investigator in a university, in some other research foundation, or in a special library, expects to find a member of the staff who speaks his language and knows the bibliography of his subject. President Gilman, who was at one time librarian of Yale, said that "every person in charge of the university collections must be a student capable of teaching. His specialty must be bibliography or, if the staff is large, some branch of bibliography, library, historical, philosophical or scientific. He must know not only what his collection includes, but what it needs." Hitherto the time of promotion in our profession has led to an administrative position; it will soon be necessary to combine scholarship with executive ability.

The scholar I have in mind is not the one pictured in the comic papers, who has no common sense; nor the pedant one, who is unduly formal or subtle; nor the specialist who learns "more and more about less and less," and when he produces a dissertation showing a mastery of method and of the content of a small enclave of knowledge thinks that he has made a contribution of moment to the World's Knowledge; nor the man who has learned all about a subject, and has become what is known as a "monument of erudition." The true scholar is he who has learned thoroughly all that a school can teach him, but who still has the characteristics of a student; who has not only attained precise and accurate knowledge, but has had his judgment matured and his taste corrected. "Scholarship is not knowledge," said Mark Pattison, "but discipline; not science, but scientific habit."

At present, unfortunately, no one can become a scholar in the true sense, if he be not one already. The word "School" originally meant leisure, and the man who devoted his leisure to study became a scholar. No librarian, and especially no administrator (we are worse off even than the teachers) has leisure. In France the typical professor teaches three hours a week and has about three days a week to himself for research and writing. Here even a great scholar has to do a large amount of overtime work. Few teachers have more than one uninterrupted day in the week for writing and research; we cannot expect them to contribute as much to the uplift of the world as do scholars beyond the sea with their more generous time table. The librarian is tied to his desk even more and has little opportunity for continued study. To develop himself to the point of his best contribution to society, to replace a receptive attitude by a constructive, he must have leisure. Because I am a debtor to my profession and have the obligation to provide a better man as my successor, I commend to any individual or foundation willing to raise the standard of librarianship the following quotation from a letter of Mr. August Heckscher giving $500,000 to Cornell:

"As research in America suffers from the exhaustion of professors by teaching and other duties, it is my desire that professors and instructors possessing the talent and training necessary for research shall, under such conditions and for such periods as the University authorities may prescribe, be liberated partially or wholly from their duties and enabled to devote themselves in all the freshness and fullness of their energies to productive investigation and scholarship."

Official Publications of European Governments

Part i of *Official Publications of European Governments,* published by the American Library in Paris for the Reference Service on International Affairs comprises Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Esthonia, Finland and France (Paris: The American Library in Paris, 1929. pap. 255p.). The list is a revision and expansion of the mimeographed list with the same title issued in December, 1926, which proved to be so valuable to everyone interested in the subject that the edition of 100 copies was almost immediately exhausted. Compilation of a complete list is made difficult by the fact that, with the exception of the United Kingdom, the Irish Free State, Italy and Portugal, no attempt has been made by the individual governments to list their respective publications. It has been found possible, however, to give in almost every case accurate information concerning the official gazette and a complete list of diplomatic documents issued by the Foreign Office. The material is arranged under each country by issuing organization, beginning with the Central Administration, and continuing with the Parliament and the various ministries. Addresses of reliable book dealers are given.

New York Gives Librarian Professional Status

By Carl Cannon

Chief, Acquisition Division, New York Public Library

THE APPROVAL by the Board of Regents at their April meeting of the Standards of Service for libraries and required educational and professional training for librarians, submitted by the New York Library Association, means that library work in New York State will, in future, rank with teaching and other professions requiring special training, fitness and certification. The Standards of Service apply only to librarians of professional grade, and do not include clerical and janitorial forces. Librarians and assistants in villages of less than 2000 population are also exempt from the requirements of the Standards.

Every librarian of professional grade in public libraries of the State will be required to hold a certificate as a condition of legal employment and can qualify for such certificate on the basis of his present position, education, training and period of experience. The Standards provide for advancement from a lower grade to a higher grade certificate by the securing of additional educational or professional credits outside of the library, as well as for advancement within the library without further change in certificate, except added credit for each two years of experience. A certificate valid in one library will be valid for a position of the same grade in any other library in the State, and records concerning the professional and educational status of every library worker will be on file, not only in his own library but also in the Library Extension Division at Albany. Thus interchange of assistants or librarians between different libraries of the State will become relatively an easy matter.

In taking this step New York State has become the first definitely to recognize library work as a profession. Members of the New York Library Association who have worked for such recognition over a long period of years, and who helped formulate the present scheme of service, believe that it will have a far-reaching effect in raising standards, in securing trained and skilled service in all public libraries, and in helping secure adequate recognition for library work.

The Standards are based upon the Telford report, prepared several years ago under the auspices of the American Library Association. Since the Telford report, however, was admittedly tentative in its findings, steps were taken to provide a scheme of classification of libraries and library positions for New York State which would more nearly fit actual library conditions. A survey of libraries was instituted by the Library Extension Division, which had at its command library statistics from all registered libraries covering every phase of service and extending backward for a long period of years.

To make the Standards flexible, and at the same time close-fitting, libraries in New York were divided into nineteen different classes, based largely upon population, but including other factors of service, such as book stock, circulation, financial support, and staff. The certification plan for libraries was then adapted to the positions in these different libraries.

The various certificates, beginning with the lowest and advancing to the highest, together with the requirements and positions for which they qualify, are:

ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATE FOR LIBRARY WORKERS.

Required training: 4 years high school and 6 weeks library course.

[1]Qualifies holder to serve as full-time paid librarian in small villages.

THREE-YEAR FROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE FOR LIBRARIANS.

Required training: 2 years college and one-half year library school (or training class), *or*

4 years college and 8 weeks library apprentice class.

[1] Qualifies for such positions as chief librarians in places of 2000-4000 population and junior assistants in larger libraries.

FIVE-YEAR PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE FOR LIBRARIANS.

Required training: 3 years college and 1 year library school.

Alternative: 3-year professional certificate and in addition 2 years approved experience.

[1] Qualifies for such positions as chief librarians in places of 2000-10,000 population, and senior assistants in larger libraries.

(For chief librarians serving communities of 10,000-15,000 and special and supervising assistants in larger libraries, and heads of very small departments; required, 2 years approved experience in addition to above.)

PROFESSIONAL LIFE CERTIFICATE FOR LIBRARIANS.

Required training: 4 years college and 1 year library school.

Alternatives: 5-year professional certificate and in addition 4 years approved experience; *or,*

3 years professional certificate, and in addition 6 years approved experience.

[1] Qualifies for such positions as chief librarians in places of 2000-25,000 population, and heads

[1]Qualifies for such positions as chief librarians in place of 2000-50,000 population and as heads of medium-sized departments in larger libraries.

Certificate qualifies in addition for all positions of lower grade. Additional experience is required for librarians of libraries in places of 50,000-1,000,000 population, assistants in high executive positions, specialists and chiefs of large departments in large libraries. A minimum of two years approved full-time experience in any position is required for promotion to a position classified in the next higher grade.

of small departments in larger libraries.

GRADUATE LIBRARY SCHOOL LIFE CERTIFICATE FOR LIBRARIANS.

Required training: 4 years college and 2 years library school.

Alternatives: Professional life certificate and in addition 2 years approved experience; *or*,

5-year professional certificate, and in addition 6 years approved experience; *or*

3-year professional certificate, and in addition 8 years approved experience.

Two of the most important provisions of the Standards are that every librarian in the State is given a prior service certificate qualifying him for the position which he holds, regardless of his educational or professional training, and the other is that it is possible for library assistants to advance from a lower grade position to the highest by reason of native ability, and despite lack of extended educational or professional training acquired outside the library.

Every librarian in the State is assumed to be competent to hold the position he now occupies, and is to be given a certificate to that effect. These certificates are clearly distinguished from the professional certificates that are earned by educational and professional training. If, however, this occupant should resign, the candidate for the vacancy must possess the qualifications required by the Standards. For example, if the librarian in a town of 2000 to 4000 population should resign, his successor would be required to possess a three-year professional certificate.

The lowest certificate qualifying for appointment as a junior assistant in a large library is the three-year professional certificate, which is based on two years of college education and a half year in library school or training class. If an assistant entered a large public library with a three-year professional certificate and advanced in grade by reason of approved experience, this librarian could eventually become chief librarian, although he would still hold his same three-year professional certificate validated for promotion in grade, based upon completion of the necessary terms of approved experience. In other words, the various certificates definitely represent graded credits for formal educational or professional training, and will not be issued unless this education or training is acquired. Lack of the highest grade certificate, however, will not prevent a holder of a lower grade certificate from advancing to the highest position in the library.

If a graduate of a library school in an adjacent State wishes to take a position in New York, he would apply to the Commissioner of Education in New York State, who will examine his credentials and issue the certificate as soon as residence has been established. The Standards will not interfere with civil service requirements in cities where civil service is in effect, nor do they in any way interfere with the state pension scheme.

Equivalents of four years study in a registered college or for definite terms of library school training will be ruled upon by the Professional Education Bureau at Albany.

The lowest grade certificate—the One Year for Library Workers—requires only four-year high school education and a six weeks' library course training. It qualifies the holder to serve as a full-time paid librarian in a small village, and must be renewed at the end of each year. The reason it is made renewable at the end of each year is to call the attention of the candidate to his need for further education, and also to avoid giving a professional certificate to those who expect to be engaged in library work only temporarily. After the candidate has given satisfactory indication of making library work his profession, the requirements of renewal are eliminated.

As is well known, New York State already registers libraries which conform to certain minimum requirements and submit annual reports to the Library Extension Division. The State makes annually a small grant to registered libraries. Any public or free library receiving State grants or money from taxes, which does not comply with the Scheme of Service, will be required to submit its own plan as an alternative. If approved by the Commissioner of Education as an equivalent of the requirements, the library would continue to operate as usual, or, the library could apply to the Commissioner of Education for exemption or failure to meet the requirements, technically known as "excuse for default." Finally, if the library failed entirely to conform or ignored the certification requirements, the Education Department could either revoke registration, deny the library State grants, or, in extreme cases, notify the State Comptroller that local taxes could not legally be paid to support the library.

In classifying the libraries, the first standard taken was that of population. Based on this measuring stick, the libraries were graded on a basis of 100 per cent on circulation, book-stock, financial support and staff. Each of these four factors counted 25 per cent, and a library was allowed to "pass" for its population group if it could muster as much as 75 per cent. Deficient libraries, however, are supposed to bring their library up to the standard within a limited amount of time. Some of the libraries ranked well over 100 per cent, and based on the factors above mentioned, some of the most efficient libraries in the State were those found in villages. If a library ranks so high in its own population group that it can qualify for the

next highest class, it will be placed in that group.

When the Standards were finally presented to the Regents there was no opposition from any library in the State, and only one library appeared to ask that its own plan be accepted as the equivalent of the requirements proposed. Committees of the Association had been working on the plan for a number of years, and its tentative reports were submitted each year to the State Conference. Last year the Standards in substantially their present form was adopted unanimously at Lake Placid. The trustees and librarians of every village and city in the State have had ample opportunity to become familiar with the Standards, both through public hearings and through printed questionnaires. Practically all the details of the plan were worked out in the office of the Library Extension Division under the direction of Dr. Frank L. Tolman, to whom a great deal of credit for the workability of the scheme is due.

Certificates will be issued as soon as possible after Jan. 1, 1931, the date on which the regulations take effect.

Cultivating the Index Habit

A Study Directed By Charles E. Rush

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"AN INDEX," says Miss Zaidee Brown in her valuable guide, *The Library Key,* "is the greatest time saver a student has in using books, and yet it is amazing how much time people waste groping through a book for what they want instead of turning first to the index." Miss Brown is talking to the users of libraries who are looking for information. What she says to them about their neglect of a book's index is an old story to librarians who hear the familiar complaints, "I can't find it" and "It isn't in here"—like endless refrains in a nightmare. Yet one may wonder to what extent librarians themselves are responsible for this condition. Before we conclude, as some have already done, that it is impossible to induce the average person to use an index, it would be well to ask ourselves what has been done to popularize effectively the index habit. Perhaps our general attitude has been something like this. We have said to ourselves that the value of indexes is obvious; if people do not use them, it must be because they find the task too difficult or distasteful and that, since we cannot reform human nature, the case is hopeless. The mistake, of course, lies in assuming that the value of an index is obvious to the average person. The fact is that most readers do not understand or realize in any practical sense even the purpose of indexes.

A recent inquiry among a few normally intelligent young men brought forth such definitions as these: "An index is a list that tells you what subjects are covered in a book"; "An index shows the names of people that are mentioned in a book"; "An index is a kind of study guide," etc. Not one of the replies from these young men indicated that they had any suspicion that indexes are designed to help people like themselves to find information quickly and easily. In other words, whatever they may have been told in the past about the advisability of using indexes has made no impression. If remembered at all, it was probably regarded as another instance of attempted academic discipline. Certainly none of them had ever been shown the value of an index in the course of any quest touching their own interests. They had never observed that the use of an index could save them any time or trouble, Why should they understand its value?

Some librarians, to whom indexes are as self-evident as the first axiom, may find it hard to believe that a person of normal intelligence could be so hazy about such purpose and use. For them it is difficult to realize that these average readers rarely think of consulting an aid so obvious. Readers see indexes; they know that such things may be found in the back of many books; yet they seldom examine them. Such lists of names and numbers form for them a sort of familiar dull background, along with prefaces, forewords, footnotes, appendices and bibliographies—a faintly confusing liturgy of the book trade. Ask the next dozen of your non-professional friends if they know what a scale-line on a map is and what it is used for. All maps have them, and their purpose is as self-evident as a book's index, but you may be astonished at the results of your inquiry.

This is not the place to discuss the part which the schools should play in developing student familiarity with the simpler fundamentals in

the practical use of books, of which the index habit is a cornerstone. Here, perhaps, the principle of letting children find out things for themselves has been carried too far, since it tends to hamper and discourage them in that very process. But whatever has, or has not, been done to meet this need in the classroom, the library has an opportunity and a problem (as well) of its own. Of necessity, libraries require their readers to use the card-index, but the untold troubles they have with it, the need for assistance and guidance, are ample testimony that the groundwork of the index habit is lacking. To teach the use of a card-index to a person who lacks a working knowledge of book indexes is like teaching algebra to a pupil who has never studied arithmetic. The obvious place to begin the cultivation of the index habit is in the reference room, where readers seeking specific information welcome suggestions of how to go about their business quickly. It is helpful to display such signs as: "Most books have indexes. Use them. They save time."

Some progressive library should try the experiment of a label on the cover of every reference book, reminding the reader to "Use the Index in the Back of This Book." Such prompting would surely induce many of the inexperienced to look at indexes with interest and some practical attention. If reference librarians will seriously seek ways and means to preach the index gospel to questioners, we can considerably reduce the number of library users who are not "index-conscious." Consider what the cross-word puzzle craze has done for dictionaries (besides wearing them out); under its stimulus people have not only learned how to use the alphabetical vocabulary but to trace down variant definitions, abbreviations, synonyms, etc. If we cannot expect to arouse similar enthusiasm for simple index work, at least we cannot question the native ability of library patrons to perform it. To induce an adult to adopt the index habit, even after he understands its value, is the more difficult approach to the problem. The old custom of groping through the pages dies hard. Childhood is the time to begin, and it is here that libraries can perform a distinct service to the whole field of popular education. By following a definite procedure of guidance and instruction in the use of books, they can induce children to learn at the outset the truth of what Miss Brown says so unconditionally, that "an index is the greatest time saver a student has." Saving time at study is surely not a process which many children will resist.

Libraries are, of course, already committed to this policy, but there is always the temptation to do what seems easier at the moment, namely, to find references for the children instead of telling them how to find them for themselves. This, we know, is not effective instruction, for it naturally defeats its own purpose by inducing the children to lean more and more on the aid of library assistants. Furthermore, by focusing all suggestions and instructions to children who ask for help toward finding page numbers in the indexes instead of searching for the vaguer goal of the subject itself, those in charge are freer to work out the constructive part of their program. The index habit yields another more desirable result than time-efficiency. It insures the finding of all the material a book may contain on a given subject, whenever, as is so often the case, the subject is treated in several different places. Often it leads to the discovery of allied topics of value and interest. Thus it assists quietly and yet most effectively in developing the sense of relationship between facts, the realization that a topic may be important from several different points of view, which is the foundation of genuine culture. Nowhere is the value of the index habit more apparent than in the use of general reference books, such as encyclopedias. The index tells the reader the exact page where the specific fact is to be found. It saves his time in two ways—first, by eliminating his guessing search for the larger heading under which the fact is likely to appear, and, second, by avoiding the reading through of what may be a long article covering several pages in search of that one fact. If, on the other hand, the reader wants much material on a certain topic, the index guides him directly not only to the main treatment of that topic but to all subordinate and allied references as well, telling him what he may expect to find in each place, and again providing him with definite page numbers.

Elsewhere in *The Library Key* there is the following advice: "Sometimes it takes searching to find the word that has been used for a subject in an encyclopedia. If you do not find it under the first word you think of, there may be a cross-reference there to help you. If not, try the index. . . . Often the longer articles are divided into sections, with a word in different type at the beginning of each section, telling what it is about. . . . To find what you want, you may have to glance through the headings of the whole article. If the article is long, it is often quicker to look at the index to the encyclopedia, if it has one." This is good advice, but it would be even better if it urged the reader without qualification to go to the index first, instead of resorting to it only when other methods fail. With the index, there is no

chance of failure. Either it tells the reader at once that the information he seeks is not there, or it guides him specifically and without delay. Tests will show that an inexperienced person can find an obvious major article more quickly on the average by using the page number obtained from the index than by going through the double task of selecting the right volume by means of the letters on the back cover and of following the trail of the titles from page to page within the book. A compact alphabetical series, like an index, is easier to trace than a scattered one, and the sequence of page numbers is a still simpler guide.

The last sentence quoted from Miss Brown's pamphlet brings up an interesting point. She says, "it is often quicker to look at the index to the encyclopedia, if it has one." The proviso is necessary, for it is true that some very reputable houses continue to publish encyclopedias without indexes. And here and there we find librarians who not only acquiesce in but encourage the practice. Perhaps this is due to a theoretical misconception that an encyclopedia is already a sort of index and does not need an additional alphabetical guide. On this theory, the first encyclopedias were made, and at once they encountered tremendous practical difficulties. Only within several score of volumes was it possible to have adequate articles for every topic a reader might look for. And this trouble increased every year with the rapid multiplication of scientific and technical terms. What was to be done? The problem can be made concrete by examining the latest edition of the *Britannica.* It has about 45,000 articles, each from a few lines to several pages long. The average is about half a page. Yet the material in those articles, when indexed, yields half a million references. The editors say, and a cursory investigation supports their claim, that only those places in the text were indexed which give "substantial information." Without an index, how could all this information be made accessible to the reader? Does anyone believe that each of those half million fact units ought to have a separate article devoted to it? To do so would be to change the encyclopedia into a huge, unwieldy dictionary, containing nothing but bare definitions, without background, explanation or coordination. How else could it be done? The alternative is to use what are known editorially as "dummy entries." The reader looks up "Abel" and is told to "see Cain." Nothing is more annoying and nothing has done more to make the use of encyclopedias unpopular than this method, even when used moderately. Consider what it would mean to handle half a million references in this way—ten "dummies" for every real article! Ten chances to one against the reader hitting the desired fact on the first search. Furthermore, these dummy references never indicate the page number where the reader can finally discover the information; they merely give the title of the article that contains it. This omission is inevitable for mechanical reasons. For it is impossible, when the earlier parts of the text are set into type and made up into volumes, to determine exactly on what page any later material will fall. It would be expensive to hold all the forms open until the end for the purpose of inserting page numbers, perhaps almost as expensive as making an index. Yet, whatever the excuse, their absence is an added drawback to the entire system. Perhaps the best effort so far in English to publish an encyclopedia without an index was made by the editors of *The New International.* They compromised between the two horns of the dilemma. On the one hand, they kept their articles as short as quality and clearness permitted, thus getting a maximum number of headings into the allotted space; and, on the other hand, they tried to keep the dummy entries within tolerable bounds. Considering the obstacles, the results are admittedly fine, but the first half of the compromise tends to sacrifice wealth of detail, while the second half—the reduction of dummy entries—leaves much of the included information without guide posts and therefore inaccessible to the average reader. The total number of titles in *The New International,* including dummy entries, is said to be about 84,000. This is the measure of its possible usefulness for direct references. An index would probably bring to light enough "lost" information to double or treble its scope in this respect.

In every kind of reference work, splitting a topic into many separate headings and articles tends to sacrifice space, since a certain amount of the common background must be repeated in each place. But the worst effect of this method is that it destroys perspective and breadth of treatment. The sense of relationship between the parts and the light that each throws on the other are lost. To take a very simple example, the terms *ampere, ohm* and *volt* can be defined separately with technical correctness, but a genuine understanding of the principles involved, their importance and their practical application obviously requires that they be explained and illustrated jointly. Everything that has been said about big encyclopedias applies with double force to the shorter reference works prepared for more popular use, particularly those for children. Reduced as they are to the very essentials of knowledge, their completeness within that field, their clarity and the

easy accessibility of every bit of information they contain become matters of first importance. Many points of knowledge actually need additional explanation and more concrete illustration than in the larger works. Bare definitions that might serve the purpose of trained readers are useless to young people, as well as to the average adult. Since these books have an educational duty to perform, in addition to being purely informative, the text should be as attractive and interesting as formal requirements permit.

All of these things point unmistakably to the kind of encyclopedia that can be made only by the index system, with the information grouped in full adequate articles under the simpler "natural" headings. Thus the quality of information is higher and, by avoiding duplication, the quantity is greater, with every bit of it quickly and directly reached. With equal certainty, these requirements veto the dummy entry system and the multiplication of cross-references, which, while they exasperate and discourage, do not give even a roundabout access to all the information an encyclopedia may contain.

An effective method of treating the index problem for popular reference books has been developed by the editors and publishers of *Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia.* This work, designed for children of school age, follows in its general text the policy of grouping minor details of information, for the sake of clarity and educational quality, under their most closely related major headings. This permits each article to be comprehensive and informative, with a minimum of cross-reference gaps. It makes possible a simple, attractive style, free from the monotonous jargon of "encyclopedic" definitions and quickened by that touch of interest which is needed to make young readers appreciate reference books. The text is indexed in the standard manner, which makes every reference available at once by page number. In addition, the index has been expanded to contain in itself a great deal of pure reference material. Here are given pronunciations of difficult words, birth and death dates, geographical locations, biographical and literary identifications, common equivalents of scientific terms, and so on. This device has been called a "fact-index," and deserves to be adopted more widely. In such a reference work it cannot be troublesome to consult an index first for this kind of simple material. Without further search it is immediately available, together with explicit guidance to fuller information.

The importance of this discussion of reference books lies in the fact that they constitute one of the readiest means of cultivating the general index habit. If all the other considerations of quality and clarity were left out, this one result alone would be justified. A few years ago it was seriously proposed in America and England to deny copyright to any nonfiction book that was published without an index. Perhaps this would be too extreme a measure. If librarians and educators generally took an uncompromising stand on the subject, publishers would be quick to follow suit. Meanwhile, there are indexes to work with. The index habit does not need to be forced upon children who will pick it up readily enough if provided with guidance and opportunities. Once they have formed the habit, they will discover for themselves better results from books with less effort and more pleasure, and will carry into adult life invaluable skill and confidence in the use of helpful print.

Standard Catalog: History and Travel Section

In the preparation of the History and Travel Section of the *Standard Catalog for Public Libraries* (Wilson, 1929, cl., 285 p., $3), the editor, Minnie Earl Sears, has had the cooperation of English and Canadian librarians, so that the list may be useful in other parts of the English-speaking world, although prepared primarily for American libraries. The preliminary list of English books was checked by W. C. Berwick Sayers and Henry A. Sharp of the Croydon Public Libraries, while W. J. Sykes of Ottawa and William S. Wallace of the University of Toronto rendered valuable help on the Canadian books.

The fact that so much historical material is found in the Social Sciences and Biography sections of the *Standard Catalog* and the unwelcome discovery that so large a number of desirable books are now out of print have limited the number of books on history to 850. A few books on genealogy and heraldry are included. The section on Description and Travel, which follows and which includes Antiquities, numbers 1050. Fully 500 additional titles are mentioned in notes. About 450 titles, or something less than a fourth of the total number of titles included, are starred for first purchase. The author, title, subject and analytical index covers about 560 books. A quantitative review of this sort should not omit to state that the annotations make the History and Travel Section as readable for its own sake as was the Fiction Section.

The editor of the Fiction Section, Corinne Bacon, is also the editor of a recent second supplement to the second revised and enlarged edition of the Social Sciences Section (Wilson, 1929, pap., 41 p.).

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

July, 1930

Editorial Forum

THE LOS ANGELES CONFERENCE exceeded expectations in every respect, with an attendance of over two thousand, the surprise of cool weather on the journey and through conference week, and a variety and quality of contributions from Californians and others. The two hundred pilgrims from the East who came on the special train, followed by nearly as many more in the succeeding trains, were delighted to find how large was the representation from the far end of the country, which they had not supposed to have a library population comparable with that of the Eastern States. The exuberant and comprehensive welcome given as from every element in Los Angeles by President Monnette of the Board of Library Commissions typified the appreciative hospitality which the visiting librarians had from all sides. The free afternoons were especially profitable and enjoyable as a means of seeing library California at its best in Los Angeles city, county, and vicinity, and the post-conference excursions which offered such varied opportunity will give to many new thought and inspiration from the new experiences. President Keogh's happy tribute to Melvin Dewey, "as the greatest democrat of us all," reminded the conference that no one of the few pioneers was present, while Dr. Frank P. Hill was the only representative of that memorable first pilgrimage to California in 1891.

PRESIDENT KEOGH'S address on the texts of Dr. Bostwick's always wise words and Lord Elgin's advice at Edinborough, to look forward to the next half century instead of backward to that which has passed, while giving full credit to the development of the public library in its wider relations, emphasized rightly as coming from the librarian of Yale University the importance of specialization in intensive work for the scholar and research worker. With the shift in our population, which he noted in the direction of culture, exemplified by the fact that nowadays one out of every hundred persons seeks college education, he emphasized the new demand which will be made upon our library system and which must be met if the library is to hold the place which it has won as the heart of the university and a leading factor in our national culture. The range of library work is already indicated by the three-score committees of the A. L. A. which the Committee on Committees is reviewing, which may perhaps be condensed in number but must be extended in scope as the years and centuries pass.

IT WAS a capital idea to arrange a stop-over of the "Westward Ho" library pilgrims at the Grand Canyon to enable Arizona to have its day, and Arizona did credit to itself and the library profession. In fact, Arizona put itself on the library map. The presence of the governor and of representatives of every branch of the library profession that is to be found in this State made the occasion memorable, and the eastern pilgrims were glad indeed to have this opportunity of making acquaintances so far both from the Atlantic and the Pacific, not usually seen in force at library gatherings. The State certainly has made a good start for remarkable library development which will grow with the growth of this growing commonwealth. Good for Arizona!

THE NORTHEASTERN CONFERENCE at Swampscott scored a like success, and its record of 800 present brought the total attendance at these two library gatherings close to the 3000 mark. This in itself is a striking indication of the growth of the profession. As a regional conference it afforded also an excellent illustration of the value of getting together friends and neighbors from adjoining States The conference was marked by excellent foresight in the preparation of plans, and the varied round tables occupying the morning sessions did good work, especially in respect to the relations between special and business libraries, which must more and more occupy the attention of the profession on both sides. As always in New England gatherings, the social

features made a great hit, and the Massachusetts Tercentenary received attention in a way which delighted the entire company. Mr. Jones' accession to the octogenarian class was celebrated by a company including the three ex-presidents of the A. L. A., and he may now be cited as a further example of the longevity attained within the library profession.

No greater compliment could be paid to the Library of Congress and Librarian Putnam than the measures which have been made law during the present session of the Congress, which has thus shown the well-deserved appreciation in which it holds the great institution which bears its name. The appropriation of six and a half millions for the construction of the new annex to the Library of Congress for which the purchase of land had been previously authorized was made practically without question, not too soon for the relief of the great building which within one generation has found itself overcrowded with its great collection of books, now third in the world, and provision for the many functions which the Library performs. Room is especially needed for the Copyright Office, which, with the provision for design patents and the ever-increasing demands upon it, will need at least twice the office space at present available. Dr. Putnam had withheld advocacy of the Vollbehr purchase partly because the original measure had been associated with a compliment to himself and partly because he thought so large an appropriation might stand in the way of providing for greater necessities as the appropriation for the annex. Both these difficulties were resolved, and the remarkable indorsement of the Vollbehr bill from librarians and collectors all over the country changed the views of those who felt that so much taxpayers' money ought not to be expended in this wise. Dr. Putnam, however, became convinced that this gift of the people of the nation, as represented by the Congress, to the great Library would be a gain of values instead of a loss of money, because it would stimulate greater and greater gifts, although these had already been many and generous. The nation may well be proud both of its library and of the esteem in which it is held both by the Congress and by the citizenry of the country whom it serves. Probably the largest single library gift ever made to the public is that of the Folger Shakespeare collection with provision for a building to house it, and with the bequest of ten million dollars left by Mr. Folger on his recent death.

Library Chat

The White House Library, the gift of the members of the American Booksellers Association to the presidential equipment which has been abundantly exploited by the press, now becomes a permanent feature of the White House, though it is to be hoped that the selection by the eminent experts has been such that the books will be worn out by use within reasonable time. The suggestion originally came from young Mrs. Hoover's father and was later approved by the President himself. The statement that no books are included in the equipment of the Executive Mansion was, however, a misunderstanding. As a matter of fact, the Library of Congress has for many years treated the White House as a deposit station, and with each administration has changed the books to meet the taste and desires of the new occupant. The misapprehension naturally occurred during the interregnum, when the books furnished to the Coolidges had been removed and had not been replaced to meet the desires of the new occupants. The impression that the nation's great House has been bookless above others is an unfortunate misapprehension which should thus be corrected.

Judging from enthusiastic letters written by representative delegates from several States, as well as from personal conversation, there was general satisfaction with the Northeastern Library Convention at Swampscott. The features that seem to have made it an outstanding success were, first, the location; second, the wise arrangement of round tables in the forenoon, set addresses in the afternoon, and less formal talks or entertainment in the evening; third, the practical work of the Hostess Committee; and fourth, the unusual number of speakers of high quality. Freedom from meetings on Sunday was also appreciated, and the finely printed program was praised. Friendly criticism was made of the allotment of rooms for certain meetings, especially in the case of the round table on loan desk problems (said to be allotted inadequate space at all library conferences); but this is one of the most difficult matters to gauge in advance of any convention. Undoubtedly there would be nearly unanimous agreement with the verdict of the New Jersey delegate who wrote: "This was my second regional conference, and I heartily vote for more such conferences!"

W. N. S.

The Los Angeles Conference

FIRST GENERAL SESSION

MR. ORRA E. MONNETTE, president of the Board of Library Commissioners, Los Angeles Public Library, welcomed approximately 2000 members of the American Library Association to their fifty-second annual meeting at the First General Session on Monday Evening, June 23. Mr. Monnette welcomed the gathering in the name of the Mayor of Los Angeles, its government and authority, and in the name of a notable Chamber of Commerce, representing business, trade, and industry; in the name of all betterment and church organizations, civic and social groups, educational officials and associations, universities, schools, colleges, associations, libraries—city and county, public and private—and most particularly, positively, and fraternally, in behalf of the Municipal Department of the Los Angeles Public Library, its official organization, Board of Library Commissioners, librarian, officers, branch librarians, staff and organizations, with cordiality and courtesy and with fellowship. In trying to create a sentiment befitting this great convention, Mr. Monnette had created the following lines, a keynote as it were, in epitome of the meeting and purposes:

Adam Strohm, Librarian of the Detroit (Mich.) Public Library, Forty-third President of the American Library Association

"Books on the shelf, books in a row
Are so and so, just so and so—
If on the shelf, and in a row!
BUT,
Books in the hand, books in the mind,
Are wealth, and kind, richer and kind—
If in the hand, and in the mind!"

Mr. Monnette also spoke in his welcoming address in behalf of the honest, interested and high-minded trustee that recognition, honor and justice be shown him in his cooperation in library administration, and stated that in no other way can the American Library Association attain the greatest height of symmetrical and full development. "Some wit has said," went on Mr. Monnette, "that 'Boards are long and narrow, and made of wood.' I would paraphrase: 'Boards likewise are strong, and full of marrow. By them great libraries have been builded and stood.'"

Following Mr. Monnette, Andrew Keogh, librarian of Yale University Library and president of the American Library Association, delivered an address on "Scholarship in Library Work." Dr. Keogh stated that the history of the American Library Association is in keeping with the development of American libraries, a contribution to popular education of which we may well be proud. He also pointed out that there has been a shift in our civilization in recent years, and that instead of recounting our achievements during the past half century, we should, as Lord Elgin told the British Library Association, think rather of the fifty years that are ahead. Dr. Keogh believes that the scholarly attitude is becoming active and a more influential one in the life of the country, and not less in library work than in other fields of activity. The complete text of the address is printed elsewhere in this number.

A reception and dance at the Public Library followed the session.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION

The library movement in California was the general topic of the general session held on Wednesday morning, June 25. Milton J. Ferguson, former State Librarian of California, took for his topic "County Libraries as California Sees Them."

California, despite the fact that it leads all other States in per capita circulation, does not have one bookmobile. This vehicle has great publicity value. Mr. Ferguson did not doubt

that it appeals to the public more strongly than the combined arguments of the American Association for Adult Education, and the A. L. A., in all its ramifications from the Reading with a Purpose Series to the Extension Committee, with the findings of Professor Thorndike thrown in. If it only delivered up to its implied promises, libraries should purchase cars enough to put the motor car manufacturer on a double shift schedule. Here, however, many branches receiving frequent supplies from headquarters by automobile, parcels post, by bus and railway, give a fixity, a permanence to the library system which cannot be attained by a thing with the come and go of the bookmobile. The county system of California, in its inception, thought first of the adult, or, at least, the non-school population as its special objective. However, it was soon clear that the need of the rural elementary schools was quite as great and as important. The system started in a natural way. It had a beginning, often a very simple beginning. Always, however, the fundamental principles were insisted upon. Direct control, tax support, trained and certificated executives, flexibility sufficient to meet varying conditions, ability to follow natural lines of development; these few and easily comprehended rules bring right results. No stress has been placed upon buildings—even the county headquarters; with the sure expansion of the service, all things needed will come.

The gay days were the young days of the public libraries of California, said Althea Warren, First Assistant Librarian, Los Angeles. The first one was organized under Mexican rule in 1844 by a group of Los Angeles notables called "Los Angeles del Pais" (Friends of the Country). The adobe building (Amigos Hall) had a large room for dancing, with a small corner to hold the books partitioned off at one end. In those days a newspaper six months old was eagerly welcomed, and a book of the last century was fresh and readable. When the society ran into debt the building was disposed of by lottery. Andres Pico drew the lucky number. Such pleasant frivolities as dance halls and lotteries have ceased to be part of California library experience, but the compensation is that never, since the year 1878, when a State law was passed empowering municipalities to support a public library by a city tax, has any such institution been dissolved. California has since the seventies been the scene of the most flourishing library development west of Ohio. Of the eleven large libraries of California, five are under the charge of a city manager—Berkeley, Long Beach, Pasadena, Sacramento, and Stockton. Five are administered by a Board of Trustees appointed by the mayor and dependent for their tax levy upon the City Council—Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland, Santa Barbara, and Riverside. The city of San Diego has a city manager in charge of the street and water departments, but the library remains under the care of the Council. Four of the large libraries of the State serve the population of their county as well as the city. These are San Francisco, where the county and city are coterminous, and Stockton, Santa Barbara, and Riverside.

The history of a particular college or university library parallels closely that of the institution with which it is connected, according to Nathan Van Patten, Director of Stanford University Library. Such a library differs essentially from a public library of the same size. The public library is usually a corporate entity; the college library is a department of a larger organization. The public library serves a large clientèle with extremely varied interests; the college library serves a small and highly selected group with a considerable community of interests. The acquisition policy of the public library is largely determined by its staff, while in the college library development is closely coordinated with and limited by the educational and research activities of the supporting institution.

The two great university libraries of California (California and Stanford) contain good general collections. With a few exceptions, neither library is exceptionally rich in particular subjects in the same sense as are the libraries of Yale and Harvard. The Bancroft Library at the U. of C. is one of the most important collections relating to the history of the West and of Hispanic America. It is unequaled for material relating to the Pacific slope in general and California in particular. The Hoover War Library at Stanford University is notable as one of the three great collections in the world where research may be satisfactorily carried on in connection with all aspects of the World War and the period of reconstruction. The Lane Medical Library at San Francisco, one of the Stanford University libraries, is the principal medical library west of Chicago and one of the largest in the United States. The University of California Medical School and the College of Medical Evangelists have smaller libraries which are being steadily developed. The cordial cooperation between the three medical libraries in making their collections mutually useful results in the provision of very complete facilities to the staff and students of all of these institutions and to practitioners and research work-

ers throughout the State. The University of California, Mills College, and Stanford University have all benefited from the generosity of Albert M. Bender of San Francisco, who has established at each of these institutions a collection of finely printed books to which additions are steadily being made. The University of California at Los Angeles has recently occupied a new library building, and its collections are being rapidly increased. This library will soon take its place as one of the most important libraries of the State. The famous library of W. A. Clark, Jr., is now the property of the University of California at Los Angeles. This collection, which has its own building and staff, is second only to the Huntington Library in the field of English literature. Adequate libraries exist at the other colleges and universities of the State, including the College of the Pacific, Santa Clara University, California Institute of Technology, St. Mary's College, and the various State normal colleges.

The school library movement beginning here in 1903 had its counterpart on the east coast about the same time, said Ella S. Morgan, librarian of the Lincoln High School Library, Los Angeles. Practically all the school libraries are functioning as parts of the school system and are directly under their control. In many smaller communities the County Library System, by its method of shared expense, is supplying books where otherwise, for lack of funds, there would be none. In the large centers, such as San Francisco, Los Angeles, Long Beach, and San Diego, central purchasing for all or partial central cataloging is the practice. Supervisors of school libraries are employed in San Diego, Long Beach, Oakland, and San Francisco. To hold positions in the high schools of California, librarians must obtain teachers' certificates of secondary grade, since the law states that no librarian may be employed for more than two hours a day in any high school without such certification. It also defines her status as a teacher, and includes her among the beneficiaries of the State retirement act. By this act she may draw a pension after thirty years of service. This assurance of her membership in the faculty adds authority and influence to her position. The usual practice is, and has been, to employ trained librarians, but measures are well under way for making recognized library training a legal requirement.

Max Farrand, director of the Huntington Library, described it as a library of libraries, a collection of collections. Mr. Huntington limited his collection of books and manuscripts almost exclusively to British and American literature and history. Shortly after he commenced his career as a collector seriously, several large libraries were thrown on the market. Mr. Huntington adapted himself to the new conditions and, with what seemed to be unlimited resources, purchased, in his chosen field, library after library, entire, and collection after collection, the gathering of each of which represented the work of years and even of a lifetime or of generations. Many duplicates were inevitably acquired in such a process, and it was Mr. Huntington's consistent policy to dispose of all material not germane to his particular interest. Members of the staff also were always looking out for opportunities to purchase individual items to fill in any gaps in the collections. It is not the size but the rarity and quality of the Huntington Library that make it important. With less than 200,000 printed items, a remarkably large number—nearly one-half—are to be classified as unusual or rare, and many of them are unique.

Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, in his *Books and Bidders,* said: "Mr. Henry E. Huntington . . . was without doubt the greatest collector of books the world has ever known. . . . The library . . . which houses his wonderful collections will be the Mecca of students for all time. No gift to a nation or to a State can ever equal his."

Along with this is the extraordinary collection of British portraits and other eighteenth-century works of art. Then there are 277 acres of land, with the remarkable collection of plants of the arid and semi-arid regions, which distinguished scientific botanists declare have an importance in their own field closely approaching that of the books and paintings in their respective spheres. The other, and unusual, feature of the Huntington Library is that it is a research library, where provision has been made for the carrying on of research in the field of the development of civilization in England and America. The limitation of the field of investigation is determined by the character and content of the collection, and not by any restrictions placed in the deeds of trust. For the first time, provision has been made for the establishment of a research institution in the humanities that corresponds in importance with the great institutions for scientific research.

THIRD GENERAL SESSION

"The Place of the Library in Higher Education" was described by Robert G. Sproul, president-elect of the University of California,

Berkeley, at the third general session on Friday morning, June 27.

Great and complex are the problems which the library of a modern university faces. The relationship of the library to the educational and research work of an institution of higher learning is unique and peculiar. Time-honored and true is the statement that the library is the heart of the university. No other division of the university articulates with all departments of instruction and research on the educational side, and certainly no department can rank with the library which conserves and makes available the thought and capitalizes the experience of all mankind. The intellectual growth and vitality of every school and every division, of every professor and every student depends on the vitality of the library. A building is not a library, although it can and should be a beautiful home for a library. Books are not a library any more than blood is a man, although they are just as indispensable to it. A library is a collection of books, housed adequately and if possible nobly, but most important of all, organized for use and directed by highly trained personnel toward the ends which it has been established to serve, whether they be recreation or research. And this most important feature of the library, its organization for use, in the infinite complexity of modern scholarship and the inexhaustible flood of modern books, can be provided only by highly scientific methods, and by highly educated and organized staffs, differing from the teaching and research staffs of the institution in training, function, and privilege and differing even more widely from the clerical staff in duties and required educational qualifications. The American Library Association would render a distinct and important aid to scholarship if it would organize within itself an efficient fact-finding body to supply university and college presidents with the basic material to enable them to cope intelligently with the fundamental problems outlined above.

Two new aspects of adult education were discussed by Levering Tyson, Field Representative of the American Association for Adult Education.

It is not surprising that libraries are concerning themselves with the recent movement for Alumni Education, he said. There are a few things which can be done to help most effectively. First, acquaint libraries all over the country with the background of the whole idea. Point out particularly the perhaps surprising fact that the traditional and vocal typical alumnus is recognized now definitely to be in the minority. Second, the librarian ought to take the initiative when he is once sure of his ground. By approaching alumni groups and giving preliminary guidance which will be the most helpful, the librarian can quietly stimulate the whole movement in a way the profession as a whole does not realize.

Radio Education and Alumni Education have their similarities and their differences, insofar as the libraries' chance to participate is concerned. Both are new, both are still in the embryonic stage, both promise a great deal potentially, and there is little known definitely about either. If the library is to be a service station along the alumni education highway as radio education develops the library may be swamped by a different sort of demand. In 1930 census figures will show that there are approximately 13,000,000 radio sets in the country—that is, one to every three to four families. Radio broadcasting can undoubtedly be developed to a certain extent as a useful mechanism in adult education. If the library must broadcast, the various intellectual interests of its immediate community should be organized into a unit with the library as a center. If the A. L. A. could get time on a national chain program to give authoritative and uncolored information about new publications, it would in all probability become one of the most popular and authentic features on the air.

FOURTH GENERAL SESSION

The library administrator who holds that a cataloger or reference assistant needs more training or is doing more important work than a children's librarian, simply admits his lack of knowledge of the possibilities in children's work, said Ralph Munn, director of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. The children's librarian must be accorded salary recognition as a specialist, and it is only in this way that the whole body of children's librarians can be raised to a status that will hold them in their chosen field. The rise of the school library intensifies the need of fairness to the children's librarian. During the last ten years we have seen a large number of our best children's librarians enter the school field. It is to the advantage of society that some of them should do so, but as long as the present wide gap between school and public library salaries exists, there will be an excessive shift to the school, and it will get the best of the incoming classes. With salary equalized, the children's librarian will be free to enter the field she really prefers. Another part of the solution lies in opening more lines of promotion to the children's librarian. Until the two problems of equality in salary and promotion

for children's workers are faced squarely, we will continue to see many of our best children's workers enter other phases of librarianship. The school library can never be a complete and satisfactory substitute for children's rooms; both the school library and the public library have their proper places and both are needed. The problems which seem to be the most urgent are a stabilized personnel which can be gained only through giving fair salaries and opening lines of promotion to children's librarians; a better working agreement and a much more sympathetic understanding between school and public library forces; and the development of intermediate departments which will help to carry the child through the change from children's to adult departments. With solutions to these problems we will have contributed materially toward maintaining the social significance of library work with children.

Mental habits which make for civilization among Americans, and those which tend toward barbarism, were discussed by Everett Dean Martin, author of *Liberty,* the June Book of the Month Club selection.

"Libraries and other educational institutions must help to create a civilization which has never yet existed," said Mr. Martin. "The great civilizations of the past have for the most part consisted of the beliefs and customs of religion. Intellectual achievement has been the exclusive privilege of the few. The masses have simply had civilization swung over their heads. The historical exception to this was the attempt in ancient Athens to base civilization on human intelligence. Hence Greek philosophy and Greek education were occupied with a problem similar to that which confronts us moderns: What are the mental habits which make the civilization?

"What, in general, are the characteristics which distinguish civilized people from barbarians? I would suggest a few characteristics which would probably help us to estimate the extent of civilization in our own country. It is usually thought that barbarians are undisciplined and free, while the civilized man is a slave. This is not true. Barbarians are not free. Their every act is regulated by authority, custom, taboo. The discipline of barbarians is that of the herd. The discipline of civilized people is that of the individual's reason. Barbarians come in hordes. They swarm. They have little individual consciousness. The emphasis is on the tribe or herd, and I should say that any tendency to emphasize man as mass at the expense of man as person is a tendency toward barbarism.

"Second, barbarians stand in awe of big things and their attention is caught by the spectacular and the gaudy. They lack a civilized man's subtle discrimination. Hence, questions of intellectual sincerity are utterly beyond their comprehension. They simply do not know what intellectual sincerity means and here, to gain some notion of the barbarism in our own country one need only look at the news stands, go to a movie, listen to the radio, or to the average political speech.

"Third, barbarians are essentially conventional and conservative. They tend to destroy whatever is strange, unique, different from their ancestral ways. In other words, barbarians are intolerant, and the revelation of the extent of intolerance in present day America is simply an indication as to how numerous are the barbarians in our midst. In the fourth place, the barbarian mind is psychologically alert, but it is essentially infantile. It is motived more by wish fancy than by critical knowledge. It has never emancipated itself from parental authority. Barbarians are people who, themselves never having grown up, do their best to prevent anyone else reaching his maturity. We must not, therefore, think of barbarians as wild tribes of aborigines living in the forests. Barbarians today fill our cities, plow our fields, and can be found everywhere, in schools and colleges, in newspaper offices, as well as in the ranks of labor. Modern civilization has merely put clothes on the barbarian and mechanized him.

"The peculiar traits demanded by our present civilization are so obvious that it is only necessary to list them. Ours is a democratic civilization. Hence it is obvious that an unprecedented number of people become capable of any civilization at all. Ours is a mechanical civilization, and most of those who write and speak about this mechanical age seem to think that to adjust the individual to the needs of these times it is necessary only to equip him with certain mechanical techniques. What we really need is the development of something quite the reverse of the mechanical. Education must equip people with supermechanical habits if the values of civilization are to survive. Ours is a world civilization. It demands world-mindedness.

"The struggle for civilization in America is not going to be easy. Perhaps there would be gain if more educators saw more clearly what the conflict between barbarism and civilization really is."

At this session the Newbery medal was awarded to Rachel Field (see page 603).

Pre-Convention Meeting of A. L. A. at Grand Canyon

The pre-convention meeting of the American Library Association was held at the Grand Canyon June 21, 1930. A large assembly of enthusiastic librarians filled the Community Hall. The meeting was called to order by President Keogh. On the platform were Governor J. C. Phillips of Arizona, M. R. Tillotson, superintendent of the Grand Canyon National Park, Dr. C. T. Vorhies of the University of Arizona, Estelle Lutrell, librarian of the University of Arizona and president of the Arizona State Library Association; Ida G. Wilson, librarian of the Arizona State Teachers College, Flagstaff, and secretary of the Arizona State Library Association, and officials of the A. L. A., Carl Milam, secretary, Sarah C. N. Bogle, and Julia Wright Merrill.

The first speaker was Governor Phillips, who gave an address of welcome. Mr. Tillotson was next introduced by Miss Lutrell as the author of *The Grand Canyon Country* and as the person who made it possible for the A. L. A. to hold this meeting at the Grand Canyon.

The next speaker on the program was Dr. C. T. Vorhies of the University of Arizona, representing Dr. H. L. Shantz, president, who could not be present, as he is in Europe. Doctor Vorhies suggested a motto for the initials A. L. A., i.e., *Ask Librarians Anything*.

Miss Estelle Lutrell then spoke on the "Library Movement in Arizona." She told of the natural barriers in Arizona which have held back the development of libraries but that this has been overcome to a large extent by the improvement of the highways and of other transportation facilities. There are 70 libraries in Arizona, 42 being school libraries. The high school expenditure for books during the year 1929-31 was $1.41 per pupil, and there are in the schools 15 trained librarians. The State Teachers College at Flagstaff, with a new building in progress, a good book collection and an able librarian, is forging ahead. An equally favorable report may be made for the State Teachers College at Tempe.

Mr. C. B. Lester, secretary, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, was introduced and talked on "The State's Function in Library Service." He said that the primary duty of the State was the establishment of public libraries. There should be a good State agency, State guidance and assistance—all necessary for library development—and a State certification of librarians just as much as State certification of teachers.

Miss Julia Wright Merrill next spoke on "The County Library." She said that today reading has wings, literally wings in several counties where airplanes are carrying books to readers in isolated desert or mountain regions. The demands of rural communities are growing and book appreciation is great in rural districts. Many kinds of branches and stations have been established, the newest one yet heard of being in an irrigation district office.

Dr. Andrew Keogh talked briefly on "College

Cartoon by Reg Manning in "The Arizona Republican" for June 15, 1930

Library Work." He said that there was great need of speed in reading, and he emphasized the wisdom of the formation of the habit of browsing. A college student must learn to use a book in a limited time, for the time-saving factor is one of importance among scholars. The library is the heart of the college where scholars may find all knowledge.

At the close of the meeting Miss Lutrell, with a few words of appreciation of the meeting held in Arizona, presented to Doctor Keogh a Navajo Indian rug, explaining the symbols.

A. L. A. Council

THE A. L. A. COUNCIL met Tuesday morning, June 24, with Dr. Andrew Keogh presiding. The relation of cognate committees and sections recommendations made by Ernest J. Reece, School of Library Service, Columbia University, and chairman of Committee on Committees, was referred back to the Committee on Committees for report at the next conference. After a report on State Aid for libraries, presented by the chairman, Clarence B. Lester, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, the Council resolved to indorse State Aid for libraries and other large unit library service. Samuel H. Ranck, chairman of Committee on Library Revenues, reported that 611 institutions in the United States have trust funds approximating $40,000,000 (an average of $60,000 per institution). New York State has the largest trust funds and Maine has the greatest number. Among the States having trust funds of over $1,000,000 were Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, and Vermont. Mr. Ranck stated that it was the business of the public to finance these libraries by taxation alone, and the great purpose of endowments was to supplement the work rather than to take the place of it.

Following Mr. Ranck's report, the Council resolved that State and Provincial libraries should be asked to include in their reports trust funds and endowments in addition to statement of gifts.

Everett R. Perry of the Los Angeles Public Library recommended Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge as a new honorary member of the A. L. A. Council because of her great service and gifts of chamber music concerts to public libraries all over the country. The Council voted to receive Mrs. Coolidge as a member.

Recommendations regarding the publication of a prison library manual by the Committee on Institution Libraries were referred to the incoming committee and the Executive Board for further consideration. The Council went on record as approving the bill favoring more depositories for government documents now actively before Congress, and of which the Committee on Public Documents are in favor. The George Washington Centennial Commission at Washington, D. C., through a representative, presented a program of observance of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, to take place in 1932. The Council went on record as approving the program.

On Saturday morning Orra E. Monnette, president of the Board of Library Commissioners, Los Angeles Public Library, presented the report of the American Institute of Genealogy. The Council resolved to appoint a special committee to consider the resolution presented by Mr. Monnette that a committee on the cooperation of the American Genealogy Institute with American libraries be appointed to investigate and report back to the Council.

The Council indorsed the efforts of the National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy to reduce illiteracy as presented by Samuel H. Ranck of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library.

Mabel R. Gillis, chairman of the Committee on Work with Bill, reported three bills before Congress (Pratt Bill, Braille Bill and Josephson Bill), of which the committee favored the first. The Council moved to approve the Pratt Bill.

The Council instructed the Committee on Civil Service Relations to make a quiet study of the trends in civil service as applied to libraries, report to be submitted to the Council before publication.

In the absence of E. C. Richardson, chairman of the Committee on Exhibitions and Activities in Libraries, John Boynton Kaiser presented plans for the Bimillennium Vergilianum, such celebration to be made by (1) exhibitions of the best books by and about Vergil; (2) exhibition of rare books by and about Vergil, and (3) a union catalog of books by and about Vergil in American libraries.

Harriet E. Howe of the University of Chicago presented J. C. M. Hanson's report on the new Journal of Discussion, the first number to be issued in January, 1931, from the University of Chicago. It was suggested that the present committee be appointed to serve as an Executive Board. The whole matter was referred to the Executive Board with power.

Two resolutions were adopted, one presented by Arthur E. Bostwick resolving that the Council express its approval of the work of the Child Health Conference of the White House, and the Executive Board recommendation that the Committee on Committees redefine the duties of committees.

Rachel Field Wins Newbery Medal

The John Newbery Medal, awarded annually by the Section for Library Work with Children of the American Library Association for the most distinguished children's book of the past year, was presented to Rachel Field for *Hitty, Her First Hundred Years.* Miss Field received the medal from Effie L. Power, chairman of the awarding section and director of work with children at the Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library.

Rachel Field, with Hitty, in a T. A. T. plane on her way to receive the Newbery Medal

The medal is named in honor of John Newbery, an eighteenth-century publisher and bookseller, who was one of the first publishers to devote attention to children's books. It is the gift of Frederic G. Melcher of New York City. Only citizens or residents of the United States are eligible to receive it.

Hitty is the story of a tiny, old-fashioned wooden doll discovered by Miss Field and Dorothy Lathrop, the illustrator, in the window of a New York antique shop. Both the author and illustrator wanted *Hitty,* but she was an early American doll, a real museum piece, and very expensive. She was finally bought in partnership, and her imaginary life history written by Miss Field and illustrated by Miss Lathrop. The book is published by the Macmillan Company.

Miss Field is the author of *Taxis and Toadstools, Eliza and the Elves, The Magic Pawnshop,* and other stories, plays and poems for children. Miss Lathrop illustrated, among other books, Walter De La Mare's *Three Mulla-Mulgars,* and Dorothy Canfield Fisher's *Made-to-Order Stories.*

Hitty, said Miss Power, is a book which will endure as long as there is youth in the hearts of readers. While it is a story of a doll, boys like it because it is adventurous and rings true Incidentally, this is the first year that this prize has been won by a woman writer. It is the first prize book with an American background It is the first prize book which has won two prizes within a year. (It was included in the best fifty books of 1929 chosen by the Typographical Society of America.)

Miss Field, in a graceful response to the presentation, said in part: "I feel that there is one thing they [*Hitty* and the Newbery medal] have in common, and that is the Past. I never get over the wonder that such things as old samplers, toys and little tattered children's books should be here for us to see and touch long after those who made and handled them are gone. There is something singularly moving about them, and I know that I can never see an old toy or one of those early chapbooks without this sense of the past. So, perhaps, after all, it is appropriate that a little doll of a hundred years ago should be connected with John Newbery and his bookshop in Old London. I cannot help feeling that she possesses qualities of character that would have pleased him and his distinguished friends and customers—Oliver Goldsmith, Charles and Mary Lamb, and others."

Miss Field flew from New Mexico and was welcomed at the Cojan Pass, in the air, by two planes carrying librarians and was escorted to the Grand Central Air Terminal, Glendale, Cal., June 24, the day the announcement was made that she had won the medal.

Michigan Librarians

The General Library of the University of Michigan and the Department of Library Science were joint hosts to 149 visiting librarians on May 16, which had been set aside as a special "Visitors' Day." Represented among the guests were thirteen public libraries, four college libraries, the State Library, and three special libraries, from Bay City on the north to Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, and South Bend, Ind., on the south and west. The visiting librarians were escorted through the various departments of the University Library and were also given an opportunity to see the rare collections of the Clements Library. Many attended the classes regularly scheduled in the Department of Library Science and inspected the Study Hall of the Department and its special collection of books and pamphlets on bibliography and library science.

School Library News

Teachers' Reference Library

THE SAMPLE Textbook and Teachers' Reference Library at the Board of Education, Atlanta, Ga., is of outstanding value and assistance to the teachers of the city. Books, periodicals, courses of study, reports, records and many things of educational aid and value are here for their guidance and help. A good professional library is indispensable to any profession. The right use of professional books makes for the growth and success of the individual, increases the usefulness of his chosen profession, and makes it one of dignity and honor. The library is the teacher's workshop; it is the clearing-house of knowledge. Definite information on an infinite number of subjects and facilities for finding out about other topics are available. Each month a bulletin is sent to the teachers listing the new books received in the Teachers' Reference Library, also a brief review of each book is given. A feature attraction is the opportunity of renewing and returning books and educational material by means of the school bus that visits daily all the public schools; the date of return is plainly stamped inside the back cover of the borrowed book. Books renewed in this manner are restamped and placed immediately back in the school mail. A teacher wishing to take a course of study has at his disposal the catalogs of every school and college in the country, whereas if he had the time and money he would only write to three or four of them. It is the same with magazines and books. Ordinarily, a teacher could only subscribe to one or two magazines and occasionally buy a book. He now has the privilege of reading a number of educational periodicals and keeping in touch with the best educational books. In the permanent exhibit room the latest educational material is always on display. Representative Robison of Kentucky, in his speech to the Seventieth Congress, said: "The security of this nation does not rest upon the completeness of our armaments, our gold, or our possessions; rather it rests more securely upon the enlightened moral and spiritual leadership of the nation. Our young people of today will become the republic of tomorrow." We must have the best educational aids to give them. Our library at the Board of Education is endeavoring to give to the teachers, and through them to the pupils, this aid.

Books are tools with which teachers work every day. They are expert in their use through constant practice. Like good artisans, they need to possess tools of good quality.

High School Library Club

THE MUSKEGON HEIGHTS High School Library Club, Michigan, presented "The Bookland Homecoming," a book-week sketch, at its annual book week assembly this year, featuring an actual Parnassus on wheels drawn by a costumer's dapple gray horse, Lindy with his airplane (a toy one, of course) and Richard Halliburton on bicycle. The play was written by the librarian and produced on three other occasions for women's clubs and parent-teachers' associations. Original library songs and jokes added to the program.

A book-author contest was sponsored by the club at the beginning of the year in the form of a "Visit to the Homes of Authors and Poets." The books, *Women Who Make Our Novels* and Cumnock's *Choice Readings,* were chosen by the winners from a list of books offered as prizes. Plans are now under way for the annual tea given each year to acquaint the mothers of the Library Club members and the faculty with the work, new books, and library club girls. This event takes place in the library, where a short program is followed by an examination of new books.

Book Jacket Contest

TO CELEBRATE Good Book Week, the Jefferson High School Library of Portland, Ore., sponsored a book jacket contest. First and second term students were asked to make jackets for the books which they had read as supplementary work in English, transferring into design and picture the ideas which they had received from their reading. The book jackets, many of whose uniqueness and unconscious flair for advertising might incite the envy or at least the interest of more experienced commercial designers, were exhibited in the library, where they induced many students to ask for the book which they represented.

Universal Reference Guide

ELMER ELLSWORTH JONES, Professor of Education at Northwestern University, and H. Claude Lewis, former Superintendent of the Provo, Utah, City Schools, have recently published *The Universal Reference Guide,* a guide to readings in the *Book of Knowledge, Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia,* and the *World Book.* Topics under each subject are arranged alphabetically and give the volume and page number of the reference volume. Hugh L. Nicholas, Chicago, is the publisher.

Librarian Authors

Henry Evelyn Bliss has since 1892 been a librarian in The College of the City of New York, serving under the titles of Assistant Librarian, Deputy Librarian, Acting Librarian, and now Associate Librarian in charge of Departmental Libraries.

To the preparation, writing and revision of the three volumes, the first of which was published last May by Henry Holt & Company under the title of *The Organization of Knowledge and the System of the Sciences,* Mr. Bliss has since 1922, after thirty years of constant service and hard work in the Library, been permitted to devote a large part of his time. The second volume, a thorough study of *Classification for Libraries,* has been submitted for publication by the A. L. A. The third volume, if published, would present, as a contribution to the general problem and an exemplification of the principles stated in the second volume, the system of classification for libraries, in condensed and tentative form.

This large undertaking was suggested when several leading university librarians met at luncheon during the gathering of the Eastern College Librarians at Columbia University in 1921. On Doctor Richardson's urging that the system of classification should be developed, Mr. Bliss replied that he was more interested in larger aspects of the general movement of the organization of knowledge. He was advised to undertake the larger work as a basis for classification. Shortly after this, the proposal came from the authorities of the college that Mr. Bliss should have ample time for this service in library interests as well as in educational and scientific; and to insure its completion the permission was again and again liberally extended.

Mr. Bliss was born in New York in 1870, of American parentage from New England and New York, his grandparents being of the families of Hale, Davis and Anderson. He has had little schooling beyond that of his college and his library work; but in 1903 he took a summer course in library economy under the elder Mr. Fletcher at Amherst College Library. His interest in classification was encouraged by Mr. Fletcher; and he had the kindly advice of the elder Mr. Cutter at the Forbes Library, Northampton, in several conferences that summer, the last of Mr. Cutter's valuable life. Mr. Bliss regards his education as derived mostly from life and work, books and business. He has had a varied experience, and he finds a congenial kinship between a "jack of all trades" and a "master" of all sciences such as is requisite for adequate handling of the problem of classification for libraries. He has contributed several substantial articles to library journals and to educational and philosophical reviews.

Henry Evelyn Bliss

Vergil Bimillennium Reading List

In cooperation with the American Classical League, the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore has published a four-page circular—which includes a short introductory sketch of Vergil's life and influence and a list of seventeen works by or about Vergil. The intention is that this circular shall be widely distributed to the general public, as an economical and effective way to call attention to the subject and to encourage worthwhile reading.

Owing to special printing arrangements, the cost of these circulars is very low: 100 for $2; 500 for $3.50; 1000 for $6. There is an extra charge of 50 cents for having the name of any local club, library, or school appear on the front page of these lists, so that the name of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore appears as an inconspicuous line, "Printed at the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore," on the back page. Orders may be sent direct to the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, specifying the local imprint desired, if any.

Book Selection on Foreign Countries

What Other Nations Regard as the Best Books in English About Their Countries. A Continuation of The World Peace Foundation Lists

France

Dawson, Francis Warrington. *The Gift of Paul Clermont.* Bernard, 1928. $2.50.

Scott, James Brown, comp. *The United States and France.* Oxford, 1926. $2.75.

Courtesy of M. M. G. Lechartier, President of the Editorial Board of *L'Esprit International,* to whom the French Embassy referred us.

Greece

Adults

Horton, George. *Greek Islands.* Bobbs-Merrill, 1929. $3.50.

Miller, William. *Greece.* Scribner, 1928. $5.

——. *Greek Life in Town and Country.* Newnes, 1905. 3s. 6d.

Children 12 *to* 16

Iatrides, George. *Corae's Educational Message to Greece and the World.* Atlas, 25 Madison Street, New York City. $1.

Courtesy of the Greek Legation and of the Hellenic Teachers Association to which the Legation referred us.

Haiti

Leger, Jacques Nicolas. *Haiti, Her History and Her Detractors.* Neale, 1907. $3.

Courtesy of the Legation of Haiti.

Poland

Dyboski, Roman. *Modern Polish Literature.* Oxford, 1924. $2.

——. *Outlines of Polish History.* Oxford, 1925. $2.50.

——. *Periods of Polish Literary History.* Oxford, 1923. $2.

Fisher, Harold H., and Brooks, Sidney. *America and the New Poland.* Macmillan, 1928. $3.50.

Mickiewicz, Adam. *Sonnets from the Crimea.* Elder, 1917. 75c.

Children 6 *to* 12

Benecke, Elsie C. M., and Busch, Marie. *Selected Polish Tales.* Oxford, 1922. 80c.

Byrde, Elsie. *Polish Fairy Book. Stokes,* 1925. $2.50.

Children 12 *to* 16

Kelly, Eric P. *The Trumpeter of Krakow.* Macmillan, 1928. $2.50.

Courtesy of the Polish Legation and of the Kosciuszko Foundation to which the Legation referred us.

Hungary

Bovill, W. B. Forster. *Hungary and the Hungarians.* Methuen, 1908.

Buday, Ladislaus. *Dismembered Hungary.* Richards, 1923.

Divald, K. *The Artistic Monuments of Hungary.* Budapest, 1927.

Donald, Sir Robert. *The Tragedy of Trianon.* Butterworth, 1928. 7s. 6d.

Felbermann, Louis. *Hungary and Its People.* Griffith, 1892.

Holme, Charles, ed. *Peasant Art in Austria and Hungary.* The Studio, 1911.

Jokai, Mór. *A Hungarian Nabob.* Doubleday, 1899. $1.25.

——. *Black Diamonds.* Harper. $2.

Loczy, Louis. *Geographical, Economic and Social Survey of Hungary.* Budapest, 1919.

Powell, Alexander. *Embattled Borders.* Century, 1928. $3.50.

Teleki, Paul, Count. *The Evolution of Hungary.* Macmillan, 1923. $3.50.

Yolland, Arthur B., and Agorasto, T., ed. *View of Trianon's Hungary.* Budapest, 1928.

Children

Jakobi, Elizabeth. *The Adventures of Andris.* Macmillan, 1929, $2.50.

Petersham, Maud, and Petersham, Miska. *Miki.* Doubleday, 1929. $2.

Schwimmer, Rozika. *Tisza Tales.* Doubleday, 1928. $5.

Courtesy of the Hungarian Legation.

Persia

Millspaugh, Arthur C. *The American Task in Persia.* Century, 1925. $3.

Courtesy of the Persian Legation.

Portugal

Bassett, R. H. *Romantic Ceylon.* Palmer, 1929. 7s. 6d.

Boxer, C. R. *Commentaries of Frevie de Andrada.* 1929.

Chilvers. *Seven Wonders of Southern Africa.* 1929.

Lowth, Alys. *A Wayfarer in Morocco.* Houghton, 1929. $3.

Rey, Charles F. *Romance of the Portuguese in Abyssinia.* Witherby, 1929. 18s.

Courtesy of the Portuguese Legation.

Turkey

Children 6 to 12

Ward, M. H. *Our Little Turkish Cousin.* Page, 1929. $1.

Courtesy of the Turkish Embassy.

Yugoslavia

Beard, Charles A., and Radin, George. *The Balkan Pivot: Yugoslavia.* Macmillan, 1929. $2.50.

Patton, Kenneth. *Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.* Government Printing Office. 85c.

Courtesy of the Legation of Yugoslavia.

England

Armstrong, Sir Walter. *Art in Great Britain and Ireland.* Scribner, 1909. $3.

Bell, George K. A. *Brief Sketch of the Church of England.* Morehouse, 1929. $1.60.

Dearmer, Percy. *Everyman's History of the English Church.* Morehouse, 1915. $1.40.

Dicey, Albert V. *Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution.* 8th ed. Macmillan, 1915. $4.25.

Ditchfield, Peter H. *City of London.* Macmillan, 1921. $1.60.

Fletcher, C. R. L., and Kipling, Rudyard. *School History of England.* Oxford. 2s. 6d.

Fortescue, Sir John W. *History of the British Army.* 12 v. Macmillan, 1899-1920. v. 1-3, 5-7, each $10; v. 4, $20; v. 8, $12; v. 9-10, $30; v. 11-12, each $16.

Fowler, Henry W. *Dictionary of Modern English Usage.* Oxford, 1926. $3.

Galsworthy, John. *Forsyte Saga.* Scribner, 1922. $2.50.

——. *Modern Comedy.* Scribner, 1929. $2.50.

Gibbins, Henry de B. *Industrial History of England.* Scribner. $2.50.

Muir, Ramsay. *How Britain Is Governed.* R. R. Smith, 1930. $3.

This book has been subject to criticism on the part of reviewers for the introduction of a small amount of Liberal bias directed against the Conservatives and the Labor Party.

Saintsbury, George E. B. *Short History of English Literature.* Macmillan, 1898. $3.

Schuster, Sir Arthur, and Shipley, A. E. *Britain's Heritage of Science.* Constable, 1917. 7s. 6d.

Stephen, Leslie; Lee, Sidney; Davis, H. W. C., and Weaver, J. R. H. *Dictionary of National Biography.* 22 v. Oxford, 1908-09. $140.

Trevelyan, George M. *History of England.* Longmans, 1926. $4.25.

Walker, Ernest. *History of Music in England.* Oxford, 1924. $3.50.

Walker, T. *Art of Dining.* Cayme Press, 1928. 21s.

Ward, Adolphus W., and Gooch, George P. *Cambridge History of British Foreign Policy,* 1783-1919. 3 v. Macmillan, 1922. v. 1, $6; v. 2, 3, each $7.50.

Ward, Adolphus W., and Waller, Alfred R. *Cambridge History of English Literature.* 14 v. Putnam. Each $3.50.

Courtesy of Mr. Stephen Gaselee, C.B.E., librarian of the British Foreign Office.

Rhode Island Library Association

The annual business meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association was held in the auditorium of the Elmwood Public Library (Knight Memorial), Saturday, June 7. The following officers were elected to serve for 1930-31: President, Mrs. Sara E. Sherman, Elmwood Public Library, Providence; first vice-president, Mr. Henry B. Van Hoesen, John Hay Library, Providence; second vice-president, Miss Bess McCrae, Providence Public Library, Providence; recording secretary, Miss Grace H. Hall, Harris Institute Library, Woonsocket; corresponding secretary, Miss Doris Dow, Elmwood Public Library, Providence; treasurer, Miss Gertrude E. Brown, Providence Public Library. Executive Committee: Mr. Clarence E. Sherman, Providence Public Library; Miss Annise B. Kane, Providence Classical High School; Mr. Laurence M. Shaw, Providence Public Library.

Corrected Statement

To the Editor of The Library Journal:

May I correct a statement made by Mr. L. F. Schmeckebier in his article, "The Government and the Libraries," in The Library Journal for June 1. On page 491 Mr. Schmeckebier states, "No Congressional designations are in effect in two States—Nevada and Wyoming," and later, "In Wyoming the two depositories are close together in the southeast corner. Neither is a general public library, one being the State library at Cheyenne and the other the University of Wyoming Library at Laramie."

These statements were true when Mr. Schmeckebier delivered his address in Washington, but are not accurate at present, since the Natrona County Public Library here in Casper was designated a depository library in July, 1929.

Eleanor Davis,
Librarian, Natrona County Public Library, Casper, Wyo.

The July and August Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during July or August

(*Exact date of issue is given when known*)

Fiction

Ashbrook, H. *The Murder of Cecily Thane.* Coward McCann (July 18). $1.50.

Ashton, Helen. *Doctor Serocold.* Doubleday, Doran (July 1). $2.50.

Bartlett, Vernon. *The Unknown Soldier.* Stokes (July 10). $2.
England's unknown soldier.

Birabeau, André. *Revelation.* Viking Press (July 18). $2.50.
A novel of a mother's love for her son.

Coleman, Emily Holmes. *The Shutter of Snow.* Viking Press (Aug. 8). $2.50.
The mental adventures of a woman who fought through insanity to health, told by the woman herself.

Conselman, Bill. *Ella Cinders in Hollywood.* Stratford. $2.50.
This novel tells about the intimate and interesting doings of the famous screen stars.

Deval, Jacques. *Wooden Swords.* Viking Press (July 1). $2.50.
A riotous story of the "battle of Paris."

Everton, Francis. *Murder Through the Window.* Morrow (July 24). $2.
By the author of *The Hammer of Doom.*

Federn, Karl (trans. by Donald Douglas). *Baron Fritz.* Farrar & Rinehart (Aug. 29). $2.50.
War story.

Feval, Paul. *Comrades at Arms.* Longmans, Green (Aug. 6). $2.50.

Gibbs, Jeanette Phillips. *French Leave.* Little, Brown (July 1). $2.50.
A novel of Bohemian Paris.

Harrison, Charles Yale. *Generals Die in Bed.* Morrow (July 24). $2.50.
The first realistic account of the War through the eyes of a private in the Canadian army.

Hoel, Sigurd. *Sinners in Summertime.* Coward McCann (July 18). $1.50.
Translated from the Norwegian.

Hughes, Langston. *Not Without Laughter.* Knopf (July 25). $2.50.
A story of Negro life in the Middle West.

Iliff, Roy. M. *In the Red.* Stokes (July 24). $2.
An American middle class tragedy.

Jackson, G. G. *The Romance of the Sea.* Stokes (July 10). $2.50.
Sea mysteries.

Kantor, Mackinlay. *El Goes South.* Coward McCann (Aug. 5). $2.
A story of the great majority—the city dwellers who hold ordinary jobs.

Mayor, F. M. *The Rector's Daughter.* Coward McCann (Aug. 18). $1.50.
Life of a middle-age spinster in one of the quiet backwaters of England.

Morrow, Honoré W. *The Last Full Measure.* Morrow (July 24). $2.50.
Complete in itself, this Lincoln novel naturally follows *Forever Free* and *With Malice Toward None.*

Olivier, Edith. *The Triumphant Footman.* Viking Press (July 18). $2.50.
A story of the gay deceiver of the gay nineties.

Reeve, Christopher. *The Toasted Blonde.* Morrow (Aug. 21). $2.
Mystery.

Rutledge, Archibald. *Bolio and Other Dogs.* Stokes (July 24). $2.
Short stories.

Setubal, Paulo. *Domitila.* Coward McCann. (July 7). $2.
A fascinating history of the First Brazilian Empire.

Stanley, Marie. *Gulf Stream.* Coward McCann (Aug. 18). $1.50.
Story of a mulatto girl.

Svevo, Italo. *Confessions of Zeno.* Knopf (July 25). $3.
A fascinating, analytical study of a master hypochondriac.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

Birnis, Arthur. *An Economic History of Modern Europe.* Dial (July 1). $4.

Blair, Emily Newell. *The Creation of a Home.* Farrar & Rinehart (Aug. 15). $2.50.
Answers the questions of a daughter setting out to create a home of her own.

Davis, H. W. C. *A History of Europe from 800 to 1789.* Dial (July 1). $4.

Duffus, R. L. *The Santa Fé Trail.* Longmans, Green. $5.

Goldsmith, Margaret, and Voigt, Frederick. *Hindenburg: The Man and the Legend.* Morrow (July 24). $3.50.
Life of the obscure Prussian officer who became head of Prussian Army during War and later President of First German Republic.

Heisenberg, Werner. *The Physical Principles of Quantum Theory.* Univ. Chicago Press (July 1). $2.50.
First detailed account of physical principles of quantum theory.

Jais, Regina. *Legendary Germany, Oberammergau and Bayreuth.* Dial (July 1). $2.50.

Ketterl, Eugen. *The Emperor Francis Joseph I.* Stratford. $5.
For nearly three decades Ketterl waited on the Emperor day and night, and thus is in a position to picture that character more faithfully, perhaps, than anyone else.

Lewis, F. F. *The Drama of Life.* Stratford. $2.50.

Mason, Dexter. *The Art of Drinking.* Farrar & Rinehart (July 31). $1.
A practical book for prohibition cellars of recipes for cocktails, punches and canapés.

Memoirs of Madame Du Barri. Stokes (July 10). $2.50.

Mjoberg, Dr. Eric. *Forest Life and Adventures in the Malay Archipelago.* Morrow (Aug. 21). $4.

Munson, Gorham. *The Dilemma of the Liberated.* Coward McCann (Aug. 5). $3.
Non-partisan exposition of the New Humanism.

Murray, David A., D.D. *The Real Meaning of Jesus.* Stratford. $3.

Springer, Fleta Campbell. *According to the Flesh.* Coward McCann (Aug. 18). $3.
Life of Mary Baker Eddy.

Standing, Herbert F. *Spirit in Evolution.* Dial (July 1). $5.
A biology from the evolutionary standpoint.

Tillyard, E. M. W. *Milton.* Dial (July 1). $4.

Wellford, E. T. *Crime and Cure.* Stratford. $1.
A review of this lawless age and the mistrial of Christ.

Zweig, Stefan. *Joseph Fouché.* Viking Press (Aug. 8). $3.50.
The biography of the arch-traitor of the French Revolution and the master-spy of Napoleon.

Juvenile

Auslander and Planck. *Lazy Teddy Bear.* Longmans, Green (July 16). $1.

Berger, Helen. *Mystery of World's End.* Longmans, Green (July 16). $2.

Caswell, Annie Gray. *Susann of Sandy Point.* Longmans, Green (July 16). $2.
Scene laid in a Canadian factory town.

Darling, Esther Birdsall. *Navarre of the North.* Doubleday, Doran (Aug. 15). $2.
Story of a real dog.

Darrow, Floyd L. *Builders of Empire.* Longmans, Green (Aug. 13). $2.50.

Donahey, Mary Dickerson. *The Tavern of Folly.* Doubleday, Doran (Aug. 15).
Mystery story for older girls.

Fifty Pictures to Paint. Morrow (Aug. 21). $2
Picture book.

Gartner and Winkler. *Mugel the Giant.* Longmans, Green (July 16). $2.

Gay, Zenya and Jan. *Panch and His Burro.* Morrow (Aug. 21). $2.
One day in the life of a little Mexican boy.

Hinkle, Thomas C. *Tornado Boy.* Morrow (Aug. 21). $2.
Another great horse story of the Old West.

Justus, May. *Peter Pocket's Luck.* Doubleday, Doran (Aug. 15). $1.50.
For children up to ten.

Klett and Lewinski. *When Star Children Play.* Longmans, Green (July 16). $1.50.

Knox, Rose B. *The Boys and Sally.* Doubleday, Doran (Aug. 15). $2.
Plantation story.

Morris, Kenneth. *Book of the Three Dragons.* Longmans, Green (Aug. 13). $5.

Olcott, Frances Jenkins. *Wonder Tales from Goblin Hills.* Longmans, Green (Aug. 13). $2.

Palm, Amy. *Wanda and Greta at Broby Farm.* Longmans, Green (July 16). $2.

Phipps, Mary. *All About Patsy.* Doubleday, Doran (Aug. 15). $2.
For children up to seven.

Raymond, Margaret T. *Linnet on the Threshold.* Longmans, Green (July 16). $2.
High school story.

Rothmund, Toni. *Amber Bead.* Longmans, Green (July 16). $2.
Nature story.

Sherwood, Merriam. *The Tale of the Warrior Lord.* Longmans, Green (Aug. 13). $2.50.
Old Spain.

English New Book Agreements

It has now been definitely decided that American libraries are not eligible for commission under the New Book Agreement that went into effect in England with English libraries last fall. It is hoped that libraries that import from England in considerable quantity might perhaps benefit by the Net Book Agreement, but it seems that this is not to be so. This agreement is that libraries which buy in one year "new net books" to the value of more than £100 and less than £500 shall be granted a "rebate," otherwise called "commission," of 5 per cent, and that libraries whose annual business in "new net books" amounts to over £500 shall be granted a rebate of 10 per cent. The rebate is to be taken in other new net books at list price. All is not going well with the scheme, but it is, of course, too early to judge just what are its merits and defects. Surely it would involve a tremendous amount of bookkeeping and auditing.

Book Selection on World Affairs, XI

Modern American History and American Foreign Policy

The World Peace Foundation Mobilizes the Opinions of Experts Throughout the United States

*Latané, John H. *History of American Foreign Policy.* (12 votes) Doubleday. 1927. $4.

"This book has the merits of lucidity and simplicity, while being at the same time accurate and scholarly."

Recommended as Advanced by Kelsey; as Intermediate by Goodrich, Hamilton, Kelso, Kimball; as Elementary by Bartlett, Brown, Darling, Jones, Rippy, Thach.

*Howland, Charles P. *Survey of American Foreign Relations.* (8 votes) Yale. 1928. $5.

"Authoritative discussion of recent American foreign policies."

Recommended as Advanced by Darling, Goodrich, Kelso, Morrison, Rippy, Williams, Woolery; as Intermediate by Bartlett.

Adams, Randolph H. *History of the Foreign Policy of the United States.* (7 votes) Macmillan. 1924. $3.50.

". . . clear, well arranged and convenient."

Recommended as Advanced by Kelsey; as Intermediate by Hamilton; as Elementary by Bonham, Briggs, Brown, Kelso, Morrison.

*Blakeslee, George H. *Recent Foreign Policy of the United States.* (7 votes) Abingdon. 1924. $2.

"An able exposition of the newer diplomacy of the United States."

Recommended as Advanced by Darling, Fuller, Goodrich, Rippy, Woolery; as Elementary by Hamilton, Jones.

Bemis, Samuel F., ed. *American Secretaries of State and Their Diplomacy.* 10 v. (6 votes) Knopf. 1927-29. $4 each.

". . . one of the most complete accounts of American diplomacy and should be in every library."

Recommended as Advanced by Bartlett, Bonham, Fletcher, Hamilton, Kelso, Williams.

*Fish, Carl Russell. *American Diplomacy.* (6 votes) Holt. 1923. $3.

"A well-written, comprehensive and judicious treatment of American diplomacy."

Recommended as Advanced by Kelsey; as Intermediate by Cresson, Goodrich; as Elementary by Briggs, Fletcher, Jones.

*House, Edward M. *Intimate Papers.* 4 v. (6 votes) Houghton. 1926-1928. $20.

"Of major significance in the literature upon the period of the World War."

Recommended as Advanced by Bonham, Darling, Fuller, Hamilton, Johnson, Kimball.

*Moore, John Bassett. *Principles of American Diplomacy.* (6 votes) Harper. 1918. $2.75.

". . . a simple and straightforward account of the chief points of our diplomatic history . . ."

Recommended as Advanced by Goodrich, Williams; as Intermediate by Cresson; as Elementary by Briggs, Jones, Thach.

Beard, Charles A. *Rise of American Civilization.* 2 v. (5 votes) Macmillan. 1927. $12.50.

"A most stimulating synthesis."

Recommended as Advanced by Bonham, Dunbar, Kelsey, Kimball; as Intermediate by Johnson.

*Dennett, Tyler. *Americans in Eastern Asia.* (5 votes) Macmillan. 1922. $5.

"Valuable for an understanding of the background of recent affairs in the Orient."

Recommended as Advanced by Bonham, Darling, Jones, Rippy, Thach.

*Dennis, Alfred L. P. *Adventures in American Diplomacy,* 1896-1906. (5 votes) Dutton. 1928. $5.

"Interesting essays on foreign relations, 1896-1906, which are partly based on hitherto unpublished papers."

Recommended as Advanced by Darling, Goodrich, Hamilton, Kelso; as Intermediate by Bartlett.

Johnson, Allen, ed. *Chronicles of America.* 50 v. (5 votes) Yale. 1921. $132.50.

". . . the set as a whole is reasonably accurate and is not overburdened with the impedimenta of scholarship."

Recommended as Advanced by Kelsey; as Intermediate by Dunbar, Kimball; as Elementary by Fletcher, Johnson.

*Latané, John H. *United States and Latin America.* (5 votes) Doubleday. 1920. $2.50.

"A clear, readable summary of the relations of the United States and Latin America . . ."

Recommended as Advanced by Goodrich, Rippy, Williams; as Intermediate by Briggs; as Elementary by Bonham.

*Stuart, Graham H. *Latin America and the United States.* (5 votes) Century. 1928. $3.75.

"A very excellent survey of an important portion of America's foreign policy."

Recommended as Advanced by Bartlett, Jones, Kelsey; as Intermediate by Darling; as Elementary by Kelso.

Moon, Parker T. *Imperialism and World Politics.* (4 votes) Macmillan. 1926. $3.50.

"Effects of modern imperialistic ventures on international relations."

Recommended as Advanced by Fuller, Woolery; as Intermediate by Morrison; as Elementary by Brown.

*Rippy, J. Fred. *United States and Mexico.* (4 votes) Knopf. 1926. $5.

"Thorough, readable, scholarly, and a contribution to American literature on world affairs."

Recommended as Advanced by Bartlett, Darling, Fletcher, Kelso.

*Alvarez, Alejandro. *Monroe Doctrine.* (3 votes) Oxford. 1924. $3.

"Necessary to a study of the major American policy."

Recommended as Advanced by Darling, Jones; as Intermediate by Briggs.

*Bryce, James Bryce, Viscount. *International Relations.* (3 votes) Macmillan. 1922. $2.50.

"A searching analysis by a most discerning scholar."

Recommended as Advanced by Briggs, Jones, Woolery.

*Buell, Raymond L. *International Relations.* (3 votes) Holt. 1929. $4.

". . . the most thorough and least biased treatment available."

Recommended as Advanced by Briggs, Cresson, Jones.

Bullard, Arthur. *Our Diplomacy in the Modern World.* (3 votes) Univ. of Pa. Press. 1928. $1.50.

"This is a short account by a well-known writer."

Recommended as Intermediate by Bartlett, Woolery; as Elementary by Morrison.

*Dealey, James Q. *Foreign Policies of the United States.* (3 votes) Ginn. 1926. $2.80.

"A good general analysis of the foreign policies of the United States and of the basic factors determining them."

Recommended as Advanced by Briggs; as Intermediate by Goodrich, Jones.

Haring, Clarence H. *South America Looks at the United States.* (3 votes) Macmillan. 1928. $2.50.

"An interesting account of South American opinion on the United States by a trained worker who spent a year in South America in investigation."

Recommended as Advanced by Bartlett, Kelso; as Intermediate by Brown.

Hart, Albert B., ed. *American Nation Series.* 27 v. (3 votes) Harper. 1904-08. $2.25 each.

"From the scholar's standpoint, perhaps the best general history of the United States."

Recommended as Advanced by Dunbar, Kelsey; as Intermediate by Johnson.

*Hill, Howard C. *Roosevelt and the Caribbean.* (3 votes) Univ. of Chicago. 1927. $2.50.

Recommended as Advanced by Bartlett, Darling, Kelso.

*Hughes, Charles E. *Our Relations to the Nations of the Western Hemisphere.* (3 votes) Princeton Univ. 1928. $1.75.

"Our relations with our neighbors in the light of rights granted by international law."

Recommended as Advanced by Goodrich, Morrison, Woolery.

*Latané, John H. *From Isolation to Leadership.* (3 votes) Doubleday. 1925. $1.20.

". . . an extremely interesting and stimulating brief sketch of the meaning of our international policies."

Recommended as Advanced by Briggs, Fuller; as Elementary by Thach.

*Mowat, Robert B. *Diplomatic Relations of Great Britain and the United States.* (3 votes) Longmans. 1925. $5.50.

"Covers the period 1783-1920. Full, careful, scholarly, fair-minded and interesting."

Recommended as Advanced by Bonham, Briggs, Rippy.

Nearing, Scott, and Freeman, Joseph. *Dollar Diplomacy.* (3 votes) Viking. 1925. $2.50.

"A radical approach, but an exceptional collection of facts and figures . . . illustrative of the dominant economic motive in our foreign policy."

Recommended as Advanced by Fuller, Hamilton; as Intermediate by Brown.

Paxson, Frederic L. *Recent History of the United States.* (3 votes) Houghton. 1926. $3.

"A fair-minded, interesting summary . . ."

Recommended as Intermediate by Bonham, Dunbar, Kelsey.

Rippy, J. Fred. *Latin America in World Politics.* (3 votes) Knopf. 1928. $3.50.

"Mr. Rippy touches on the relations between the United States and Latin America . . . ."

Recommended as Advanced by Bartlett, Williams; as Intermediate by Brown.

*Sears, Louis M. *History of American Foreign Relations.* (3 votes) Crowell. 1927. $3.50.

"Contains a good bibliography and chronological tables."

Recommended as Intermediate by Hamilton; as Elementary by Bartlett, Darling.

*Thomas, David Y. *One Hundred Years of the Monroe Doctrine.* (3 votes) Macmillan. 1927. $3.

"A convenient summary."

Recommended as Advanced by Bonham, Cresson, Hamilton.

*Williams, Benjamin H. *Economic Foreign Policy of the United States.* (3 votes) McGraw. 1929. $4.

"An excellent approach from a fresh viewpoint."

Recommended as Advanced by Goodrich, Jones, Rippy.

The above list was originally contributed by two distinct groups of professors, one of which was asked to name titles on American Foreign Policy, the other on Modern American History. The frequent mutual preference in both groups for certain titles, and the small number of professors who responded with material on American foreign policy suggested merging the two lists. Titles recommended and professors cooperating in the field of American foreign policy are starred.

Cooperating Professors: Ruhl J. Bartlett, Tufts College; Milledge L. Bonham, Jr., Hamilton College; Harold E. Briggs, Culver-Stockton College; Marshall S. Brown, New York University; *W. P. Cresson, Tufts College; *Arthur B. Darling, Yale University; Willis F. Dunbar, Kalamazoo College; Robert S. Fletcher, Oberlin College; Leon W. Fuller, Colorado College; *Leland M. Goodrich, Brown University; Milton W. Hamilton, Albright College; Cary Johnson, Jr., University of Virginia; *Robert L. Jones, University of Pittsburgh; Rayner W. Kelsey, Haverford College; Maxwell R. Kelso, Mills College; Elizabeth G. Kimball, Wells College; C. H. Morrison, Regis College; *J. Fred Rippy, Duke University; *Charles C. Thach, New York University; Mary W. Williams, Goucher College; W. Kirk Woolery, Bethany College.

Book Reviews

A Symposium

Fargo, Lucile F. *The Library in the School.* Chicago. American Library Association. 1930. cl. 453p. $3.

By a School Administrator

THIS SURVEY of the library in the schools will be useful to librarians, to student-librarians, and to educators interested in the school library as a progressive factor in education. The book will doubtless be used as a text in courses in school library methods and practices, but it is of interest also to all those interested in school libraries. The scope of the book is wide. The school library is considered from the elementary school through the junior and senior high schools. Practical problems, such as housing and equipment, technical and mechanical processes of getting books ready for circulation, problems of circulation, of book selection, and of library instruction—all these are discussed clearly and concisely. When there are two sides to a question of policy, Miss Fargo states them. She is frank in giving her opinion, but is open-minded in regard to the opinions of others. Her standards agree with those of men like C. C. Certain and F. K. W. Drury, who have done much to bring school librarianship to a high professional standard. She suggests nothing startling in change of policy from what are already the ideals and objectives of most school librarians, but it is well to have these things stated rather than to exist only in the practices of the best librarians. The orderly arrangement of the topics makes this book valuable for quick authority and reference. The bibliographies at the end of the chapters suggest further reading. The school library as an integral part of the school system, the library keeping alive to educational trends but not being led astray by fads, the library that has for its main purpose the furnishing of books to the child, well-chosen books, simple yet efficient methods of circulating them, and a place to keep books that is attractive to children and is accessible to them—these are Miss Fargo's main texts. But she goes further and treats administrative programs, problems of supervision, and relationships between public and school libraries. Miss Fargo has taken a clear, penetrating look at the field of the school library and sets forth what she has seen and what she thinks about it. It is a book which librarians will want to own.

HAZEL E. HUTCHINS,
Supervisor of Libraries, Public Schools, Denver.

By a Public Librarian

SCHOOL LIBRARIANS everywhere owe a debt of gratitude to Miss Lucile F. Fargo for the splendid contribution that she has given to the profession in her book, *The Library in the School,* recently published by the A. L. A. as one of its series of textbooks for library schools. Miss Fargo has succeeded in doing a difficult task well. She has written in an interesting, entertaining manner of the many phases of library work with which school librarians are concerned. Although it is a well-known fact that the author's field has been in a high school library, she has treated equally well the problems of the elementary and junior high school. One notes with satisfaction the logic Miss Fargo and her co-workers have employed in the arrangement of this invaluable text. The aims and activities of the library are presented first, followed by a careful consideration of the equipment, the organization, and the procedure necessary for the successful completion of those aims and activities. The wealth of practical knowledge and experience that is Miss Fargo's have been given generously to this work. The book is enhanced by a number of attractive illustrations. These are photographs of various types of school libraries, including, too, a rural service book truck delivering books to a country school. At each chapter end there is an excellent bibliography of recent material. Following the bibliography is a list of questions and projects. These have been carefully prepared. They furnish a comprehensive résumé of the material covered, and at the same time are stimulating and thought provoking. There is included very appropriately for such a book, a list of Accredited Library Schools with information revised to 1930. It is futile to attempt in any review even to name the many points that have been so clearly defined. Every question pertaining to school library management has been so adequately treated that the author has achieved splendidly the purpose for which her book was first intended, that of a textbook for library schools. This book is in many a sense more than a textbook, it is an authority on the subject of school libraries to which students, teachers and librarians will turn for guidance.

EVELYN M. FOSTER,
Head of School Department, Library Association of Portland, Ore.

By a Teacher of School Librarians

This basic volume, dealing with the functions and organization of the library in the school, will serve in a fourfold way.

Primarily, it is a textbook for the students. It will be of immediate help to those who independently, or in a library school, in a college class, or in a training-in-service group seek authoritative information regarding present-day library practices in the schools of this country. No prospective school librarian can afford to disregard it.

This volume will serve admirably as a handbook for school administrators and principals. Here are reported and summed up the practices of school libraries as far apart as New York and California, Texas and Minnesota. Here are discussed the problems of the elementary, junior and senior high school library. Librarians must assume some of the responsibility of bringing so helpful a reference aid to the attention of this group.

To those members of the library profession now serving in schools or in public libraries, this study should prove an incentive for self-analysis. No forward-looking school librarian will fail to appreciate its immediate value as an aid to solving local problems and to stimulating a more scientific study of the whole school library situation. They will also welcome it as a reference book providing facts perhaps known but heretofore not available in printed form.

Not least, though last, Miss Fargo has made a real contribution to the literature of education. For teachers of school librarians this will be a basic textbook. For those professors who seek to include in their courses in teacher training institutions a brief study of the library as a part of the modern school plant, it will be invaluable reference reading material. The selective bibliographies given with each chapter, the charts, diagrams, and record forms help to make this a practical handbook for all who are striving to make the library a functioning element in every type of school—rural or city, elementary or secondary.

Eleanor M. Witmer,
Associate Librarian, Teachers College, Columbia University.

Children's Books from 12 Countries

The A. L. A. has recently published a brochure of the most attractive and characteristic children's books from twelve countries, a selection made by the Section of Library Work with Children. In each case the foreign publisher is given, the translator if available, the publisher in this country, and a short descriptive annotation. The basis of selection is the practical need of a public library—the purchase for the children's rooms of books that the boys and girls ask for and are really interested in.

Book Club Selections
(for July)

Book-of-the-Month Club

Doctor Serocold, by Helen Ashton. Doubleday, Doran.

The novel takes the form of a day in the too-laborious life of a provincial doctor.

Book League of America

St. Augustine, by Giovanni Papini. Harcourt, Brace.

Since this book is appearing on the fifteenth centenary of the death of St. Augustine, it will no doubt attract the world-wide attention of everyone interested in the life of this saint, who was in many ways the first "modern man."

Business Book League

Story of Wall Street, by Robert I. Warshow. Greenberg.

Catholic Book Club

The Flying Cromlech, by Hugh de Blacam. Century.

Crime Club

One of Us Is a Murderer, by Alan Le May. Crime Club, Inc.

Freethought Book Club

Burbank the Infidel, by Joseph Lewis. Freethought Press Ass'n.

Junior Literary Guild

Moorland Mousie (boys and girls 8-12), by Golden Gorse. Scribner.

When I Was a Girl (girls 12-16), collected by Helen Ferris. Macmillan.

Thirty Fathoms Deep (boys 12-16), by Edward Ellsberg. Dodd, Mead.

Literary Guild

Wooden Swords, by Jacques Deval. (trans. by Lawrence Morris.) Viking Press.

An autobiographic confession of a nearsighted, bespectacled one who fought the Great War with a spittoon, a wheelbarrow, a sponge, and a broom. Riotously funny.

Paper Books

By the Waters of Manhattan, by Charles Reznikoff. Paper Books, Inc.

Scientific Book Club

Crucibles: The Lives and Achievements of Great Chemists, by Bernard Jaffe. Simon and Schuster.

Library Organizations

Toronto Opens Central Lending Library

THE THIRTIETH annual conference of the Ontario Library Association was held April 21-22, 1930, the hosts being the Public Library of the city of Toronto. Specially noteworthy was this meeting because of the special feature of the program, namely, the opening of the new Central Lending Library of Toronto, which was formally opened at the evening meeting on Easter Monday by Prof. Andrew Keogh, President of the A. L. A.

At the general meeting the addresses were of special interest because of the men who gave them and the entirely different problem that was discussed. Mr. Weir Grieve told of a library which he had tried to develop in the little fishing village of Tobermory, which is on the edge of the Bruce Peninsula, that great neck of land that separates the Georgian Bay from Lake Huron. Mr. C. R. Sanderson gave an interesting, clear-cut description of the evolution of library work in England and Scotland, in the rural districts, and showed how, after many discouragements, it has been possible now to provide that a person might get a book which he earnestly desired, no matter in what part of the British Isles he lived; and the same idea was brought up by Miss Mary Black of the Public Library in Fort William, where, in the discussion in regard to Library Institutes, she spoke strongly about the necessity of developing the library work in New Ontario so that they wouldn't have in that part of the Province a great many small libraries such as were in the older part of the Province.

The officers for the new year are: President, Mrs. A. A. Kennedy, Kingston; First Vice-President, Mr. R. E. Crouch, London; Second Vice-President, Rev. T. B. Howard, Listowel; Secretary-Treasurer, E. Blanche Steele, Toronto.

First Meeting in Two Years

THE TENTH annual meeting of the Florida Library Association was held at Jacksonville in the Windsor Hotel, April 10-11; the 1929 meeting had been given up, as so many Florida librarians were attending the A. L. A. Convention at Washington, so a two-year interval had elapsed since the Lakeland meeting.

Dr. Helen T. Woolley of Columbia University was the principal speaker of the morning on the topic, "Pre-School Interest in Stories." The afternoon session was given to Florida history, and the Florida Historical Society in a talk by Mrs. Garrett Porter, secretary of the society, and by Dr. Joseph Roemer, State high school inspector and professor of education at the University of Florida. Carl Bohnenberger gave an arresting portrait of "The Librarian as an Artist," in which the non-creativeness of the librarian in literature, as compared to the output of the educator, the lawyer, and members of other learned professions, was strikingly made plain.

"The Public Library as a Civic Asset," a talk by George W. Simons, Jacksonville's city planner, opened the second day's session. A symposium, led by Miss Olive Brumbaugh of Orlando, on library extension followed, the discussion centering about a county library bill. Miss Stelle of the Tampa Public Library spoke on Educational Foundations and Florida's special needs, and Mrs. M. L. Blanton spoke briefly on her experience in library commission work in North Carolina.

The annual banquet was held in the Windsor Hotel on the night of the 10th, the speaker and guest of honor being Harold F. Brigham of the Nashville Public Library.

Officers for the year are: President, Miss Helen V. Stelle, Librarian, Tampa Public Library; First Vice-President, Mr. Carl Bohnenberger, Jacksonville Public Library; Second Vice-President, Mr. E. L. Robinson, Tampa; Secretary, Miss Henrie May Eddy, Gainesville; Treasurer, Mrs. F. R. Wallace, Orlando.

The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust

FROM the sixteenth annual report of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, just issued, we learn that the only building erected in 1929 with the aid of a Trust grant was the public library opened at Hendon on July 3.

In no previous year has there been so much all-round development in those sections of the library service in which the trustees are specially interested. Borough and county libraries alike in most parts of the country have shown greatly increased vitality, and the principle of cooperation on regional lines has taken a prominent place in the program of many authorities. As regards the Central Library for Students, the Royal Commission on National Museums, while not going so far as the Departmental Committee on Public Libraries, has definitely recommended a government grant of £3,000 a year.

The Northeastern Library Convention

Librarians from the six New England States, from New York and New Jersey, who for various reasons were unable to join the A. L. A. pilgrimage to Los Angeles, gathered on June 13-18 at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass., and there held a most successful regional meeting, known as the Northeastern Library Convention. The convention was the result of long and arduous preparation by a committee consisting of the presidents of the State Library Associations of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey, the Western Massachusetts Library Club, the Special Libraries Association of Boston, and the New England School Library Association. There were 802 registrations, the various States being represented as follows: Massachusetts, 517; New York, 102; Connecticut, 40; Rhode Island, 37; New Hampshire, 33; Maine, 28; New Jersey, 17; Vermont, 16; Illinois, 4; Pennsylvania, 3; Michigan, 2; Canada, 1; unknown, 2. The presidents of the various organizations shared the responsibility of presiding at the many sessions.

One factor which contributed notably to the success of the convention was a Hostess Committee under the direction of Mrs. Joyce Bisbee Holder, former librarian at the Lynn Public Library, which, in addition to extending hospitality in the usual manner, was able, as the result of careful preparation, to bring together librarians seeking specific help or advice and those able to help them. Commercial exhibits were numerous and thoroughly representative.

On Friday evening, June 13, those who had arrived for the dinner session were welcomed by Edward H. Redstone, State Librarian of Massachusetts, who had been delegated as his representative by Governor Allen, who was on the program but unable to come. Following Mr. Redstone, Benjamin N. Johnson, historian of Lynn, spoke upon "The North Shore in History and Tradition." The term "North Shore" is used to describe all the Massachusetts coast from Boston to Cape Ann, and this includes towns so rich in history and tradition as Salem, Marblehead, and Gloucester.

The president of the Special Libraries Association of Boston, Rev. Frederick T. Persons, opened the Saturday morning session. The subject, "Cooperation Between Special Libraries and Public Libraries," was discussed by Margery Quigley, of Montclair Public Library; Ruth Savord, of the Council of Foreign Relations, New York City; Mrs. Mary W. Dietrichson, of the Business Branch of the Boston Public Library; James F. Ballard, of the Boston Medical Library, and others. During the same forenoon an open meeting of the New England School Library Association was held, at which those present listened to a stimulating talk, "The Biographer Looks Twice at Life," by Rollo Walter Brown. Emphasizing the necessity of the biographer's taking a sympathetic attitude toward his subject, Mr. Brown explained his liking for "lonely Americans" such as afforded him the title for his recent book, and told many interesting anecdotes of Dean Briggs of Harvard, whose biography he wrote, and of other famous men.

Saturday afternoon Mrs. Gordon Brinley, in medieval costume, gave delightful interpretative readings from *The Canterbury Tales*, reproducing as nearly as might be the manner in which they were originally spoken. At this session it was voted to send a telegram to Senator Fess of Ohio, urging prompt action toward the purchase of the Vollbehr collection for the Library of Congress. In the evening Prof. Odell Shepard of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., author of *The Heart of Thoreau's Journals*, spoke upon New England poetry. In his talk, thought by many to have been the finest of the whole convention, he paid special tribute to Emerson, Thoreau, and Robert Frost.

On Sunday there were no meetings, but in the afternoon about one hundred and fifty persons accepted the invitation of Miss Katharine P. Loring, trustee of the Beverly Public Library, and a former president of the Massachusetts Library Club, to take tea on the lawn at her ancestral home in Beverly, which overlooks the sea. Sunday evening a dinner was given to Gardner M. Jones, librarian of the Salem (Mass.) Public Library, in honor of his 80th birthday. Three former presidents of the A. L. A., namely, Walter L. Brown of Buffalo, J. I. Wyer, Jr., of Albany, and Hiller C. Wellman of Springfield, were present, together with the presidents of most of the associations taking part in the convention. Mr. Jones, one of the charter members of the Massachusetts Library Club, was in the second class at the New York State Library School, and has been librarian at Salem for 41 years.

Beginning Monday, the forenoons were given over to round tables held in various meeting places, the afternoons and evenings to general sessions. Monday morning was devoted to the following round tables: "State Commission Workers," led by E. Louise Jones, field secretary of the Massachusetts Commission. Discussion was most informal, centering chiefly about the problems of village libraries, institutes for untrained librarians, salaries

for those with little experience, the weeding out of books of no permanent value, school libraries, etc. "Cataloging for Small Libraries," led by Mrs. Frances R. Coe of the Massachusetts State Library. At this round table there was lively discussion. "Modern European Literature, with special reference to Foreign-born Readers," led by Edna Phillips of the Massachusetts State Commission. Leonilda Sansone, of the Aguilar Branch of the New York Public Library, analyzed effectively the reading tastes of Italians in America. She gave a résumé of Italian literature suitable for public libraries and presented a classified list of important Italian books of the last five years. Dr. John A. Walz, professor of the German language and literature at Harvard University, sketched the development of the German novel and presented a list of about forty contemporary novels by outstanding German authors. Copies of Dr. Walz's and Miss Sansone's lists may be had from Miss Edna Phillips, Division of Public Libraries, State House, Boston, Mass. "Loan Desk Problems," led by H. T. Dougherty, librarian of the Westfield, Mass., Atheneum. The problems discussed were: non-residents and transients, by Robert K. Shaw of Worcester (in his absence his paper was read by Miss Mooney, of his staff); reserves, by Miss Coombs of Providence; overdue books, by Miss Clement of Manchester, N. H.; use of the telephone, by Miss Clark of Montclair; and the use of new charging methods (Dickman, Toledo-Dickman, Detroit, and Gaylord), by Miss Holmes of East Orange and Miss Rogers of Evanston, Ill.

At the afternoon session on Monday, Mrs. Marion Cobb Fuller, of the Maine State Library, spoke on "The Librarian's Library," and Prof. Arthur W. Peach, of Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., outlined "Significant Aspects of Contemporary American Literature." The three aspects which Professor Peach considered most significant were: (1) the disastrous effect of the machine age on American culture, (2) the tendency of the novel to become more and more a medium of sociological discussion, and (3) the contributions of new racial elements—emphasizing to some extent the Negro, but more especially the Jew. Incidentally, Professor Peach predicted the disappearance of rhythm from poetry and the eventual supremacy of free verse. On Monday evening Arthur E. Staples, editor of the Lewiston, Me., *Journal*, talked to the convention about Edna St. Vincent Millay. He gave an interesting account of her early life.

Hospital librarians met for a round table on Tuesday morning, with Elizabeth W. Reed, librarian of the Warren Library at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, as leader. Miss Ida M. Cannon, head of social service work at the same hospital, gave a résumé of the twenty-five years of this work, originated in this country by Dr. Richard Cabot; and Miss Elsie Thurber told of her work as occupational therapist. George H. Evans, librarian at Somerville, Mass., related how the Rotary Club in his city provided a room for a library at the local hospital, the Public Library supplying books and service. At the same hour a round table for children's librarians was held, under the leadership of Alice M. Jordan, of the Boston Public Library, the general theme being the making of children's collections more attractive through book reviews, puppet shows, and story-telling. At two o'clock the delegates assembled to listen to addresses by Elva S. Smith, of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, on "Open Doors to Literature," and by Prof. Eric Kelly, of Dartmouth College, Newbery medalist, 1928, on "Symbolism in Children's Books." That evening, in the ballroom, Mrs. Edward MacDowell gave an illustrated talk about the MacDowell colony at Peterborough, N. H., and played most delightfully several of Mr. MacDowell's compositions. She urged librarians to do what they could to give publicity to the need of the colony for financial support.

The Wednesday morning round table was devoted to book buying, especially for the limited budget. Leslie T. Little, of Waltham, leader, opened the discussion with a plea for more effective use of book funds, especially by small libraries, many of which are wasting money on mediocre, ephemeral, and overpriced books. He urged libraries to resist high-pressure advertising and then buy books that have been proved worth while, often to be had later at lower prices; also to adopt systematic plans for building up their collections. "Public Library Service to Business" was the subject of a paper by Mildred C. Clapp, of the Newark Free Public Library, at the Wednesday afternoon session, and John Farrar, of Farrar & Rinehart, publishers, whose subject was "Contemporary Authors," related in entertaining fashion some of his experiences with authors, publishers, and reviewers, and explained the dollar book experiment.

The convention came to an end Wednesday evening with a celebration in costume of the Massachusetts Bay Colony tercentenary. All who attended the convention had been invited to appear in any American costume from the past, whether twenty or three hundred years ago, and besides the many who accepted this invitation came those who were to appear as characters in historic episodes. Library staffs of Boston and vicinity then enacted episodes or presented features of colonial life.

In The Library World

Masterpieces of Library Architecture

Boston, Indianapolis and Detroit have public libraries which exemplify the best work in their class as selected by a jury of eleven architects, according to a recent publication, *Masterpieces of Architecture in the United States,* published by Charles Scribner's Sons. The Boston Public Library, completed in February, 1895, was designed by McKim, Mead & White and is particularly the work of Charles F. McKim. The Indianapolis, Ind., Public Library, completed in October, 1917, by Paul P. Cret and Zantzinger, Borie & Medary, associated architects, was awarded the Gold Medal of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1921 and Cass Gilbert designed the Detroit, Mich., Public Library, which was completed in March, 1921.

Believing that the United States possesses a wealth of material worthy of accurate presentation, Edward Warren Hoak and Willis Humphry Church began to plan this book three years ago. A list of some 150 buildings, recognized as being of the highest type of architecture in their respective classes, was compiled and sent to a number of the leading architects with a request that they act as a jury for the final selection. Five buildings were chosen from each class—memorials, museums, libraries, churches, public buildings, hotels and office buildings—and the lists were then revised and voted upon three times. Those buildings with the greatest number of votes were finally selected. The jury consisted of Chester H. Aldrich, Harvey Wiley Corbett, Ralph Adams Cram, William Rutherford Mead, Raymond M. Hood, William Mitchell Kendall, H. Van Buren Magonigle, Paul P. Cret, Ralph T. Walker, Harry Sternfeld, and Milton B. Medary.

Lehigh Acquires Treasures

When Robert Honeyman, of the class of 1920, came to the Lehigh-Lafayette game he brought as a gift to the Lehigh Library, Bethlehem, Pa., sixteen rare and valuable books, which will be added to the treasure collection. Probably the most interesting book among these is a fine copy of the first English translation of Euclid's *Geometry,* translated by Henry Billingsley and published by John Daye in 1570. This is the second oldest English book in our library. The oldest English book Lehigh has was published in 1550. This copy of Euclid contains the autograph of Viscount Hatton, who was a Governor of Guernsey and a Doctor of Civil Law at Oxford. An interesting inscription shows that he presented the book to Martin Benson of Christ Church, Oxford, who later became Bishop of Gloucester. The book also contains the book plate of J. Benson, D. D., and John Camp Williams, from whose recent book sale it was purchased by Mr. Honeyman. It also bears the book plate of Robert Honeyman, IV, and an inscription showing that it was presented to Lehigh University in November, 1929, by Mr. Honeyman. The book is in excellent condition and has a half morocco slip case to protect it from damage.

The second item in this collection of considerable interest is a copy in five portfolios of Haebler's original leaves from incunabula. There are 280 original incunabulum leaves which illustrate the art of printing in Europe from the beginning up to 1500. Most of the important presses are represented. It contains such rarities as a leaf from the 1481 Dante, the Nuremberg Chronicle, 1493; Jacobus De Voragine, 1483, and Petrarch, 1492. Two volumes cover Italian incunabula, two volumes German, and one volume Western Europe. This publication will enable the library to display the paper and print of the most important books printed in the fifteenth century, with the exception of the Gutenberg Bible and the Caxton imprints.

Among the other books, to mention only a few, are: A copy of *Quintilianus,* published in 1527; a copy of *Aulus Gellius,* 1519; Valerius Maximus' *Moralium,* 1541; Claudio Barthol's *Orbis Maritimi,* 1643; a first edition of Tull's *Horse-Hoeing Husbandry,* which is the book used by Voltaire to guide him in his farm experience; Porta's *Natural Magic,* 1658, and a second edition of Newton's *Principia.*

These books form a distinct addition to the Lehigh Library and will be housed in the new treasure room along with the other rare books.

Hawthornden Prize Awarded

The Hawthornden Prize of $500 was awarded on May 22 to *The Stricken Deer,* a biography of William Cowper, by Lord David Cecil. This prize is given in England for what is considered the best piece of imaginative prose or verse by a British author under 41 years of age. *The Stricken Deer* was published in America on March 29 by Bobbs-Merrill Company.

German Cooperative Clearing House for Duplicates

DR. ADOLF JURGENS of the Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft, Berlin, gives a short description of the German Cooperative Clearing House for Duplicates now in use since 1921.

PURPOSE

That no duplicate shall stand on the shelf of any Germany library.

HOW ORGANIZED

1. All duplicates are registered on slips.
2. Copies of the slips form the general catalog in the office of the Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft.
3. The original slip circulates, the books remaining on the shelves in their respective libraries.
4. Only a limited number of libraries of the same type are admitted, i.e., thirty German and five foreign.
5. There is a general plan for the route of the original slips.
6. The central library offers new duplicate slips each month to all cooperating libraries.
7. All German scientific libraries are indicated by a key number.
8. The library asking for books or journals takes out the slip, marks it with her key number and sends it, without letter, to the Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft.
9. Every library taking out books is expected to place the same number of volumes at the disposal of the central library.
10. The offering library makes shipments direct to the ordering library.

The main differences with the Wilson plan (Lib. Jour. 55:108) are:

1. There is no money involved.
2. Service is limited to certain libraries, but includes books and journals.
3. All orders can be filled, there is no waste of time by making demands on exhausted stock.

The effect of this circle of duplicates caused the German Ministry of the Interior to establish the same plan by ordering that notice of all duplicates in government institutions of the Reich be sent to the Reichstauschstelle in the Reichsministerium des Innern. The same arrangement has been made with Russia but on a "prized basis." The Notgemeinschaft has received from the Whiterussian State Library in Minsk 3,500 volumes and from the Knishnaja Palate at Moskow 8,000 volumes. Combined with this is the "Suchzirkel" der Notgemeinschaft, organized in the same way. If a library wants copies of a journal (scientific or not) it sends a red slip which circulates with the duplicate slip after it is marked in the central library with the alphabetical catalog of sections of journals at disposal.

Newark Pamphlet Library

ONE OF the many innovations introduced into the library world by the late John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Public Library, Newark, N. J., is the method of filing pamphlets by color and position, now in use in that library. The chief advantages of the system are economy of time, cost and space, immediate accessibility of the pamphlets, and extreme flexibility of the collection. As no catalog cards are made, the collection can be added to quickly and weeded discriminatingly with little labor. The colors designating the numbers of the Dewey Decimal Classification are:

Lemon	for 0
Dark blue	for 1
Red	for 2
Orange	for 3
Green	for 4
Black	for 5
Brown	for 6
Check black and white	for 7
Light blue	for 8
Striped black and white	for 9

The pamphlets are banded with strips of colored paper ¼ inch in width. Always begin at the bottom and read upward. Take, for example, a pamphlet classed in 331.82. The three figures at the left of the decimal are always in the same position on the pamphlet, i. e., ¼ inch from the bottom, ⅛ of an inch apart. The 82 at the right of the decimal has both color and position; color of 8 is in the second position; 63 would be the color of 6, or brown in the third position, and so on. Thus, placed side by side on the shelf, the first three numbers correspond in both color and position, but the fourth band having both color and position begins at the lower left and rises in sequence to the upper right within the class. A glance will tell if these are out of order.

An alphabetical variation of this is used for biography. In this section all pamphlets have a striped band, or No. 9, 1 inch from the bottom, to designate Biography. They have also a certain color at a certain height to designate the name of the person. Thus, Jones would bear color No. 4, or green, in the seventh position. Lincoln would bear color No. 5, or black, in the second position.

The banding is done quickly and exactly by means of a wooden frame cut to size with exact spacing.

Among Librarians

Hanson Retires in June

J. C. M. Hanson, who has been a member of the faculty of the Chicago University Graduate Library School since January, 1928, will officially retire June 15, although he expects to again join the school on June 30 for the Summer Quarter of 1930, and from January to June, 1931, he expects to again return to the Graduate Library School to take charge of a seminar of classification, with possibly some instruction in cataloging. From January to June, 1928, Mr. Hanson was given a leave of absence from the school to carry on special work in the Vatican Library, and during the Summer Quarter of 1928 he was a member of the faculty of the University of Michigan Library School. In 1928 he received from King Haakon of Norway the order, Commander of St. Olaf, and in the same year the great cross of the society, "Fanitullen," Oslo, Norway.

Sarah Byrd Askew, librarian and organizer of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Library Science by the New Jersey College for Women on June 7. In awarding the degree she was cited as "distinguished for wit and wisdom in public address, and as idolized by her associates in every library in New Jersey, and through whose enthusiastic, tactful, and persevering efforts the State she loves with such rare devotion has advanced to the foremost rank in the extent and efficiency of its public libraries."

Tommie Dora Barker has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature from Emory University at Atlanta, Ga. This distinction follows the recent announcement of Miss Barker's appointment by A. L. A. as regional field agent for the South.

Margery Bedinger, Albany '18, has resigned as head of the Adult Education Department of the Seattle Public Library and is now librarian of the Montana School of Mines, Butte, with the rank of assistant professor.

Grace Winifred Bell was appointed vice-librarian of the Lackawanna Public Library, New York, on May 1. Miss Bell was formerly in the general reference department of the Grosvenor Library of Buffalo.

William Warner Bishop, librarian of the General Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from Columbia University on June 3.

Sarah C. N. Bogle, assistant secretary of the A. L. A., will represent the Association at the meeting of the International Library Committee in Stockholm, Sweden, on August 20.

Norma B. Cass, Columbia '28, has been appointed assistant in the Reference Department of the Michigan State Library, Lansing.

Marion Comings, Western Reserve '06, formerly architectural librarian in the Art Institute of Chicago and organizer of the Library of the Cleveland Museum of Art, is in charge of the Art Division which was opened in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh on May 19.

J. Periam Danton has accepted the position of general assistant at A. L. A. headquarters, beginning Aug. 1. He has been reference assistant at Williams College and in charge of the Reserve Room.

Hazel Dean, N. Y. P. L. '25, who has been head cataloger in the Syracuse University Library, has accepted the position of cataloging reviser in the Baker Library of the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, Cambridge, Mass., beginning in September.

Hazel Merry, Wisconsin '25, has accepted the position of assistant in the Rosenwald Industrial Museum Library, Chicago.

Herbert Putnam, graduate of Harvard University, jurist, author, and for more than thirty years librarian of the Library of Congress was presented with the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from New York University on June 11.

Elsie Schinzel, St. Louis '27, formerly a school librarian in Burlington, Iowa, now holds a similar position in Evanston, Ill.

Burton Stevenson returns this summer to America, having for five years occupied the post of Director of the American Library in Paris. Mr. Stevenson, as is well known, was formerly editor of the most widely known anthology, *The Home Book of Verse*. He is at work again on a revision and enlargement of *The Home Book of Verse* and has decided that he must live on this side of the water to complete this and other literary undertakings.

Miss Turk, formerly with the Babson Institute, now has charge of the newly organized Remington Rand Library in Buffalo, N. Y.

Ithmer Coffman Wolfe, Michigan '28, has resigned as acting librarian of the Coldwater Public Library, Michigan, to accept the position as assistant in the Los Angeles School Library System, California.

Opportunities

This column is open to librarians

Wanted—Assistant for Adult Department. Training or at least one year's public library experience necessary. G-12.

Wanted—Cataloger for two or three months to revise collection in small public library in Middle West. G-13.

Wanted—Librarian for Dowagiac, Mich., Public Library. Training and experience. G-14.

High-grade position wanted by trained librarian with fifteen years' experience. Available immediately. F-14.

University and library school graduate with four years' experience desires position (school or public library) in or near Washington, D. C., or N. Y. Cataloging, reference and school experience. F-15.

College and library school graduate desires position in a public or school library for the coming year. F-17.

University and library school graduate with experience desires position in college library. F-18.

Children's librarian with ten years' experience would like position as head of a children's department. West, Pacific Coast, preferred. F-19.

College and library school trained librarian, with experience as high school teacher and public librarian, wishes position as high school or normal school librarian, or instructor of library science in normal school. F-20.

University and library school graduate with five years' teaching experience, three years' in special libraries, and seven in university libraries desires position as librarian or reference librarian in college or university library. New England, Middle States or Middle West preferred. F-21.

Position wanted by young woman with library school training and three years' experience in public library. G-10.

University graduate with library and secretarial training desires position in public, college or business library. Some experience in college library. G-11.

A college and library school graduate, with one year's experience in special library work, desires a position in a public or college library. Reference work preferred. G-15.

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NEBRASKA LEGISLATIVE Reference Bureau, Lincoln, has the following publications which they would be glad to give to any librarian who cares to pay postage or expressage:

Papers and Proceedings, A. L. A. 1897, 1904-15, 1918-19.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, June, August and September, 1907.

Public Libraries, March, 1898; October, 1900; February, 1905; May, 1907.

U. S. Bureau of Education. *Statistics of Public Libraries in the U. S. and Canada,* 1893. *Papers Prepared for the World's Library Congress,* 1896.

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PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY will send to any library, transportation charges collect, the following law reports. All of any one reporter must be taken. Bindings very poor. New Jersey Chancery Court Reports: Dickinson, Vol. 1-21; Stewart, Vol. 1-23; Halstead, Vol. 2-4; Robins, Vol. 1-3; Beasley, Vol. 1-2; McCarter, Vol. 1-2; H. W. Green, Vol. 3; Stockton, Vol. 3; C. E. Green, Vol. 1-12. New Jersey Supreme Court Reports: Vroom, Vol. 1-41; Spencer, Vol. 1; Southard, Vol. 1-2; Halstead, Vol. 1-7; Dutcher, Vol. 1-5; J. S. Green, Vol. 1-3; Zabriskie, Vol. 1-4; Coxe, Vol. 1; Pennington, Vol. 1-2; Harrison, Vol. 1-4. New York Appeals: Comstock, Vol. 1-4; Selden, Vol. 1-6; Kernan, Vol. 1-4; Smith, Vol. 1-13; Tiffany, Vol. 1-12; Hand, Vol. 1-6; Sickels, Vol. 1-101; E. H. Smith, Vol. 1-16; Bedell, Vol. 1-20. New York Chancery: Johnson (1814-23), Vol. 1-7; Hopkins (1823-26); Hoffman (1839-40); Clarke (1839-41); Paige (1828-45), Vol. 1-11. New York Supreme Court: Coleman & Caines (1794-1805); Johnson (1799-1800), Vol. 1-3; Caines (1803-05), Vol. 1-3; Caine's Cases (1804-05), Vol. 1-2 in 1; Johnson (1806-23), Vol. 1-20; Cowen (1823-29), Vol. 1-9; Wendell (1828-41), Vol. 1-26; Hill (1841-44), Vol. 1-7; Hill & Denio (Suppl. 1842-44); Denio (1845-48), Vol. 1-5. Pennsylvania Supreme Court: Binney, Vol. 1-4.

The Calendar

Sept. 10-12—Maine Library Association, annual meeting at Bar Harbor.

Oct. 1-2—Connecticut Library Association, annual meeting at New London, Conn.

Oct. 2-4—Colorado Library Association, annual meeting at Denver, Colo.

Oct. 7-9—Missouri Library Association, annual meeting at Sedalia, Mo.

Oct. 8-10—Michigan Library Association meeting at Marquette, Mich.

Oct. 9-10—Kentucky Library Association, annual meeting at Paducah, Ky.

Oct. 13-18—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Albany, N. Y., in connection with Convocation of the University of the State of New York.

Oct. 14-17—North Central Library Conference, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, will be held in St. Paul, Minn.

Oct. 15-18—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting at Moline, Ill.

Oct. 15-17—Ohio and Indiana Library Associations, annual meeting (joint session) at Dayton, Ohio.

Oct. 20-22—Montana Library Association, annual meeting in Billings.

Oct. 21-24—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at Galen Hall Hotel, Wernersville, Pa.

Oct. 29-Nov. 1—Southwestern Library Association meeting at Dallas, Tex.

Nov. 6-7—New Mexico Library Association, annual meeting at Albuquerque, N. M.

Nov. 10—Arizona State Library Association, annual meeting at Phoenix, Ariz.

Nov. 20-23—Negro Library Conference and Dedication of new $400,000 Library, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Nov. 21—Illinois High School Library Association meets as Section of High School conference at Urbana, Ill.

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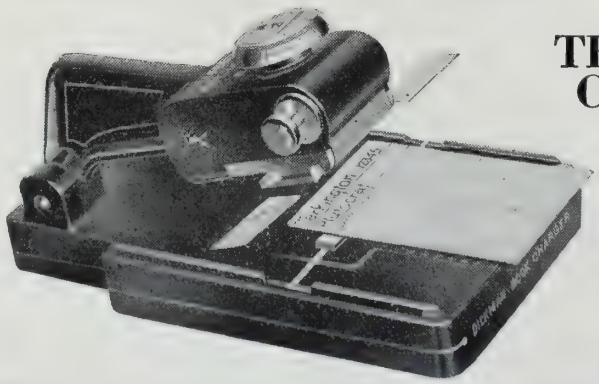

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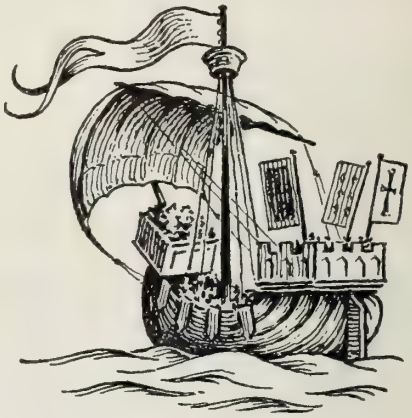

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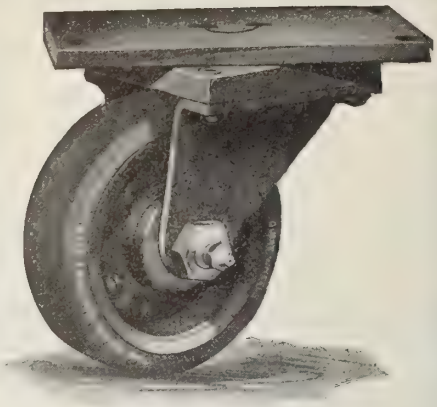

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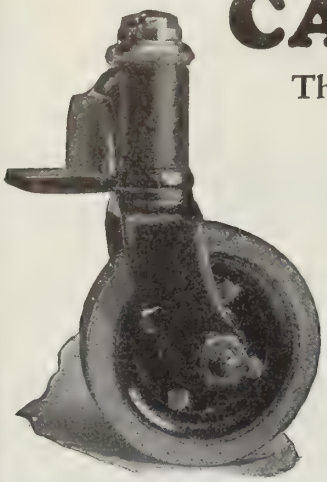

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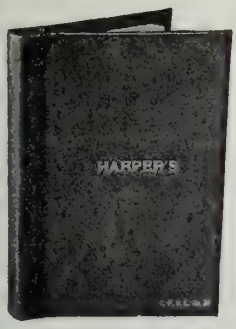

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Vol. 55, No. 14 August, 1930

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Forthcoming Issues of

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Two of the most interesting papers presented at the Los Angeles Conference are given in this number, those of Professor Lehman and Mr. Munn. Reports from all round tables and sections received up to date of publication have been included and we regret that secretaries from those sections listed at the foot of page 647 did not comply with our request to have reports ready for this number. Late reports will not be printed in The Library Journal this year.

The County number scheduled for September first will include articles on the Houston, Texas, county library; the Hibbing, Minnesota, county book bus; cataloging problems in Longview, Washington, county library; and a discussion of equalizing library opportunities in town and county from Allen County, Indiana. Notes from other county libraries regarding interesting schemes, time savers, or experiments will gladly be included if received by August 21. B. E. W.

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By Professor B. H. Lehman
University of California, Berkeley

BOTH THE LIBRARIANS and the teachers, it is my thoughtful conviction, have now for a long time been making a mistake. They have seemed to believe that all readers can become good readers of good books. That is an illusion, the kind of illusion that is called "hokum" by the lower classes. Not all readers can become good readers of good books. It depends on many things whether a person can become a good reader of an admirable work of literature. It depends upon certain later training, no doubt, but it depends also and fundamentally on whether that given person began life with the reality sense or with the fantasy sense.

Those people who when they were babies imagined that because the bottle appeared when they cried, therefore, they created the bottle by crying for it, never make good readers of good books, for after a while they discover that they didn't create the bottle by crying for it, and they do what the psychologists call "take flight"; they live in a world of fantasy. Such people become in the end the devoted readers of Harold Bell Wright and Ethel M. Dell. The stories presented are fantasies; they are flight stories, admirable ways of filling up the time between two engagements; not an extension and deepening of life, but an anodyne for life. The good reader is not made of such stuff; and the good book is not made, in this special psychological sense, of fantasy and of the materials of flight from life.

To say what is a good book is, of course, difficult. We know good books when we see them; we know them when we read them. They have a certain honesty. They arrange through this stored medium of words impressions of the multiple universe with rigorous honesty, an honesty which is honesty chiefly with reference to a whole, an integrated creative personality, and they contrive of these impressions an authentic beauty. These books, specimens of which we shall come to presently, that are good books are obviously not good books for everybody. One of the best books in the world—I have no hesitation in saying—is an early nineteenth century novel by Jane Austen, called *Emma.* Jane Austen had beyond almost any writer in English a beautiful coincidence of gift with the nature of the world. She had no philosophy smaller than the philosophy of creation itself. She applauded nothing and condemned nothing but stupidity, and even of stupidity she had an understanding. In *Emma,* as in all her books, there is not only a profound and moving and brilliant illumination of what it is to be thoroughly alive, of what it is to have insight, of what it is to have a vivid current flowing through the human organism; there is in that book also an astonishing understanding of "the coziness of being a fool." And Jane Austen, who had like Nature herself a capacity for enjoying and enduring every human type and individualizing it, wrote a book called *Emma,* and at Harvard University that book used to be on the prescribed list for freshmen. I got it out of the library once to reread it, and I reread it with great delight. On the last page, on the fly-leaf, I came upon a comment made by one of my predecessor readers. It was in verse and to this effect:

> If there should be another flood,
> Good reader, hither fly;
> For though the world should be submerged,
> This book would still be dry.

Part of address delivered before the lending section of the A. L. A., Los Angeles Conference, June 26, 1930.

Now, I don't know who wrote it, but the man who wrote that quatrain doubtless was very alive, and it might be that were he properly trained, he would have become a good reader of that good book, but at the moment he wasn't. Though he might have been the most delightful of dinner companions, though he might have been great fun as a companion walking across country, he was a bad reader of that book.

The good reader is of another sort. He has insight, to be sure; he has delight in what he is doing, and his insight and his delights are of a special sort. He avoids being a bogus reader: to avoid being that kind of a reader, who pretends that a certain book which has a great reputation is an exciting experience for him, that, I think, should be the first goal of the person who begins to read. These bogus readers are clever often, and they fool themselves. Just as, of course, the world is full of people who are bogus listeners to music, who adore jazz and pretend to like the symphony; just as the world is full of bogus lookers at pictures who really very much prefer high-grade chromos, and go into verbal and artificial ecstasy over a painting by a master, so it is full of readers who do much the same thing. In my time and in your time we have had to listen to a lot of bogus readers' comment from dinner partners and people we meet at teas. To avoid this for oneself, and, as teacher and librarian, to make that rarer and rarer, that I think is an intelligible and an intelligent goal. To avoid the bogus reader's bad qualities and to bring out the good reader's authentic qualities, that is the goal.

How do we do it, if we do it? It seems to me we can say in the first place that the good reader is a reader who wishes to make one little room an everywhere. The good reader imports the whole wide universe into his own study; into his own living room; into perhaps his hall bedroom. The good reader seeking to bring the vast universe into his own consciousness is not content merely with fiction, or merely with fiction and history and biography, nor to add only philosophy, but he wishes to go beyond and bring into his mind those revelations of the physical universe which have of late been made, particularly since in 1911 Rutherford began his experiments, and which have been so brilliantly and intelligibly described by Sir James Jeans and one or two other Englishmen. The good reader making one little room an everywhere concentrates, however, on more human material. After all, the room is not the man. The good reader wishes to make one little life all lives. William James once said that every human being had latent in him every possibility of being, and that every moment of his life he cut off some alternative possibilities, and to illustrate that he said, "I wish to be a saint and a lady killer." I have, he implies, to destroy one of these alternatives in my own being. If I decide to be the saint, then I read Casanova's *Memoirs*. If I wish to be the lady killer and live that life, then I read *St. Francis*. To make one little life all lives, that is the object clearly; one little room an everywhere. Now, how to do it? In the first place, not by becoming that thing which the universities and the schools are so scandalously stressing and developing, the so-called critical reader. How can any student in the grades, and, indeed, how can many students in universities, tell us what is right or what is wrong with a book? I have been reading books for a quarter of a century and I am still, in spite of continuous training and self-discipline, often not sure what is wrong with a book.

The critical reader who tells you whether a book is good or bad and in what the goodness consists—no, that is not the goal of education. Not the conscious mind, but the unconscious taste for books is what must be developed, and that must be developed in order that we may have a capacity to read with immersion. The key word for the educated man is that word *immersion*. It means to get down into the thing; it means to give yourself to the experience; it means, in short, to experience and not to observe while you are experiencing. The world is full of critics who try to observe instead of experiencing; it is full of sentimentalists who try, instead of experiencing, to sense the fact that they are experiencing. We all know the sentimentalists as well as the critics, the people who drive out to Inspiration Point and say, "What a beautiful view!" Then close their eyes to enjoy "the fine view feeling." Sentimentalists and critics do not make good readers.

A person with an instinctive or a matured capacity to yield himself to the experience, a capacity to yield himself as unconsciously as he yields himself to the processes of digestion, such a person makes ultimately the good reader. This experience is not the experience of the mind alone. It is the experience of the whole organism, and by that I mean more than to say that at the moment when one reads, one's so-called five senses are busy with the material. I mean that one experiences when one projects oneself. The writer projected himself by what Rebecca West called empathy, a word Coleridge used before her. The writer projects himself by empathy and so does the reader. Is the nature of this experience clear

enough? Ought we to explore a few parallels? One of the mistakes we make, you and I who deal with books almost exclusively, is to think that somehow or other the literary human being, the human being who can arrange words on the page or on the tongue, is the possessor of the greatest or, at least, of unique experiences. This is not so. The kind of experience I have reference to I have myself had many times on the stimulus of other things, works of art and works of Nature. I remember, for instance, the experience I had when as a boy of sixteen I first walked, in Mrs. Jack Gardner's palace out in the Fenway in Boston, up to Manet's portrait of his mother. I knew about mothers. I had had one, and I thought I knew a great deal about her and about my aunts and the mothers of my friends, but I never understood the reality which runs through them all. I had never understood the balance in them of the will to live and the willingness to die until, as a boy quite unable to phrase these things I am phrasing now, I stood before that picture—and something happened to me. I saw that Manet, painting his old mother, sitting against a country farmhouse wall, got the pivotal moment in which those two great processes, the will to live and the willingness to die, were balanced on a fulcrum, and then I knew, though I couldn't phrase it, what it was all about in a special way. There is also an experience, if we come nearer home, that perhaps everyone in this room has had; an experience quite unlike anything in the world. As you go into Yosemite, suddenly between two groups of trees there is a perspective in the clear air. It is the most moving sight perhaps that Nature has to give you—the great rock El Capitan. The first time I saw it, as every time I have seen it, I have had the same deep experience: that rock is the prow of unending things cutting into the eternal air.

These experiences of works of art, of Nature, can be reproduced in terms of man's own activities; can be created by the phenomena of man's own activities. Experience of these sorts (you could carry them on—to Duse; you could carry them on to Isadora Duncan)—are not different from the kinds of experience we have when we deal with books. The good reader is a reader who opens himself, who breaks down barriers and inhibitions and opens himself to precisely that sort of experience with a book which you and I may have in the theater, in Yosemite, before a work of art.

The good reader then turns to the good book partly by instinct, partly under your guidance, partly under mine, and every time that he turns he becomes more profoundly instinctive; he discovers always more quickly which book is not for him, perhaps not for anyone a good book, and he puts it down. When he finds the good book he will be accessible to the experience it holds. The good reader is a reader who lays himself open then, I say, in this sense to the experience of reading. The experience of reading is a matter of perception by the whole organism. Can we not illustrate with some of the good books of our own day? First of all, can't we turn to a few novels that have lately been so much in vogue, novels dealing with war? I take, first, Tomlinson's beautiful and beautifully written book called *All Our Yesterdays*. Now, H. M. Tomlinson is an artist; he writes, in the great sense of the word, but there is something besides the art of words in the book. The man feels, and in his feeling there is a diffusion of the things of the mind. Wishing to say what must be said about war, he does not make the mistake natural to a younger and less mature artist of telling you the story of one boy or of one group. He has a large objective and he moves largely to it. He tells you about the end of the South African war, and shows you how at the very moment when people were experiencing the horror of losing their brothers, their sisters, their children, their husbands—they were building battleships for future wars. He ends with a manifestation of mob spirit. Then he shows you how the disease that makes for war filters through all modern civilization, even filters out into the remotest back-lands of the world. In Africa, where there isn't one person for every hundred square miles, the war feeling got so hot and so hard in the early part of this century that men who presumably had all the space they wanted came together to try to destroy one another. Then Tomlinson leads on through the great war itself to a highly intense and personal climax, one of the most moving I know in literature. A part of the story comes at last where two brothers, both at the front, have been killed. The message that one of them is dead has been intercepted by the father and the message that the other has been lost is intercepted by the mother, and each parent keeps the secret from the other. Each wants the other to think that her favorite, his favorite, is still living, but neither of them can keep this secret. There is a young daughter, and each tells her the secret for relief. In that last moment the nobility and the augustness of this theme come home. Boys go to the front and are scattered in bloody morsels over the landscape. Even girls who stay at home have to make their hearts too big; have to have their experience of life extended

beyond young capacity, and why? Because of designs, elaborate patterns which move in the universe, move ineluctably, move uncontrollably, perhaps because some strange stars are in conjunction. And what is the comment on it all? It is the words of Macbeth: "All our yesterdays have lighted fools the way to dusty death." Human beings, so noble in the small pattern—this mother and father, this girl, these boys, so noble individually, are such fools in mass. That is his comment. The experience of having it domicile itself in your mind—of sensing not only with your mind, but with your whole organism, its significance—is the experience which the good reader has in the presence of that excellent book.

Again, take *A Farewell to Arms,* by Hemingway. I believe it is a noble and beautiful book. I do not myself share the feeling of those people who think it dirty. It seems to me no more dirty than the records of most of my married friends. I find it noble and beautiful. If you can begin with me there, what experience has it to offer? Here is a young man who willingly goes to assist in the bloody business of war, to retrieve people to painlessness. He is a Red Cross man, and under his eyes the whole nastiness of war is concentrated in the Homeric account of running away from war. The army runs away, and among them there runs away the hero of the book. Now the running is magnificent. It is resourceful. It presents you with the youthful will to live, opposed to the willingness to die, and it comes out at last, though it is nowhere so phrased, to the feeling of disillusion. It is so easy to think disillusion. But Hemingway presents you with the emotion of disillusion. Every youthful, positive drive had taken the boy into activity, and now he is out and he will not go back, and he will risk anything not to go back—"Farewell to arms; I've enough of war." Then what? What is left for a man, a young boy, who loses his confidence in his own loyalty to his loyalty? There is still left that other great youthful thing, love, and that the boy experiences; and out of that experience, though the two parties to it aren't married, there comes a child. The mother of the child is, like the man, no poet except in a deep instinctive sense; no articulate human being who can put a phrase on everything. They say ordinary things and make them mean extraordinary things. It is a perfect union. But the mother dies in childbirth. And why? Because the good doctors and the good nurses and all the excellent apparatus which man in the last several hundred years has built up to take care of this crisis called childbirth—all of those are out trying to rescue back to a maimed life people who ought to be creatively engaged in peace activities. The book ties itself together. It isn't first a flight from the army and then a love affair. It is a double disillusion. It is an account of how, to an instinctively geared human being of excellent quality, war doubly undermines hope and the promise of being in terms of the activities of the body in war and the activities of the body in love, and the creative thing of loving, which begets life, and the destructive thing of war, which pulls life to nothing—these are set together under the common dome of disillusion.

The reader comes away from the book provided he is not so young that the fact of lovers unmarried pulls the book out of shape (I don't care how old one is; "not so young," I said); provided he is not so immersed in tradition of literature that he thinks things can only be beautiful when they are arrayed in the elaborate terminology of an old poetry; provided these things are not true of the reader, he is a good reader for that book, and he comes away with an experience which builds him, which enriches his living in every possible sense.

I turn to a third of the war books for a moment—*All Quiet on the Western Front*—even in the American translation, which is so inexcusably garbled, so inexcusably cut. For what, indeed, can be the pornographic value of those passages they have taken out? How can any human beings treat them as pornography in the presence of the immense and the terrible main drive of that book? The book, however, even in this truncated and mutilated American version, offers an experience, and I put it here because, though I find it at least as moving as the other two books, I find the experience less fine. My instinct for experience after twenty-five years of reading finds this book not quite so fine an experience as the others, and I want, if I can, to tell you why. The book has a theme, and the theme is clearly this: it comes out again and again in discussion and in the undertone of the work. The boys in the book, all of them out of one schoolroom, propagandized by an infected teacher, a teacher who was eloquent without being thoughtful, went to war, thoughtlessly and emotionally, and they were all killed. Now, the theme of the book doesn't quite fit with those facts, for the theme is that these boys will, in consequence of having been in the war, of having too young undergone these experiences, be utterly unfitted for the life of peace and reconstruction which is to follow. That is perhaps the most important thing to be said about war. We could document it a thousand times out of American civilization in the last

twelve years, but does the author get to the point? He does not. He is so horrified at the spectacle that he allows all these boys to be killed, including his central figure, and so he can never show you, or indeed he can't even leave you to imagine what that later and far more terrible horror will be like when these boys go back. He might add in response, or reply in response, "Yes, I know that; others will go back." To which I answer, "Yes, but you have not acquainted me with others. These are the boys with whom I have emphatically identified myself, and what I need to bring this experience home to me, beyond all bearing in the tragic way, is either the depiction of your hero back again at home, trying to adjust himself and unable to, or else I want to know that he went home and be left to imagine the ensuing catastrophe." It is an excellent book, giving you an experience of unquestionable quality, but not of that absolute unified sort which the very best books give.

I turn to one or two others for a moment. I turn now to a book not hotly contemporary. Everyone here knows it in the abominable English translation, at least in that Gorky's *My Childhood* offers the disciplined reader, the reader whose instincts are for whole and thoroughgoing experience, an experience of the highest grade. It is the story of a little Russian boy from his earliest memory until the death of his mother, when he was ten or twelve years old, at which time he went out into the world. It is Gorky's own story of his early childhood, and in that story there are episodes by the hundred which reveal a saturated consciousness of Russian life. But there is one character in the book which on the peasant level, on the level of instinctiveness and hardly literate being, rises to the quality of being which Jane Austen manifests in herself and which I hardly hesitate to say such people as Molière and Shakespeare manifested in themselves—and that is the character of Gorky's grandmother. The book tells the story of Gorky's childhood, but the book is the book of Ivanovna. This old woman, who drank too much and had a pock-marked face and a bulbous red nose, was a great artist. She was the only kind of great artist that ever matters in the world. She took the material that was at hand and fashioned a great nature out of it. She took the material that was at hand and made herself creative in other people's lives. She knew very early what the rich and happily placed learn only late in life. She knew that at first you demand pure gold to make your cup, but after a while you are willing to stoop and take the clay at your feet to fashion the ideal goblet of your life. The woman was an artist not only in her relations with other people, but in some instinctive way, and nobody who has read the passage will ever forget the paragraph in which Gorky tells how, to improvised music, the old woman, fat and unwieldly and ugly, got out on the floor and began to dance, and how her dancing in spite of everything was a revelation of the joy of being. It is the only thing in literature that I know to compare with one of the other great direct experiences of life, the dancing of Isadora Duncan in her last days when she was old and when she was fat.

I take one last instance, a book which combines, I think, the excellencies of all the books we have been talking about, unquestionably in the minds of all peoples fitted to judge, I believe, one of the great books given to the world by our time. I mean Lytton Strachey's *Elizabeth and Essex*. There are those people who say it is not as vital as *Queen Victoria* or as abundantly alive as *Eminent Victorians*. The truth of the matter is that life in this book is more selected and intensified. You have all read it, so I needn't elaborate much, particularly since the full experience which the book offers is a concentrated one. The life of Elizabeth is too elaborate and intricate and involved a life to present in one book, and since the author wishes to keep the form of a book, he takes one episode, that of Elizabeth and Essex, into which all the threads of that complicated, that unexampled intricacy of life that was called Queen Elizabeth, are gathered, and he presents that episode to you fully. He crowds the canvas with brief and memorable pictures of the people of the time, and he gives you a super image of what it should all come to in your consciousness. Elizabeth, with a perfect passion for procrastination, with her wobbling, with her international flirtations, Elizabeth with every gift, every manifestation, was the brooding hen: she kept warmth and peace under her wings. For what? So that this thing which she sensed, which she was uniquely fitted to sense, the Renaissance, could come to its complete fruition. The Renaissance was a great period, and there summarized that period one artist and his name was William Shakespeare. So it would seem that, in giving an account of Queen Elizabeth as the brooding hen who kept in the warm, peaceful dark under her wings the creative forces of the Renaissance maturing, it would be inevitable that Shakespeare should be introduced. Yet he appears only as a name near the beginning. Strachey knew that to present Shakespeare would pull the whole work out of shape. For though Shakespeare was great, the first artist in words perhaps in the world, Queen Elizabeth was

greater, because though she, too, was an artist in words, she was that greater, maturing force that made his artistry possible. So, instead of showing you what Shakespeare did in the warm brooding dark, he shows you what at the end the tragic Elizabeth is, as the verbal spokesman of her age. Essex is beheaded and the light of her life has gone out, and troubles have followed upon troubles. The Speaker of the House of Commons comes with a delegation to object to the Queen concerning the use of certain subsidies by royal patent, and she listens to his speech and then the old woman stands up. There was a pause and then the high voice rang out.

"Mr. Speaker, we perceive your coming is to present thanks unto us; know I accept them with no less joy than your loves can have desired to offer such a present, and do more esteem it than any treasure or riches, for those we know how to prize, but loyalty, love and thanks—I account them invaluable, and though God hath raised me high, yet this I account the glory of my crown, that I have reigned with your loves."

Who is speaking? Elizabeth, or one of the characters in one of Shakespeare's great historical plays? She, had she not been so busy being a queen, might perhaps have been one of the world's greatest writers. In any case, she was its greatest talker, and the Renaissance brooded to fullness in herself. One more quotation of three lines, to prove her Shakespeare power over words. Essex was dead and the old woman had no more joy in life. She brooded; she pined. Once in a while her spirit flashed out, but for the most part she was obviously dying out there at the Shene Palace at Richmond, dying on her feet. Her favorite god-child John Harrington, who was a wit and who made epigrams, came to call on her, thinking he would quote some of those epigrams to her and entertain her; she sent him away. Then he came again and she admitted him. He thought, as he stood there, to amuse her with some literary trifles. She smiled faintly, and this is what she said: "When thou dost feel creeping time at thy gate, these fooleries will please thee less; I am past my relish for such matters."

Who said that, Queen Elizabeth or Shakespeare?

In that daring omission of Shakespeare, in that audacious presentation of the height of the power of expression in terms of Elizabeth herself, Strachey completed the experience which the book yields the reader. The experience is this. To immerse one's self for a few hours with all one's organism in a period of wonderful unanimity, in a period of integrity of feeling and thinking, of experimentation and consolidation as yet unrepeated in the world—that is the sense of the world Strachey had when he wrote; that is the experience he put into the book for the good reader to have when he reads.

The Social Significance of Library Work with Children

By Ralph Munn

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MOST MEN LIBRARIANS appear to be satisfied to secure a trained children's librarian and then wash their hands of all ideas of children's work. Two years ago I went to a position in which I was forced to attempt to learn something of children's work myself. The more I observed the more I was impressed with the social significance of that service.

When I was asked to speak at this meeting, I therefore elected at once to talk about the social significance of library work with children. Later, when I came to prepare the talk, I found that I had ample reason to believe in the importance of this service to society. The only flaw in my great discovery was that it came about thirty years too late. I found that I had just discovered something which had been accepted as a commonplace at about the time that I entered kindergarten. So instead of attempting to cover a subject which has already filled many pages of the A. L. A. Proceedings, I propose now to examine with you several practical problems which demand attention if we are to maintain and enhance the social significance which I think you would all grant to library work with children.

Personnel is perhaps the deciding factor in all library service, so let us start with that. Let us assume that certain library schools can train children's librarians acceptably, and that those schools will have enough applicants when actual working conditions in libraries warrant. What, then, are the conditions which deter more students from entering the children's field, and which discourage many of those who do? Those conditions were described several years ago in a paper by Miss Latimer (THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, 52:134-137), and her conclusions

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should be studied by every library administrator. The root of the evil lies in the lack of opportunity for advancement in position and salary. A lack of appreciation which seems to verge on actual discrimination against children's work is apparent in too many salary schedules. Figures from A. L. A. show that not only branch librarians, but catalogers, first assistants in departments, and even first assistants in branches, receive higher average salaries than children's librarians. Fred Telford, in his article on "Salvaging the Specialist," points to the wanton waste of special training and experience within our library systems. As evidence, Mr. Telford cities five typical cases of shifting from one specialty to another, always for more money. It happens that four of his five typical cases started as children's librarians, and I wonder if that percentage might not be maintained if he were to choose a hundred or a thousand cases. Can anyone advance one logical reason why a successful children's librarian should be forced to become a reference assistant, a cataloger, or an adult circulation worker to secure an increase in salary? It is being done, however, every day, and Pittsburgh, with all of its leaning toward children's work, has been guilty along with the rest.

Part of the solution lies in putting all assistants on exactly the same salary basis. Salaries should vary according to training, experience and ability, but not according to whether it is reference, adult, lending, cataloging or children's work. The library administrator who holds that a cataloger or reference assistant needs more training or is doing more important work than a children's librarian simply admits his lack of knowledge of the possibilities in children's work. The children's librarian must be accorded salary recognition as a specialist, and it is only in this way that the whole body of children's librarians can be raised to a status that will hold them in their chosen field.

The rise of the school library intensifies the need of fairness to the children's librarian. During the last ten years we have seen a large number of our best children's librarians enter the school field. It is to the advantage of society that some of them should do so; strong people are needed in the school field as much as in the public library, but as long as the present wide gap between school and public library salaries exists, there will be an excessive shift to the school. With salaries equalized, the children's librarian will be free to remain in the field she really prefers. Another part of the solution lies in opening more lines of promotion to the children's librarian. This problem is manifestly difficult. A typical library may have ten department heads, but only two —the heads of the children's and schools departments—give their chief attention to boys and girls. The scale is thus weighted five to one against the children's librarian in achieving a department headship. But why should not the children's librarian become branch librarian? The branch librarian usually comes from the adult side, but I wonder if there is any real reason for it. Some of our most successful branch librarians in Pittsburgh were once children's librarians, but unfortunately they were forced to abandon their chosen children's work when they assumed charge of the branch. Some day I am going to put the children's librarian in charge of a big branch just to see if the heavens actually do fall.

Here, then, are two vital points of personnel —equality in salary and promotions for children's workers. Until they are squarely faced and solved, we will continue to see many of our best children's workers enter other phases of librarianship. We will continue always to be looking for children's librarians. We will continue to see young, inexperienced workers forced into positions which require maturity and understanding. In the end we will surely see the decline of the social significance of children's work.

Another pressing matter which has to be settled by library executives and children's librarians is our attitude toward the school library. There is in some quarters a feeling of resentment and jealousy toward the school library. Too many children's librarians see it as a competitor, and they distrust its influence. At the outset, we may as well accept the school library as a fact, regardless of personal opinion. It is here, it is going to remain, and it is going to grow in size and influence far faster than the public library. Where school libraries are organized as they are in Cleveland or Pittsburgh, I believe that we public librarians have little to fear. Our policy everywhere should be one of the closest cooperation. We should influence school boards to set up the highest standards for their libraries, and we should reshape our work, if necessary, to complement that of the school library. I believe that some reshaping of policy will be demanded of our children's departments, not only because of the growth of school libraries, but to meet changing conditions in life.

The library is getting a smaller amount of the time of each child. The school day is being lengthened in some cities. Moving pictures, the family automobile, Boy and Girl Scout activities, and Amos and Andy are competitors which have arisen. If we get less of each child's time, we must be sure that we are making the best use of it. If the child does less reading

we should see that he does better reading. Better reading in this case means reading more definitely chosen for the particular child; it means more individual guidance.

One of our weakest spots is the very one upon which we pride ourselves, that is, the guidance of the individual child's reading. We claim to do it, yet consider that a branch may have five thousand or more registered children and only one or two children's librarians. Look around your children's room at 3:45 some afternoon and see how little chance there is of individual work. The ideal answer lies in a greater number of children's librarians. Every budget has its limitations, but we must learn that one children's librarian cannot carry on an adequate program in a branch, and one seems to be the normal number in most cities.

Following this thought through to the end brings one to a most disagreeable conclusion. Let us trace it through. The public library's budget will not permit it to supply a sufficient number of children's librarians to give individual guidance to its hordes of children. The elementary and junior high school library, when fully developed and in charge of competent children's librarians, may be able to give this individual guidance. The school librarian deals with hundreds while the public librarian deals with thousands. The school librarian has close, daily contact, and she often deals with one class at a time. You see where this reasoning leads us. If the school library reaches the point where it can give better service in every respect to the child, the public library can only withdraw from the field. We would have no right to place an extra tax upon the community if another agency can do the work more thoroughly.

But granting, just for the sake of argument, that the school library will develop and will furnish a higher degree of individual guidance, there are other strong features of the public library which it cannot meet. The school's service is necessarily restricted to special groups and special periods. It must change radically if it is to offer the wide choice of voluntary reading now obtainable at the public library. More important, how is the school library to change the attitude of the child who intuitively attaches a sense of unwelcome compulsion to the school, but who is joyously free in the public library? And, most important, the child who knows only the school library would be more likely to leave his library habits behind when he leaves school.

These points all relate to the real social significance of children's work. They indicate that the school library can never be a complete and satisfactory substitute. The answer is, of course, that both the school and the public library have their proper places, and that both are needed. Children's librarians who regard the school library as an unwarranted intruder and who fail to cooperate with it are simply harming their own position. Meeting together at A. L. A. conferences once a year is not enough. We must practice our cooperation in our everyday work and thought. A large part of the social significance of children's work lies in its preparation for a lifetime of happy association with books. All of us would feel that we had failed if a considerable percentage of children do not carry their reading habits over into adult life. The apparent need of specialized guidance in the field of adult education may give us cause to take stock of our work.

A major cause for the ineffectiveness of the best of our children's work is the lack of a proper bridge between children's and adult departments. The need of this bridge has been recognized for many years. It has been the subject of several papers, but the first organized round table on work with young people was held here this week. Various libraries are experimenting with different types of service, but there are no accepted standards, such as there are in work with children. Our recently established division in Pittsburgh is still nameless; "Intermediate Department" and "Young People's Department" were immediately vetoed as perhaps offensive to youths. Our one guiding purpose has been to disguise completely the fact that users of the new division are receiving anything more or less than regular adult service. We find other libraries whose ideas of intermediate work are entirely different. This is not a problem to be solved by children's librarians alone, but they should perhaps take the lead.

It was suggested that since we have many chief librarians here today, I direct this talk largely to them, emphasizing those problems which they must solve to retain a high standard of children's work. I have covered the three needs which seem to me to be most urgent. First, a stabilized personnel which can be gained only through giving fair salaries and opening lines of promotion to children's librarians; second, a better working agreement and a much more sympathetic understanding between school and public library forces; and, third, the development of intermediate departments which will help to carry the child through the change from children's to adult departments.

With solutions to these problems we will have contributed materially toward maintaining the social significance of library work with children.

The Prison Library. What Should It Mean?

By Dawson M. Leigh

An Assistant, Department of Library Extension, Brooklyn Public Library

Prisons are more and more being regarded as hospitals for the treatment of the mentally unbalanced. In such institutions books not only have a proven therapeutic value but also provide outlets for new and wholesome activities; they might be even more welcome than in the regular hospitals, if that were possible. This would be particularly true in prisons where no work is provided, where men are confined within their cells day in and day out, have nothing to do and only their morbid broodings for companions. And yet the prison library is practically where its predecessor, the hospital library, was before authorities and librarians were fully cognizant of its great possibilities.

For years the Federal and State prison libraries were dependent upon the generosity of the people who donated books to which they were unwilling to give shelf room in their own homes. The librarianship devolved upon the chaplain, and it is largely due to his efforts that in recent years funds have been provided by the prison authorities for the purchase of a limited number of new books. Regardless of the number of new titles that are added, the library cannot function effectively unless the borrower has direct access to the books. This is not done in most cases. The men select their books from a printed catalog, write the call numbers on a card, and the inmates, doing the actual work, fill these requests as they can. Consequently much readable non-fiction remains on the shelves.

The library service of the city and county prisons is in many cases in the hands of the public libraries. Trained workers visit the prison once a week to issue the books, which the prisoners are allowed to see and handle before making a selection. This is a step forward, but only a step, for the prevailing conditions of overcrowding, changing personnel, and short allowance of time for the library period make the most satisfactory type of library work impossible.

Under ideal conditions a library would be placed in every penal institution. In the Federal and State prisons it would approach as nearly as possible the modern public library, having suitable room and equipment, fed by a regular budget, and administered by at least one trained librarian. The prisoners would be permitted to visit the library not only for selection and exchange of books, but also for reference purposes and study. Each larger city and county jail would also have a library in charge of a trained librarian and as well equipped, but this may be slower in realization. Until such time, one of the more intelligent inmates might substitute under the close supervision of a trained person from the public library. There, also, the men would be permitted a daily visit to the library. The books would probably be supplied by the public library until the prison could buy its own.

Regardless of whether a city prison or a Federal institution, the books should be attractive, as up-to-date as possible, and carefully chosen. Any book suitable for a hospital is equally satisfactory in the prison, and so much has been written about hospital books, it does not seem necessary to go into detail. It may be urged, however, that detective stories are usually highly impractical. The prisoners can learn nothing new from them and the criminal is always caught. But with so much really good literature, why not provide that which presents only the best? It must not be assumed that all the men will prefer the better type of book, but under the leadership of the librarian, and through the medium of reading courses and clubs, much progress can be made in this direction. Indeed, the librarian will probably find the way already well paved by the present-day interest in history, biography, and travel.

There is always a demand for technical books, and a prison library should provide them generously. By close cooperation between the prison teacher and the librarian, duplication should be avoided; the prison school should provide textbooks, the library the supplementary reading. It goes without saying that these books must be up-to-date. There should also be books in foreign languages, particularly in sections of the country where the foreign element is pronounced. The different language should be represented in proportion to the nationalities in the particular district in which the prison is located.

Such a library would meet the needs of everyone, from the illiterate prisoner, whether native or foreign-born, to the most highly educated. It would provide an infinite variety of amusement for the pleasure seeker, solid food for the more serious-minded.

Our Place in the Sun

By Marie Hull Jackson

Assistant Cataloger, Oregon State Agricultural College Library

Our youngest profession, librarianship, is in the process of self-determination. At present it is more concerned with library science or the systematic knowledge of accepted techniques than with library art, which is the achievement of professional ideals. With this in mind, some random cogitations may not be amiss.

The library is a social agency. Its purpose is to make possible for the group it serves either the dream of the reality or the reality of the dream; to allow a vicarious existence to those that desire it; to deliver the key of knowledge to those that seek it. The library has yet to convince people as a whole of its practical usefulness and psychic value. The librarian's lament, low salaries and inadequate budgets, is proof sufficient that such is the case. Libraries lack the astuteness that characterizes business houses, which know beyond a doubt that "it pays to advertise." It is the public who suffers most by such negligence, for unless it knows of the facilities available, is provided with an incentive to use them, and is assured of efficient service, the library will not be of vital consequence in its community. A library should have definite and well-planned system of publicity—radio talks and a library column in the local papers being obvious methods. Special displays are frequently employed as a means of arousing interest in the library. In order to be highly successful, there should be considerable variety as to type of exhibit, appearance and even location in the library, otherwise they become rather monotonous features, and may eventually elicit casual or superficial inspection.

Progress in the library field is greatly hampered by mental handicaps directly due to what sociologists term "an efficient rule of elders." The average librarian wants precedent to make her decisions. She does not feel independent enough to make exceptions, to depart from tradition. As a class, conservative is the most appropriate adjective with which to describe it. It is also one that places the group out of step with a dynamic twentieth century. The professions that are making their influence felt, such as medicine and, lately, education, are making themselves indispensable to society; those that are losing their position of eminence, such as the ministry, are conservative.

Professional education is partly the cause of the existing situation. The undergraduate college work is not sufficiently shaped toward a definite objective; technical training for librarianship is compressed into too short a period and does not allow for orientation. The librarian as a research worker lacks background; her techniques are superficial and usually require patience rather than actual familiarity and comprehension of a given subject. Librarianship is not likely to reach a high professional level until more experts and fewer general assistants are in demand. No one librarian can pretend to corner the entire field of knowledge. Also, psychology is being shunned in library training. Librarians are being sent forth to service lacking that fundamental basis. Why not a course in the psychological problems of library administration? The field of education, which certainly should not be more concerned with people than the library, devotes much study to *homo sapiens*. Business recognizes the fact that it must understand the psychology of those with whom it deals, and, hence, special courses in salesmanship and advertising are offered.

Mental and aptitude tests are not thought of in connection with filling library vacancies, and, as a result, square pegs are often secured for round holes, with concomitant maladjustment and lowered efficiency. Even in the matter of hiring pages, such tests would be useful to discover whether the applicant had that most necessary qualification, the ability to follow directions accurately. Library science, then, must become scientific.

In the last analysis the future and usefulness of the library rests with the individual librarian. Her qualifications, potentialities and characteristics incite the public's reaction—interested, indifferent, or antagonistic. The one thing all librarians have in common is at once an asset and a liability, a superior intelligence quotient. The librarian, I refer to the trained professional, is a college graduate, and quite likely may have a year of graduate work. In order to have accomplished this, a high intelligence quotient is necessary. The poorly equipped are not able to graduate from an accredited college. This factor immediately places her among the upper quartile of intelligence grouping. Superior intellectual endowment may enable the librarian to execute the finest sort of a program, or it may merely mean that she will be unable to find a basis

of contact with her public. Therefore, character and temperament are important considerations; they are the media through which intellectual ability is converted into productive activity. Imagination is the *sine qua non* of effective librarianship. Without that creative and searching faculty, no librarian can assume various points of view, impartially evaluate policies, build up the future with accurate perspective, and control the unpredictable vagaries of a heterogeneous public. In other words, she should be a practical psychologist and should have a sincere desire to be of social service. She must endeavor to see beyond the mere addition and dispensing of books to the civic significance of her profession. Too many of the rank and file are lacking in vision.

Many public library heads appear too unfamiliar with people's preferences, or else undertake the delicate task of administering intellectual codliver oil. Ordinarily, a disproportionate amount is spent for books, whereas a survey of reading habits shows that people read, first, newspapers; second, periodicals, and last (especially last), books. A wide range of titles of newspapers and periodicals and even second copies of the most popular ones would satisfy the public appetite better than the usual procedure. The fatal weakness of much library buying is due to the librarian's assumption, conscious or unconscious, that her main concern is for the student type. The appeal should be to everyone, not merely the adult, dull or serious-minded. The usual public library is a tax-supported institution. Sometimes it is endowed. In any event, it is designed for community service. The librarian should never for an instant forget that her duty is to adapt the character of her particular library to her particular clientèle. The library should be used; it is most unfortunate when all the material therein is not permitted to circulate freely for fear of loss or mutilation, for it is depriving society of the enjoyment of its own property. Such destruction that does occur is regrettable, but should be regarded as overhead. Losses can often be replaced in duplicate; if not, a more up-to-date publication will probably be better anyway. In regard to complete "sets," the average librarian is altogether too inclined to regard them as having special virtues. It often seems not to matter whether the final number to complete some continuation is of any merit, nor indeed whether the completed title is readable by 99 per cent of the immediate public. The public library has not the justification to collect and preserve complete files, as does the college or special library. Even these types carry it to an extreme when inter-library cooperation could eliminate much of the expensive duplication.

The librarian in an administrative position has not only the library patrons to consider, but also the personnel. The assistants are also people like the public. If the library within is not functioning smoothly, it will surely be reflected in the service offered. Cooperation is of primary importance, not simply cooperation between members of the same department, but between all departments. Librarians in different departments are sometimes inclined to place the efficiency of their own department over that of the general library, and are unwilling to assume duties hitherto performed by another department, or to relinquish certain duties, even though the change may be desirable for the system. A broader view is necessary for the best results. The psychology of the assistants should have careful consideration in order to promote their best efforts. Too often they are not allowed to have responsibilities through division of duties, and too often constant and unremitting supervision destroys a constructive attitude. The crux of the matter is whether the head of a library or of a department encourages her assistants to feel that they are working with her rather than under her. In addition, uniformity of rules and privileges for the entire staff is essential to secure loyalty and harmony.

Sound reasons for all routine and the elimination of all duplication of work form the basis of efficiency in practical library economy. A ruthless check would neither allow several records of the same thing that reorganization could combine in one, nor work carried on by two departments that could be entirely done in one. Department heads should have regular conferences together for the purpose of eliminating uneconomical methods and coordinating their various activities. Silent dissatisfaction with the functioning of some department has no constructive value.

There is much pioneer work yet undone in the library field, new levels of service to be realized. And so, in promoting a common interest, *zwischen uns sei Wahrheit.*

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

August, 1930

Editorial Forum

THE LOS ANGELES conference greatly enjoyed the presence of the new President of the University of California at Berkeley, Dr. Robert G. Sproul. His address was an enthusiastic statement of the value of the library not only as the heart of the university but in its many cultural relations, and it was received with like enthusiasm. It is gratifying that among the many welcomes which were given to the A. L. A. in California this from its great university emphasized to all people of culture throughout the State what the library should mean in their communities. Another contribution from the same university was that by Prof. B. H. Lehman on "The Good Reader and the Good Book" made before the Lending Section. This is an example of the good material that sometimes falls to the happy lot of the smaller meetings which the larger attendance at the general sessions might profitably enjoy, but no one can take in everything, especially at A. L. A. conferences!

PITTSBURGH has long kept itself at the forefront in training for children's work and therefore the paper of Ralph Munn, director of the Carnegie Library, read before the Fourth General Session, has double emphasis. While it is wise that the experience with children in the public libraries should be brought over to the schools by the children's librarians into school libraries, it would be a pity, as Mr. Munn points out, if the children's rooms of our public libraries should be depleted by an exodus caused by the present salaries paid to employees of the schools. This is but a part of the larger question of relative salaries in the library profession and teaching profession which should ultimately be absolutely in parity. The problem of promoting children's librarians into fields with the public library is more difficult of solution, but as children become grown up so it ought to be possible for the children's librarian to follow her clientèle into even wider fields of usefulness than the children's room, important as this is.

STATE LIBRARIAN FERGUSON had a happy send-off at the Los Angeles conference, especially in the presentation to him by the county librarians, his immediate flock, of a set of volumes particularly suited to his literary taste. Throughout the State his transfer to the other coast has brought out expressions of regret, and indeed California will miss his guiding hand. He will receive a cordial welcome in the East, which will have reason to be indebted to California for giving him the varied experience, which should prove so useful in his new post.

A GENERATION or so ago the South was scarcely on the library map except for the institutions at New Orleans and that ancient among American libraries which still exists in Charleston. Anne Wallace began the work of plowing and seeding the southern field when at Atlanta she arranged the conversion of the Young Men's Library into the Carnegie Public Library, induced Mr. Carnegie to furnish a noble building and to provide for the Carnegie Library School which has done such good work, held a so-called library congress of a few northerners in connection with the Atlanta cotton exposition and organized the State Library Commission. This year sees a remarkable fruitage of that seed sowing. The Carnegie Library School, which for so many years has been affiliated with Emory University at Atlanta, now becomes an integral part of the University under the directorship, as previously announced, of Miss Clara E. Howard of the Library School of the New Jersey College for Women and chairman of the A. L. A. Education Committee, who accepts the larger opportunities which she will have as Dean of the southern school which will be housed in the University Library and have adequate accommodations for classes of fifty students. The appropriation from the Carnegie Corporation and the Rosenwald Foundation of $100,000, to be expended in the next five years, happily safeguards the development of the school. Miss Tommie Dora Barker, who has been for some years both librarian of the Carnegie Library and head of the Library School, takes the important executive position of Regional Field Agent for the South, a new A. L. A. outreaching. Southern progress of library work within the school will be greatly aided through the establishment at the George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville of a school for school librarians for which $80,000 has been appropriated to be expended in the next three years, under the directorship of Jackson Towne, librarian of the University, who acted recently as consultant in library service to the Julius

Rosenwald Fund in its county library program from October, 1929, to June, 1930, while Miss Lucile Fargo, author of the A. L. A. library curriculum study entitled *The Library in the School,* will be in active charge as Associate Director. All this means rich library blood for the new South.

It is gratifying that the A. L. A. has decided to make Miss Mudge's survey of reference books of the past year, which The Library Journal was precluded from publishing because of its length, a supplement to her important volume under the title of "Some Reference Books of 1929." This extends to forty-seven pages, as the list has grown with the years from the three pages of 1911. The A. L. A. has done a service necessarily denied to The Library Journal in putting this material at the disposal of the profession. It would be a grievous loss if some means had not been found for this purpose.

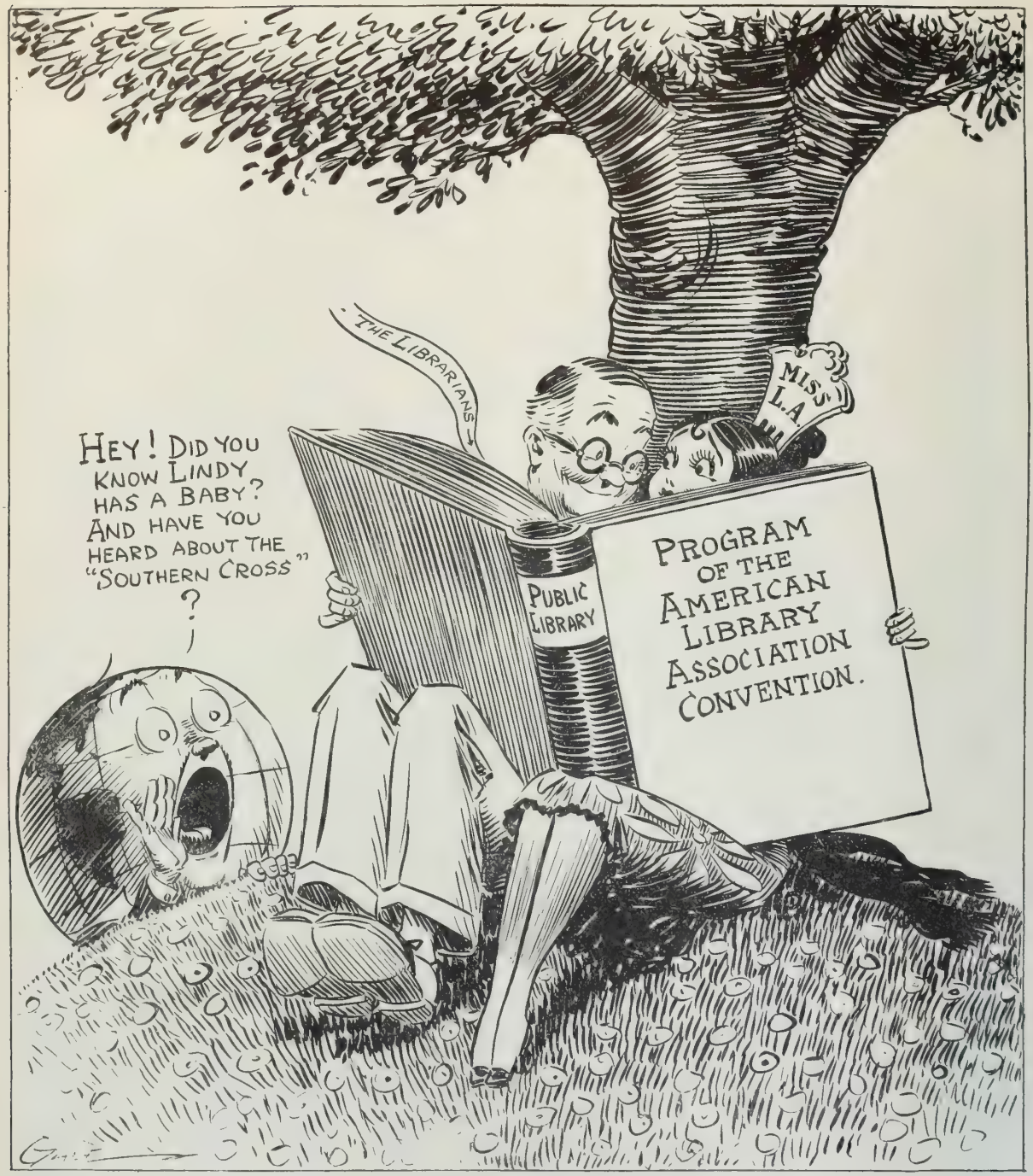
The resignation of Burton E. Stevenson from the American Library in Paris, which he took part in organizing in 1920 and which has had the benefit of his service from 1926 to 1930, is greatly to be regretted because he had so usefully identified himself with the work in the French capital and the larger work for which this library has furnished the center. Mr. Stevenson has felt the call of America to return home partly for the revision of his remarkable *Home Book of Verse,* which, despite its necessarily high price, has been a steady seller ever since its original publication in 1912 and partly to resume the other literary work with which his name has been identified. His position will be difficult to fill because it needs a librarian of the widest training and experience who can adapt himself to the French situation, but it is to be hoped that the great opportunity may find a worthy successor. According to the charter, the librarian of the American Library in Paris must be nominated by the A. L. A. Executive Board and elected by the Board of Trustees of the American Library in Paris. The position has been temporarily filled by the Trustees in Paris without consultation with the A. L. A. Executive Board by the appointment pro tem. of Robert Davis, who was publicity agent for the Red Cross during the World War and later engaged himself in dairy development near Bordeaux, and though lacking library experience and not a member of the A. L. A., it is to be hoped that he will bridge the gap satisfactorily until a librarian with training and experience can be found.

Library Chat

When Doctor Vorhies suggested, at the Pre-Convention meeting at Grand Canyon, that a motto for the initials A. L. A. be *Ask Librarians Anything,* he little knew how fittingly his suggestion would be illustrated at the Los Angeles Conference. During the convention-rush one day a librarian was hurrying down the foyer of the Biltmore Hotel when she was stopped by an elderly gentleman who called across the hall, "Miss Librarian, can you stop just long enough to answer one question?" Smiling grimly, at the thought of her profession being so plainly stamped upon her, she paused and allowed the man to lead her to a beautiful statue resembling Joan of Arc, but not the Maid of Orleans, on a table nearby. "Librarians know everything," continued the man earnestly; "can you tell me whose statue this is?" For a moment or two the librarian was at a loss for an answer, but hating to disillusion anyone with such perfect confidence she finally said, "I don't believe it is a statue of any particular person for it isn't marked; it seems to be just a statue," upon which the man smiled, thanked her politely and went happily on his way.

An unusual incident in library gatherings occurred in connection with the presentation of the Newbery Medal to Rachel Field as the author of *Hitty, Her First Hundred Years.* Miss Field arrived by aeroplane and was met in the air, as was meet, by a deputation from the City of the Angels in one plane and in the other State Librarian Ferguson and movie-talkie operators. Mr. Ferguson delivered an aerial welcome to Hitty's mother, who replied in kind, and the movie-talkie men operated their machines while the angelic hosts in the other plane listened in through earphones. This performance had the unique distinction of being the first talkie movie taken in the air, and librarians will enjoy a thrilling second-hand experience when the films are distributed throughout the country. Hitty began her second hundred years in a way that would indeed have surprised her at the beginning of her first century. Hitty's mother, who is a grandniece of the famous four Field brothers of Stockbridge, had her first transportation and travel experience and her début in art when Miss Brewer's little School at Stockbridge produced *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm,* and a charming Rebecca it was who sat on the box of the improvised stage-coach and conversed affably with Mr. Cobb.

The Los Angeles Conference



A SEVEN DAY BOOK!

Cartoon from the Los Angeles Times of June 26, 1930

ADULT EDUCATION ROUND-TABLE

Rural adult education was the subject of the adult education round-table at the Los Angeles Conference of the American Library Association on Wednesday afternoon, June 25, 1930.

L. L. Dickerson, as chairman, introduced the topic by pointing out the present remarkable development in adult education and the new technics in subjects like alumni education, radio education and parent education. Some of the difficulties before libraries in the rural adult education field were outlined in an introductory paper prepared by Dr. John D. Willard. First he showed that the country life problem is both economic and sociological, and pointed out some of the opportunities for adult education especially by strengthening and developing the services of existing organizations. Three agencies are the bulwark of adult education: public school, library, and university. How sadly they fall short of rural need. The supply of books to university extension students was discussed by Miss Wotton of the University of California Extension Division. She pointed out there are no "average" extension students. They vary from those who use poor English to the college graduate. Availability of books is aided in a State which serves its citizens through a branch of a county library, which may draw on the central county library or on the main reservoir of the State library. Accessibility of books must be adjusted when lack of leisure for an avocation must be fitted into the work of a vocation or distance makes the books hard to get at. Methods used in Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and North Carolina were cited. The service which can be rendered by a county library was pictured by Margaret E. Livingston of the Orange County Library, Santa Ana, Cal. Two things are vital: books and people. The aim is to bring these together. Individual requests build up stock of a library, and books are supplied to lone mountaineers or amateur astronomers. Inmates in hospitals and the county jails may be furnished with books for reading and study. The contribution of the State library agency was discussed by L. J. Bailey, director of the Indiana State Library. A recent study showed that the forty-eight State libraries differed as to type. Only sixteen, or one-third, were real general book collections giving direct service; twenty-five were supplemented by State library commissions. These agencies face a great opportunity, but are handicapped by a lack of funds. In his own State service was being given to clubs, teachers, extension course students, study groups, and the smaller libraries. For example, all the books in the Reading with a Purpose courses were available for loan, and certificates were given for completing a course of reading. Direct personal service to citizens in towns and districts without a library was gratefully acknowledged to the State library. In the discussion it was developed that the State universities usually do not have books to lend off the campus, and citizens must, therefore, depend on the local library or secure books from the State agency. One of the problems is to arouse the desire for further reading and education. In Illinois a definite attempt is being made by the Home Demonstrators to quicken an appreciation of reading. The discussion was concluded by Lyman Bryson, director of the California Adult Education Association, who emphasized the need not only for more books but especially for more librarians, since personal service is even more essential in rural areas than in urban. Aggressive advisors are necessary who will guide in beginning a study and will foster it face to face or by letter to reader. A further great need is a more up-to-date supply of books in the social sciences in order to overcome the insulating effect of their own technical agricultural literature, which only widens the chasm between the rural and the urban citizen. Social science literature helps to overcome the inertia of the peasant mind and to make the farmer a citizen of the world.

F. K. W. Drury, *Acting Secretary.*

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

The Agricultural Libraries Section meeting was held at the Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside, Cal., on Thursday afternoon, June 26, 1930. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, M. J. Abbott, who introduced Dr. L. D. Batchelor, director of the Station, who welcomed the section and briefly outlined the work of the Station. He was followed by Dr. H. J. Webber, who spoke on "The Relation of a Research Worker to the Librarian." Miss Nelle U. Branch, librarian of the Branch of the College of Agriculture, University of California at Davis, next spoke on "The Agricultural Libraries of the University of California." She was followed by Miss Margaret Buvens, librarian of the Citrus Experiment Station, who spoke on the library of that station. After this, there followed a short business meeting at which the reports of committees were read. The chairman announced the names of the Committee on Cooperative

We regret that reports were not received for inclusion from Bibliographical Society of America, Business Libraries Section, College and Reference Section, Library Buildings Round Table, National Association of State Libraries, Order and Book Selection Round Table, Professional Training Section, Publicity Round Table, Religious Books Round Table, and Trustees Section.

Bibliographical Aid for 1930-1931 as follows: Louise O. Bercaw, chairman, Bureau of Agr. Econ., Washington, D. C.; Bertha E. Herse, Oregon State Agricultural College; Jane Frodsham, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri; Bess Lowry, Iowa State College; Julia Wright Merrill, executive officer, American Library Association, ex officio. The remainder of the meeting was devoted to a symposium on the Material of Primary Importance on the Economic Aspects of Agriculture. These papers, many of which were accompanied by lists of titles or addresses, had all been mimeographed and were available for those present.

The Nominating Committee reported as follows: Permanent honorary president, Miss Claribel R. Barnett, librarian, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Chairman, W. W. Ellis, librarian, College of Agriculture, Cornell University; Secretary, Miss Emma B. Hawks, assistant librarian, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

MARY G. LACY, *Secretary.*

ALUMNI EDUCATION ROUND-TABLE

A ROUND-TABLE ON ALUMNI EDUCATION was held Friday evening, June 27, 1930, at the Los Angeles conference in order to benefit by the presence of Levering Tyson, who had presented the topic at the third general session that morning. Invited participants in the discussion numbered twenty. The discussion was based on the topics suggested in a letter of June 14 from Charles H. Brown, chairman of a Committee on Alumni Education, mailed out to 1000 college and university libraries. In this, the library's share in alumni education seemed to include:

1. The preparation of book lists.
2. The organization of alumni libraries.
3. The actual loan of books.
4. A summary of book resources available to alumni in their own communities.
5. Informational or reference service to alumni from material found in books.

The discussion centered on the first three. Diverse practices were pointed out, from lists prepared by professors and alumni offices with no recognition of the library, to those initiated and developed by the library. The important thing seemed to be for the library to cooperate in this movement. The style of annotation has a great deal to do with the success of a list with alumni—the personal element enters in, especially if a former professor can recommend the book, yet professional annotations must generally be humanized. Probably the best combination is a joint note based on the accurate knowledge of the instructor and on the experience of the librarian. The supply of books varies from the generous loan of any book not in active use, through the experiment at Lawrence College (where a special effort is being made to supply certain books) and the book club at Iowa State College (where coupons good for twenty books are sold at quite a saving), to the institution which feels it cannot loan any of its books. In the last instance alumni are referred to the local library or state library lending agency, or are urged to buy the books. The discussion seemed to emphasize that the duty of the colleges was to stimulate the demand and to urge that the books be secured locally. The function of the college is to know what exists; its concern is only incidentally with the alumni's problem of where to get the books it recommends. However, as a means of cooperation the state agencies should be informed of all alumni reading lists. This knowledge may be disseminated by each institution, by the National Alumni Council, or even by the American Library Association. The fact that alumni need to be urged to continue reading and study was considered by some of those present a reflection on the effectiveness of the teaching in the college. But these agreed that alumni education programs offer the hope of catching up with the losses of the past while current students may be better taught. Mention was made of the various projects now being experimented with at Lafayette, Lawrence, Michigan, Ohio State and Vassar, with a report on present progress.

F. K. W. DRURY, *Chairman.*

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

THE SESSIONS of the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries were held at the Hotel Biltmore, Los Angeles, Cal., June 24-26, 1930. There were three regular sessions and a joint banquet with the National Association of State Libraries. President F. W. Schenk of Chicago, who arranged the programs, presided over the first two sessions, while Vice-President S. D. Klapp of Minneapolis introduced Miss Rosamond Parma, who conducted the round-tables, which made up most of the third session. George S. Godard of Hartford, Conn., acted as toastmaster at the joint banquet. At the opening session cordial addresses of welcome were given by Robert Owens of San Francisco, Thomas W. Robinson and William R. Roalfe of Los Angeles, to which eloquent response was made by Mr. Klapp. Judge Harry A. Hollzer was present and read a significant paper on "Service in the Law Library." As the second session, former presidents A. J. Small of Des Moines, Iowa, George S. Godard of Hartford,

Conn., Franklin O. Poole of New York, N. Y., and Andrew H. Mettee of Baltimore, Md., were present and read papers. Letters of greeting from other past presidents, unable to be present, were read. A paper by Luther E. Hewitt of Philadelphia was presented by James C. Baxter. At the round-tables meeting, after a paper by Dr. Augustus F. Kuhlman on "The Demand of Social Research Upon Law Libraries," and one by Dr. William M. Randall on "Cataloging of Legal Material for Non-Legal Purposes," four topics were discussed which had been submitted by members as calling for action on the part of the Association. At the joint banquet a paper was read on "Our Attitude to the Constitution," which was prepared by Hon. William M. Maltbie of the Connecticut Supreme Court. Two features of the conference, memorable from a social point of view, were an informal reception extended by the Library Committee of the Los Angeles Bar Association and a dinner at the Deauville Club at Santa Monica, tendered by the Bancroft-Whitney Co. The local committee made all in attendance feel themselves very welcome.

For the first time, a woman, Miss Rosamond Parma, librarian of the University of California Law Library, was elected President. Full proceedings will be published in the *Law Library Journal.*

Arthur S. McDaniel, *Secretary.*

ART REFERENCE ROUND-TABLE

The art reference round-table was held on June 24 at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Elizabeth K. Steele, Detroit, presiding. It was impossible to estimate the number in attendance, the conference room and all adjacent corridor space being filled. Gilmore Brown, director of the Pasadena Community Playhouse, spoke on "The Problem of the American Theater." The American theater of today is divided into three parts: (1) The New York, or Broadway theater; (2) the motion picture (talking); (3) the little theater. He spoke of the popular theater as being more or less wiped out by the movie, but the idea that the spoken drama is dying out is offset by the little theater. The little theater of today achieves standards of production and acting by developing its own players and serves the community angle through a workshop trying out amateurs. A paper by E. Louise Lucas, Fogg Art Museum Library, on "The Classification and Care of Pictures and Slides," was read by Gladys Caldwell, Los Angeles Public Library, who led the lively discussion which followed. This paper was concerned with methods used by the Fogg Museum Library to make their art material available to every type of student. In the discussion which followed ideas were exchanged, particularly on the mounting and circulation of pictures. H. W. Wilson spoke on the *Art Index.* Ruth Wilcox, Cleveland Public Library, spoke of the work being done on the Costume Index.

The nominating committee reported the following officers for next year: Chairman, E. Louise Lucas, Fogg Art Museum Library, Harvard University; Secretary, Marian Comings, Fine Arts Dept., Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Winifred Dennison, *Acting Secretary.*

CATALOG SECTION

Four meetings were held by the Catalog Section, the general session, the round-table for catalogers in large libraries, the round-table for catalogers in small libraries, and a special informal round-table for those interested in cataloging League of Nations documents. The attendance ranged from 100 to 250. "Research in Cataloging" was generally stressed. The chairman of the Section, Florence M. Craig of Stanford University Library, presided at the general session. The treasurer's report, which showed a thriving condition of the Section, was read and accepted. The reports of the Committee on Regional Groups, the Committee on Standardization of Rules for Arrangement, and the Committee on Cooperative Cataloging were read and accepted. Helen B. Sutliff presented a paper on "What Is Research in Cataloging?" This was followed by Grace O. Kelley on "The Subject Approach to Books; an Adventure in Curriculum," and by William M. Randall on "The Uses of Library Catalogs; a Research Project." Florence B. Currie presided at the round-table for catalogers in large libraries. Papers were read by Alice Charlton on "A Comparative Study of Rules of Entry for Serials in Various Countries," and by Philip S. Goulding on "The Value of Research in Cataloging." Margaret B. Stillwell prepared a paper, "Projects in Incunabula," which was read by Harry M. Lydenberg in her absence. Anna G. Hall presided at the round-table for catalogers in small libraries. A paper on "Economies in Cataloging in Small Libraries" was given by Aimee M. Peters. The special informal round-table for those interested in cataloging the League of Nations documents was conducted by Philip S. Goulding. The Nominating Committee presented the following names for next year: Mildred M. Tucker, Harvard University Library, Chairman; Ruth B. McLean, Connecticut State Library, Secretary-Treasurer.

Antoinette H. Goetz, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

COUNTY LIBRARIES SECTION

THE FIRST MEETING of the section was held in the Music Room of the Biltmore Hotel at 10 o'clock, Monday, June 23. Miss Sarah E. McCardle, Chairman, presided, and extended to members a warm welcome to California. The program was as follows:

"What Californians Mean by a County Library," Mrs. Julia G. Babcock, Kern County Library, Bakersfield, Cal.

"Service Through Advertising," Mrs. Beatrice Sawyer Rossell, Publicity Assistant, American Library Association, Chicago.

A short discussion followed, after which county librarians of California and other States were introduced by Miss McCardle. The second meeting was held in the lecture room of the Public Library at 10 o'clock, on June 24. The program consisted of an illustrated talk on "Visualizing County Library Work," by Eleanor Hitt, County Free Library, San Diego, Cal., and five-minute talks on Highlights in County Library Service. Several States were represented as follows:

South Carolina—Ellen Perry, Public Library, Greenville.

British Columbia—Mr. Lidster spoke for Helen C. Stewart, Director of Library Demonstration, New Westminister.

Louisiana—Mrs. Lois Henderson, Memorial Library, Shreveport.

Hawaii—Mrs. Julia Davis, County Free Library, Maui.

Arizona—Mrs. Ethel Berryman spoke in place of Con P. Cronin, State Law and Legislative Reference Library, Phoenix.

Wisconsin—Clarence B. Lester, Secretary, Free Library Commission, Madison.

At the business session which followed these officers were unanimously elected for 1930-31: Chairman, Miss Mary Walton Harris, Webster Parish Library, Minden, La.; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Nellie Morton, New Castle County, Wilmington, Del.; Director for Three-Year Term, Miss Margaret Winning, Allen County, Fort Wayne, Ind.

J. ELIZABETH OLSON, *Secretary.*

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES ROUND-TABLE

MISS MARGARET HICKMAN of the Los Angeles Public Library took charge of the meeting in the absence of the chairman, and Miss Learned, under whose direction Los Angeles hospital service is given, was the secretary pro tem in the absence of Elizabeth Reed. A group of at least fifty listened to the papers and provided animated discussion. The program was planned to give the point of view of the staff doctor and the hospital nurse. Miss Ethel Swope, Executive Secretary for District No. 5 of the California State Nurses Association, gave a twenty-minute presentation of "The Relation of the Nurse to the Library." The point underlying many of the humorous thrusts and earnest parries seems to have been that the nurses, difficult as they may sometimes be, are liaison agents between the patient and the librarian, who must not be overlooked if we wish to get the best results. They are indispensable, so the wise thing to do would seem to be to cultivate them and have them useful. This takes tact and intelligence. Following this, Mrs. Helen Letson Allen of the Los Angeles Public Library, read Dr. George N. Ruhberg's (St. Paul, Minn.) paper on the "Staff Doctor and the Library; or, Books as a Therapeutic Agent." He said in part: "In speaking of books as a therapeutic agent I am not discussing them as a source of knowledge. Nor am I thinking of them as a source of amusement and entertainment. Rather am I thinking of books as an adjunct and help to the physician in securing definite results in solving a difficult problem." The chairman then spoke of the Lists of Thirty Titles that have been published in the A. L. A. Booklists through the cooperation of the Committee on Hospital Libraries. Some discussion arose over the choice of titles. The present status of the proposed affiliation with the American Hospital Association on the part of the hospital libraries group was explained by the chairman. She stressed the point that the greatest help that could be given the plan would be for each hospital librarian to take out a membership in that organization. Any inquiries on this matter may be addressed to Miss Elizabeth W. Reed, Librarian, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

PERRIE JONES, *Chairman.*

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

THE LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS held its annual meeting in Los Angeles June 26. In the absence of the President, Louis J. Bailey of the Indiana State Library presided. "The Program of Kiwanis International" was presented by Thomas H. Elson, immediate past Lieutenant-Governor of Division One, California-Nevada District, Kiwanis International, who told of the two major objectives of the organization, the under-privileged child and the establishing closer relations between the farmer and the city man, pointing out that library service was closely related to both projects. During the past year sixty-three Kiwanis clubs in the United States and Canada engaged in library work by furnishing library funds, pur-

chasing children's books, developing rural county "rolling" libraries, aiding high school libraries, cooperating in the observance of Book Week, providing books for prisons and institutions, and in bond issues and campaigns for library funds and buildings. Mr. Elson urged librarians to call on local clubs for whatever type of assistance was most needed, suggesting that they could be particularly helpful in working for bond issues, and in creating favorable sentiment toward increases in financial support from city administrations. A message from Mr. Parker, Executive Secretary of Kiwanis International, expressed his approval of county library development, and gave assurance of his hearty support. In conclusion, Mr. Elson urged a closer cooperation between librarians and Kiwanians, recommending that library speakers appear on local and district programs, assuring them a warm welcome everywhere. Milton J. Ferguson gave a brief report of the Louisiana demonstration with the announcement that a bill to appropriate $21,000 annually for the continuance of the work is pending in the Legislature of that State. H. Norman Lidster, Chairman of the Public Library Commission, British Columbia, told of the work begun in March last, in his Province, under a five-year grant by the Carnegie Foundation, giving a graphic picture of the difficulties encountered in such a large territory containing so much rugged and sparsely settled country. A second meeting of the League was held June 23 with the National Association of State Libraries, Louis J. Bailey, an official of both associations, presiding.

The officers elected for the following year were:

President, Miss Leora J. Lewis, South Dakota; First Vice-President, Miss Essae M. Culver, Louisiana Library Commission; Second Vice-President, Miss Adelene J. Pratt, Maryland Library Commission; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Jane Morey, Missouri Library Commission; Member Executive Board, Malcolm J. Wyer, Denver, Colo.

Beverly Wheatcroft, *Acting Secretary.*

LENDING SECTION

The Lending Section met Thursday, June 26, 1930, at 10 A. M., with Constance Ewing of the Portland Library Association, presiding. B. H. Lehman, Professor of English Literature at the University of California in Berkeley, gave the first address. With a charming diction and real dramatic power he illuminated his hearers regarding "The Good Reader and The Good Book." Professor Lehman made it clear that the good reader and the good book come together "to make one little room an everywhere; to make one life all lives." (Address elsewhere in The Library Journal.) A discussion of the problems presented in reducing the amount of current fiction purchased for public library use was engaged in by Marguerite L. Gates of the Lending Department of the Newark Public Library and A. E. Bostwick, Librarian of the St. Louis Public Library. Instead of participating in lively controversy, they met on a somewhat common ground—that of advocating the purchase of the best fiction. Miss Gates spent some time in her paper in correcting a misapprehension which arose in the 1929 Midwinter Session of A. L. A. regarding the attitude of John Cotton Dana toward fiction. Miss Gates said the question is not, "Is fiction unworthy of a place in a public library, but, to what extent should a public library in the present circumstances go on buying novels?" Doctor Bostwick was of the opinion that we should talk about good books and bad books rather than to differentiate between fiction and non-fiction. Milton J. Ferguson then took charge of a lively presentation of the fiction problem in three-minute talks given by Helen E. Haines, Linda A. Eastman and Susan T. Smith.

Sarah Virginia Lewis presented the report of the Nominating Committee, the following officers being elected: Chairman, Esther Johnston, in charge of Central Circulation, Public Library, N. Y. City; Vice-Chairman, Pauline M. McCaulay, assistant to the librarian, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore; Secretary, Florence Bradley, Librarian, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York City.

Eleanor Stephens, *Secretary.*

MOTION PICTURE AND VISUAL AIDS ROUND TABLE

The Visual Methods Round Table, conducted by Miss Gladys Caldwell, was held in the Uptown Theatre on Thursday morning. The talks were followed by a preview of "The Big House." Mrs. Gladys Case Miller's paper on "The Child and the Moving Picture," dwelt specially on the Junior Matinee movement. This was the outgrowth of parents' effort for better "movies" for their children. In order to secure the better ones, these mothers sponsored a special showing of pictures for children, and endeavored to enlist the support of the community. The motives and aims of the Junior Matinee movement are to provide: (1) Wholesome, entertaining motion picture entertainment for the many school children who attend motion pictures regularly; (2) To attract these children to the junior matinee in

preference to unselected programs; (3) To discourage general attendance at evening performances unattended by parents; (4) To help children create for themselves standards of discrimination and appreciation. Mrs. Alice Ames Winter, speaking of the "Public and the Moving Pictures," stated that it lures more than 16,000,000 people a day to its wide-open doors, and that the public is the ultimate controlling force because pictures, like all other commodities that are for sale, must please their public or they will not sell. And so is registered by attendance with the producers what kind are liked and disliked. Because of the large attendance of children at moving pictures, community supervision has been attempted which has resulted in the code. Roughly, the code pledges itself to upbuild and not lower or destroy social standards, and it goes on to particularize the ways by which the producers mean to keep themselves to this purpose. Mr. Corbett of Electric Products Incorporated discussed modern equipment and trends in the moving picture field.

E. RIDDELL WHITE, *Secretary.*

PERIODICAL SECTION

SECOND annual conference. H. O. Severance, Chairman. Marian C. Manley, scheduled to preside at the first conference, was incapacitated by an automobile accident. Mrs. Mary E. Irish, Librarian of Barlow Medical Library, acted as secretary in the absence of Miss Blake Beem of the Boston Medical Library, who was unable to serve. "The Library's Growing Ally —Business Magazines," was presented by Earl Whiteborne of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, in the absence of George C. Tenny. He spoke of the increase in the number of business magazines and house organs which go hand in hand with the growth of business and industry. The paper on "Indexing Business Magazines" was not presented owing to the absence of Mr. Sawyer. The subject, however, was discussed by Mrs. Leidendeker, and the Misses Anidon, Reed, Watson and Whitehorn. "How to Supplement the Book Stack with Free Publications" was presented in a formal paper by Mrs. Leidendeker of the Los Angeles Public Library. She emphasized the collection and use of trade catalogs, house organs and free pamphlet material. Then followed a discussion on the use of such material and methods of making it available. The problems of the *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus* were presented by Mrs. Mary E. Irish of the Barlow Medical Library. She emphasized the great value of the Index and the question of including many other journals in its service.

At the second session of the Conference Charles W. Smith, librarian of the University of Washington, presented the topic, "The Pacific Northwest Regional Cooperation—Periodical Holdings and Inter-library Loans," in which he pointed out the advantages of closer cooperation between libraries in various regions of the country, and especially of libraries in a given section, such as the Pacific Northwest. "Better Magazine Consciousness" was the title of the paper presented by Mrs. Jane Gravere, secretary of the Bureau of Public Information, University of North Dakota. She made a plea for more and better magazines in the homes, especially in homes in the rural districts. She said there was little or no provision for children's magazines and church periodicals in the homes. Many worthwhile magazines were unknown in family circles. Story magazines, magazines for girls in the teens and high-grade, low-priced magazines for children are greatly needed. Librarians should be authorities on magazines as well as on books, because the need is greater. Margaret C. Miller led the discussion, and stated that the trouble lies to some extent in the failure of high schools and colleges to introduce their students to the use of periodicals. She moved a resolution, which carried, that a committee of three be appointed to arrange for the broadcasting of advance information on magazines and their contents. "Guides to Periodicals" was ably discussed by Blanche McKown of the Periodical Department of Los Angeles Public Library, in which she gave an account of the several guides published, and urged the revision of *The Guide to Periodicals and Serials,* of which the last revision appeared in 1920. This discussion was followed by a formal brief paper on "The Completion of Sets and Keeping Files of Magazines Complete," by Alfred Hafner of G. E. Stechert & Company, New York City. He described the present methods of importing magazines for libraries, and emphasized the necessity of notifying the agent of the non-receipt of numbers and parts. He advocated a fireproof warehouse for the storage of both foreign and domestic periodicals from which libraries and publishers could secure lacks to fill gaps. The formal program was concluded with a paper on the cooperative clearing house for duplicates in a paper entitled "Treasures Or Junk," by H. W. Wilson.

Officers were elected as follows: Chairman, Mrs. Anne F. Leidendeker, Los Angeles Public Library; Vice-Chairman, Miss Eva W. Graves, Seattle Public Library; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Janet Doe, New York Academy of Medicine.

MARY E. IRISH, *Acting Secretary.*

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS ROUND-TABLE

The Public Documents Round Table was held Saturday morning, June 28, 1930, at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, with Mary P. Billingsley presiding in the absence of the chairman, James B. Childs. The report of James B. Childs, chairman of the committee, was read by the secretary (printed in A. L. A. *Bulletin,* Vol. 24, No. 5, page 159, with annual reports). A discussion followed on the bill to enlarge the number of depository libraries, which was introduced into the United States Senate on Feb. 1, 1930, by Mr. Johnson of California as S. 3402, 71st Congress, second session, and also was introduced into the House of Representatives on Feb. 15, 1930, by Mr. Andreson of Minnesota as H. R. 9936, 71st Congress, second session. Neltje T. Shimer, Serials Division, Public Library, Los Angeles, read her paper on "Securing and Recording Public Documents at the Los Angeles Public Library." Several members of the staff of the Los Angeles Public Library discussed the paper. Harriet M. Skogh of the Illinois State Library, Springfield, mentioned the difficulty of securing especially valuable State publications. Others joined in the discussion, pointing out the need for greater cooperation on the part of the various States, and a larger staff in the Documents Division of the Library of Congress in order to list more promptly these documents in the *Monthly Check-list of State Publications.* P. L. Windsor, director of the University of Illinois Library and Library School, in response to an inquiry concerning the mimeographed outline for the course in *United States Government Publications as Sources of Information for Libraries,* compiled by Anne M. Boyd, stated that a revised edition soon will appear in book form. Changes in the form of the compilation have been suggested so as to make an appeal to the general public. Nevertheless, the book will adhere strictly to its one purpose, that of providing a course on public documents for the use of students in library schools. *Descriptive List for Use in Acquiring and Discarding United States Government Periodical Mimeographed Statements,* compiled by the Bibliography Committee of the Financial Group of the Special Libraries Association, has also been issued in mimeographed form. F. R. Cowell, formerly of His Majesty's Stationery Office, now on a tour made possible by the Rockefeller Foundation, spoke informally of the comparative study which he is making of the methods in production and distribution of official publications. "Bibliography of Virginia State documents; scope and methods," by Wilmer L. Hall, assistant librarian of Virginia State Library, Richmond, was next on the program. Due to lack of time, Mr. Hall read only part of his fine paper. Alice J. Haines, California State Library, opened the discussion. A. F. Kuhlman of the University of Chicago Libraries, read a Memorandum on the work of the Social Science Research Council Committee on Public Administration. He said further that research will be impeded greatly unless we have such work as Mr. Hall has outlined. Mabel W. Thomas of the Oakland Free Library made a motion which was seconded and carried, that appreciation be expressed of the outstanding work being done by the Virginia State Library, not only for its reference value, but also as a standard for other States to follow, and that we hope that the project may be carried out as planned.

Minna Stillman, *Secretary.*

RADIO BROADCASTING ROUND-TABLE

A radio round-table was conducted on Friday afternoon, June 27, 1930, at the Los Angeles conference, by L. L. Dickerson, chairman of the Library Radio Broadcasting Committee. About twenty were present to consult with Levering Tyson, Director of the National Council on Radio Education. Mr. Dickerson gave a summary of the report of his Committee, based on the returns from 95 libraries. Of these, 45 are not broadcasting, 24 are cooperating with organizations, especially in furnishing material, and 25 are engaged in giving a definite program. Thirteen have discontinued broadcasting because of bad hours, because of being crowded out by commercial broadcasting, or overstimulation for certain books. The programs consist mainly of book discussions, reviews, story-telling, children's reading and library news. Throughout all the returns there was a note of questioning, asking whether the work is worth while. Certainly there is not enough data on hand yet to decide, as the number of people reached and the effectiveness of the program are quite unknown. The committee recommended that a study of programs be made as to subject, construction and presentation, and that inquiry be made as to cooperation between libraries and important stations and chain programs. Mr. Tyson told of the formation of the National Council, whose executive committee will meet in September, 1930. Its program is not settled, but it will almost certainly assemble facts and on their basis will make recommendations. It will not do any broadcasting itself, but will suggest to others. The two nation-wide chains are open

PUBLIC LIBRARY

to suggestions from the educational world, and it is the hope of the council to increase educational opportunities on the air. So far, little is known about the technique of broadcasting, though it is recognized that there is a microphone "it." In the discussion a definition of education by radio was given in the words of Prof. W. W. Charters: "Whatever increases the fund of human knowledge, advances the standards of taste, and inspires people to worthwhile activity." So far, the radio has been used primarily for stimulation. Its educational value lies in the extent to which it leads on to self-education, by continuity of subject and self-activity, thus producing more than passive acceptance. The library can collaborate and tie up the radio programs with the information in books; it can select from the programs and announce educational features; it can cooperate with the local station and with the national broadcasting offices. The idea was also advanced that an effort be made to have a book program broadcast over a national chain by some such man as William Lyon Phelps. A very good program of this sort would doubtless meet with acceptance, and the round-table endorsed the proposition.

F. K. W. DRURY, *Acting Secretary.*

READERS' ADVISERS ROUND TABLE

ABOUT seventy-five attended the Readers' Advisers Round Table at the Los Angeles Conference of the A. L. A. on Monday morning, June 23, 1930. Announced originally as a closed meeting, it was open to those giving advisory service and to librarians particularly interested in the work of readers' bureaus. Representatives answered a roll call from over sixteen cities, as follows: Eastern United States—Albany, Washington, D. C., Newark, Pittsburgh. Central—Milwaukee, Cleveland, St. Paul, Indianapolis. Western—Berkeley, Long Beach, Los Angeles, San Diego, Phoenix, Portland, Reno and Pasadena. There were also two representatives from extension divisions, California and Wisconsin. Questions for discussion had been asked from readers' advisers, and from these an outline of topics had been prepared. Only a few could be discussed in the two hours' time allotted for the round-table. "What Should Be Emphasized in an Interview" was taken up first. It was felt that the objective of the reader should be discovered. The difference in service rendered by a reference assistant and a readers' aid was pointed out. The discussion of the best term to use in describing a readers' adviser who gives personal service developed the desirability of an unobjectionable term, such as Consultant or Aid. The difference between a reading course and a reading list was pointed out in the discussion. A proposal of the headquarters' staff to keep a record of reading courses compiled by libraries seemed to be welcomed. Effective arrangements in supplying books to groups brought out suggestions of different methods. Effective ways of establishing contacts with local organizations were outlined, such as: Find out what schools there are by studying the classified section of the telephone directory and reading the local newspaper with its advertisements; make a card file of agencies; call on the telephone or in person to find out what each school is doing; secure printed matter for the library file; develop principles and a philosophy before practice and program are set up. In order to find out which local schools to include, a useful guide may be found in the lists which associations make out and the vocational lists of the State. In regard to what records are essential in a readers' advisers office, seventy-two items asked for by Amy Winslow were mentioned and a copy of her thesis was exhibited. It is hoped that this will be published in summarized form shortly. On Thursday morning several of the adult education workers enjoyed a breakfast at the Outside Inn of the Los Angeles Public Library.

F. K. W. DRURY, *Chairman.*

SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION

THE CONFERENCE WEEK held much to interest school librarians. In addition to the section meetings there was the round-table on young people's reading, the two meetings of the junior college librarians, the review of California school library progress at the Wednesday general session, the visits to school libraries of the city, the delightful dinner at the Beverly Hills Hotel given by the California School Library Association, and, filling in all the odd moments, the entertaining, helpful exhibit and the many casual conferences with school librarians from near and far. These informal conferences were consciously promoted by the appointment of a contact chairman, who sought to bring together the person with a problem and someone especially qualified to give help. The two sides of the library shield, the person and the book, were inspiringly presented at the opening meeting, Monday afternoon, Dr. J. Hudson Ballard speaking on the "Psychology of Influence," and Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen on the "Abiding Value of Great Literature." Many lingered after this meeting to meet the speakers, to greet old friends, and to enjoy a cup of punch. The last general session of the conference was also the joint meeting of the School

Libraries Section and the Section on Library Work with Children, and is reported elsewhere. Three round-tables met simultaneously Wednesday afternoon. The teachers' college round-table centered its discussion in such practical matters as reserve systems, library instruction and provision for recreational books. The theme of the elementary school librarians was primarily the coordination of the school library with the public library. Junior and senior high school librarians talked of books and reading. Another important conference was the gathering Wednesday morning of the supervisors of school libraries from nine cities. At the business meeting Friday evening the committee reports, unusually interesting and constructive, contained proposals of vital work yet to be undertaken. The most important action was the adoption of a new constitution establishing an active and an associate membership. By a recommendation from the Committee on Cognate Committees and Sections the long-considered matter of the relationship of the Education Committee and the Section was satisfactorily solved. A suggestion of romance found its way into the routine of business when the section agreed to select a library for the Rapidan River school in the Virginia mountains in which President and Mrs. Hoover are so much interested. A fund of $65 from a book auction on the A. L. A. special train was given toward the project. Funds were voted to complete the section's share of the expense of the Lincoln library for Mexican children.

The following officers were elected: Helen Harris, Director; Edith L. Cook, Secretary; Jasmine Britton, Treasurer. Eleanor M. Witmer will succeed Annie S. Cutter as chairman.

Marjorie Van Deusen, *Secretary pro tem.*

SECTION FOR LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

The program for the Section for Library Work with Children included a general meeting Tuesday morning, June 24; a business meeting Thursday morning, June 26, and a part in the General Session Saturday afternoon, June 28. Effie L. Power, Chairman, presided at the first two meetings, and in the absence of Julia Carter, Claire Nolte acted as secretary. The Tuesday meeting took the form of a library family discussion of some of the problems in the selection and purchase of books for children's librarians. Ralph Munn, librarian of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, presented the subject of "The Library's Budget for Children's Books." This was ably discussed by Miss Porter of Seattle from the point of view of a children's librarian. Other topics presented were: "The Choice of Editions of Children's Classics," by Mary Lucas; "The Place of Text Books in a Children's Library," by Adah Whitcomb, and "The Problem of Children's Book Selection in Libraries Remote from Publishing Centers," by Alice Burgess Lewis. These papers were discussed by Louise Metcalf, Eva G. Leslie, Katherine Watson, Dorothy Grout and others. The meeting closed with the announcement of the award of the Newbery Medal to Rachel Field for her book, *Hitty, Her First Hundred Years.* The selection of the committee was greeted with great enthusiasm. The business meeting on Thursday was confined chiefly to reports of standing committees. The work reported as accomplished during the year included revision of the A. L. A. "Gifts for Children's Book Shelves" and the preparation of the "Children's Books from Twelve Countries," list published in April by the A. L. A. and the preparation and printing of a list entitled "Romance and Adventure for Girls and Boys in Their Teens." During the year the Section prepared bibliographies on several subjects presented over the radio by the American School of the Air and provided a series of book reviews and articles for six different magazines and newspapers. Membership in the Section reached 754 in May and committees are working toward a goal of 1,000. The presentation of the Newbery Award was made by Miss Power at the General Session on Saturday when Miss Field won all by her gracious response. Mr. Munn's paper on "The Social Significance of Library Work with Children," delivered at this session, was one of the outstanding events of the conference, and is printed elsewhere in this number. The social features of the week included a trip to the Glendale airport on Tuesday to welcome Miss Field and Hitty, who arrived by plane; a tea given by the Los Angeles children's librarians at the Woman's Athletic Club on Friday, and numerous informal sightseeing trips, luncheons and dinners. Children's librarians to the number of 117 registered at the Exhibit Booth of the Section.

Section officers for the coming year are: Chairman, Mary Gould Davis, New York Public Library; Vice-Chairman, Julia F. Carter, Cincinnati Public Library; Secretary, Nora Beust, School of Education Library of the University of North Carolina; Treasurer, Marjorie Potter, Albany, N. Y., Public Library. Ethel Wright, Eva Leslie and Francis Atchinson Bacon were elected members at large on the Committee on the Newbery Award for the Current year.

Claire Nolte, *Acting Secretary.*

SMALL LIBRARIES ROUND-TABLE

MISS ALICE WILLIAMS, Librarian of the Moline Public Library, presided at the Small Libraries Round-Table. Miss Grace Shellenberger, Librarian of the Davenport Public Library, presented the subject of staff meetings. She felt them important to both librarian and staff. Dinner meetings have proven successful at Davenport. The dinner is a simple meal prepared by the staff in the staff room, and often outside speakers are invited. Miss Winifred Riggs of the Toledo Public Library explained the Dickman charging system used there. A careful page may charge as high as 25 books in 3 minutes and 30 seconds. The work is accurate. It gives the trained worker more time to help readers choose books. Mr. R. A. Ulveling of the Detroit Public Library explained their new system. Patrons charge their own books. The inspection at the door checks the loss of books and the congestion at the desk is removed. Here, too, the trained assistant has more time to devote to personal work with patrons. Miss Joanna Hagey, librarian of the Cedar Rapids Public Library, discussed the problem of "Spending the Book Fund Wisely." She felt that it should be carefully budgeted. Otherwise too much would be spent on one class of books. Avoid subscription sets. Mrs. Zulema K. Rowell, a former librarian and now a resident of Orange, Cal., showed "The Other Side of the Fence." She felt that the public in general knows little of the possibilities of the average library, and that libraries should follow the methods of big business and advertise. This could be done from a central agency so that even the smallest library would profit by it.

The following officers were chosen for the coming year: Chairman, Miss Adeline T. Davidson, Librarian of the East Orange Public Library; Secretary, Miss Laura M. Olson, Librarian of the Eau Claire Library.

MARY A. EGAN, *Secretary.*

WORK WITH FOREIGN-BORN ROUND-TABLE

THE ROUND-TABLE on work with the foreign-born, held Wednesday afternoon, June 25, was, in the absence of its chairman, presided over by Miss Margaret Hickman of Los Angeles, with Miss Agnes V. Johnson of Minnesota acting as secretary pro-tem. An able and enlightening talk on the immigration situation was given by Dr. Emory S. Bogardus of the University of Southern California, an internationally known sociologist. Beginning with a general survey of the immigration problem, his address led up to a consideration of the situation as it affects the Pacific and Southwest States in respect to the Mexicans and Filipinos. Discussion followed. Miss Ettie Lee, teacher of experimental English and author of adaptations of the classics, presented a very graphic picture of what can be accomplished with both children and adults in her subject, "Social Values in Learning English." It had been hoped that quite complete discussion could follow this talk, but lack of time prevented anything but brief mention of the foreign lists appearing in the *Booklist,* the juvenile list of foreign books from twelve countries, and calling attention to the useful pamphlet, "Reading Service to the Foreign-Born."

AGNES V. JOHNSON, *Secretary pro-tem.*

A. L. A. Publishes Mudge

OWNERS of the *Guide to Reference Books, Fifth Edition,* will be interested in the announcement that Miss Mudge's annual survey of new reference works, which for nineteen years has appeared in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, is published this year as a separate by the A. L. A. In a way it serves as a supplement to the *Guide* which was issued in a fifth edition in 1929. The title of the pamphlet is *Some Reference Books of* 1929, and it is priced at sixty cents. The brochure contains forty-seven pages as compared with three pages in the first such survey which appeared in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL in 1911.

Painstaking investigation of the increasing volume of reference works appearing annually in this country and Europe, which characterizes all of Miss Mudge's surveys, makes the supplement a welcome tool for librarians and reference workers. Among some 236 books and sets reviewed are such outstanding titles as the *Encyclopædia Britannica,* the *Encyclopædia of the Social Sciences,* the *Educational Index,* the *Dictionary of American Biography, Commercial and Industrial Organization of the United States,* and such foreign publications as the *Concise Oxford Dictionary,* the *Enciclopedia Italiana,* the *Handbüch der Finanzwissenschaft,* the *Catalogue des Catalogues de la Librairies Français,* and the *Year-book of the Czechoslovak Republic* for 1929. Although necessarily brief, her comments are always specific. She says, for instance, of one set that "articles are signed with full names, a marked improvement over the ordinary use of initials." Of another compilation she comments that it was "prepared particularly for small and medium-sized libraries, but will frequently be found useful in the large library as well."

Librarian Authors

Alice Marion Richardson, the author of *The Index to Stories of Hymns,* published in 1929 by F. S. Cook & Sons, Yardley, Pa., was educated in the public schools of Woburn and

Alice Marion Richardson

at Wellesley College. She received her practical training in library work under Mary A. Richardson in the Public Library of New London, Conn., and Ernest C. Richardson in the library of Princeton University. She was librarian of the Talcott Library, Northfield Seminary, East Northfield, Mass., for three years, then, after being out of work for some years except for a few part-time jobs, she was librarian of the Sheath Memorial Library of Religious Education of the Yale Divinity School from 1919 to 1920. Since September, 1920, she has been a cataloger and in charge of departmental library of religious education at the Case Memorial Library, Hartford Seminary Foundation, Connecticut. Miss Richardson says that in connection with her reference work in religious education, she found she was often asked for hymn stories of special hymns. To find these stories it was necessary to consult several books, and as it seemed that a combined index to all these stories as found in the most used books might prove valuable, she made one for the use of the library. Later, it was suggested that this index might be useful to others, and it was therefore published in book form in 1929. The book is now being handled by H. W. Wilson Company.

Gladys Edson Locke was born in Boston, Mass., and graduated from the Girls' Latin School, Boston University, and Simmons College in Boston. For six years she was a tutor

Gladys Edson Locke

in Latin, French and Italian and for two years was a teacher of Latin and English in the Milford, N. H., High School. Since 1917, however, she has been a cataloger in the Boston Public Library. Miss Locke says that she has been writing stories ever since she was a child —fairy tales at first and later fairy plays for a theater she made out of pasteboard with paper dolls for actors. Finally she wrote a few historical stories, and while in college a biography of Queen Elizabeth. For some years now she has been writing detective stories, and three out of the number have been published in London. She has published the following books: *Queen Elizabeth,* 1913; *That Affair at Portstead Manor,* 1914; *Ronald O' the Moors,* 1919; *The Red Cavalier,* 1922; *The Scarlet Macaw,* 1923; *The Purple Mist,* 1924; *The House on the Downs,* 1925; *The Golden Lotus,* 1927, and *Redmaynes,* 1928. L. C. Page & Company of Boston published *The Red Cavalier* and subsequently published the rest of her books. Her hobby is traveling in England and Scotland, and, as she is of English descent, she loves this land dearly. For the past several years she has lived in Dorchester, a suburb of Boston.

Current Library Literature

Intended to index with brief annotation, or excerpts when desirable, articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those in Cannons' "Bibliography of Library Economy," to which this department makes a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this department.

AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS

American Library in Paris. *Year Book.* 1930. 96p. il. tables.

ANDERSEN, HANS CHRISTIAN. *See* CHILDREN'S LITERATURE.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cole, G. W. A survey of the bibliography of English literature, 1475-1640. With especial reference to the work of the Bibliographical Society of London. Bibliographical Society of America. *Papers.* 23:1-95. 1929. (Part Two.)

Contents: Introduction; What Should Be Found in Bibliographies; The Survey; Appendix; Sample Entries. The 31 divisions of the Survey consider in some detail the work of eminent bibliographers and collectors, from John Leland to William Augustus White. The entries in the Appendix are arranged chronologically.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. *See* LIBRARIES, *subhead* BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BOOKS AND READING

Nowell, Charles. Books, libraries, and readers. *Lib. World.* 32:275-279. 1930.

National broadcast, April 23, 1930, by the City Librarian of Coventry, England. "Since the public library was first established in this country, its primary function has been always to encourage the reading of good literature, the development of interest in definite subjects, and clearer thinking by the mass of the people in general. To attain this end librarians endeavour to capture the interest of the child when quite young, and when this has not been successful, they attempt it at a later period with the adult. . . . If you ever want to read a book a second time, that is the book you ought to buy for your own shelf. And any book that haunted you as a child, buy it for your child."

BROMLEY (KENT) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Dealing with outlying districts. V.—Bromley, Kent. *Ln. and Book World.* 19:314-315. 1930.

Two illustrations: elevation and interior. No text.

CERTIFICATION OF LIBRARIANS

Cannon, Carl. New York gives librarian professional status. LIB. JOUR. 55:588-590. 1930.

Approval by the Board of Regents of the Standards of Service submitted by the New York Library Association insures that after Jan. 1, 1931, every librarian of professional grade in public libraries of the State will be required to hold a certificate as a condition of legal employment and can qualify for such certificate on the basis of his present position, education, training, and period of experience.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

De Gogorza, Flora. Juvenile books about Italy. *Bulletin of the Brooklyn Public Library.* 9:69-71. 1930.

Also published, in slightly expanded form, in the *Publishers' Weekly* of April 26, 1930.

McClure, J. B. Upholding standards of book selection in the children's department. *N. C. Lib. Bull.* 7:257-259. 1930.

Includes quotations from other authorities.

Smith, E. S. The festival of Hans Christian Andersen. illus. por. *Carnegie Magazine.* 4:53-54. 1930.

The 125th anniversary of Andersen's birth was celebrated by the main library and branches of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh with exhibits of early editions, clay models of figures from the tales, and elaborate programs of plays, songs, and folk-dances.

CLASSIFICATION

Conner, Martha. Notes on the teaching of classification. *Wilson Bull.* 4:513-514. 1930.

Where to begin in teaching the decimal classification occasionally puzzles the young teacher. Literature, though familiar, presents three new ideas: subject, form, and language, and is not a good class to begin with. History is quite as familiar, and its subdivision by country is easily understood. Here is an opportunity to present subject analysis with regional subdivision.

See also LAW LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION.

CLEVELAND (OHIO) PUBLIC LIBRARY

The June, 1930, issue of *The Gambit,* official publication of the Missouri-Pacific-St. Louis Chess Club, St. Louis, Mo., is a souvenir edition devoted to the John G. White collection of books on folklore, Orientalia, and chess, in the Cleveland Public Library.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

Towne, J. E. County library service of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. illus. *School Life.* 15:183-185. 1930.

Summary of reports from county or parish (Louisiana) libraries now receiving aid from the Rosenwald Fund. By the fall of 1933 all schools not meeting the library standards adopted by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States will be dropped from the association's accredited list.

CALIFORNIA

Babcock, J. G. The orange sign. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:541-544. 1930.

The orange sign, which indicates free county library service in California, is found in 46 of the 58 counties.

Hadden, Anne. Picturesque points in California county library work. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:544-546. 1930.

Adventures of a county librarian in isolated portions of the State.

OREGON

Blair, M. G. State library activities in Oregon. illus. map. LIB. JOUR. 55:547-549. 1930.

History and statistics.

WASHINGTON

Van Sant, Clara. The county library situation in Washington. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:552-554. 1930.

The situation is a peculiar one: the State has three legally organized county libraries in operation, but no law under which they can function or by which other county libraries may be organized. The word "county" was inadvertently dropped during a recodification of the State library law.

CUBA. *See* LIBRARIES, *subhead* CUBA.

EDUCATION, ADULT

Ferguson, M. J. Country life and libraries; with a thought on adult education. *Journal of Adult Education.* 2:272-275. 1930.

"Country life is no longer what it was when the coonskin cap was in style. Good roads, swift automobiles, rural delivery, the radio and airplanes have pushed back the rural frontiers. So it is up to the forces that would appeal to the human mind, that would persuade men and women to acquire new mental tastes, to place their wares before possible customers promptly and in attractive packages. Education was never so richly supported as it is today. . . . The product of the teacher's effort will speedily and greatly deteriorate unless the library be readily at hand to carry on when textbooks have been closed and the commencement orations have been spoken."

World Association for Adult Education. *Adult Education in Russia—an Outline; the World Conference; Seafarers' Education, etc.* London: The World Association for Adult Education, 1929. pap. 31p. (Bulletin XLI.)

Harvard College Library

Lane, W. C. *The Harvard College Library,* 1877-1928. Reprint from S. E. Morison's *The Development of Harvard University,* 1869-1929. pap. 24p.

By William Coolidge Lane, College Librarian, 1897-1928. Classification, card catalog, bequests, Gore Hall and Widener Library, administration, etc.

High School Libraries

Dinwiddie, Edna. Popularizing high school reading. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 21:178-179. 1930.

"Let us keep our standards. If boys and girls will read cheap literature, let them get it outside of school and library."

Logasa, Hannah, *comp. Historical Fiction and Other Reading References for History Classes in Junior and Senior High Schools.* Philadelphia: McKinley Pub. Co., 1930. pap. 131p. $1.

Briefly annotated titles of books on ancient, medieval, modern, European, and American history, with a selected list of source books.

Schmidt, Meta, *comp.* 500 *Books for the Senior High School Library.* A. L. A., 1930. pap. 64p. 75c.

Result of a frequency list submitted to twenty-five high school librarians. "All this list can do is to suggest a basic collection for a library in a senior high school. The superintendent of schools who is obliged to do without the services of a librarian may well use it as a buying list by turning it over to a book jobber."—Preface.

Wilson, F. H., and H. E. Wilson, *comps. Bibliography of American Biography.* Selected and annotated for secondary schools. Philadelphia: McKinley Pub. Co., 1930. pap. 64p. 75c. (National Council for the Social Studies, Pub. no. 5.)

With an introduction on biography in the teaching of American history. Entries are arranged chronologically.

Hospital Libraries

Delaney, S. P. The library—a factor in Veterans' Bureau hospitals. U. S. Veterans' Bureau. *Medical Bulletin.* 6:331-333. 1930.

Suggests specific titles for all types of physical and mental cases, as well as for patients who follow some profession in ordinary life.

Index

Rush, C. E. Cultivating the index habit. Lib. Jour. 55:590-593. 1930.

"To induce an adult to adopt the index habit, even after he understands its value, is the more difficult approach to the problem. The old custom of groping through the pages dies hard. Childhood is the time to begin, and it is here that libraries can perform a distinct service to the whole field of popular education." The indexes to the new 14th edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and *Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia* are cited as models of excellent indexing.

Law Library Classification

Classification for a law library. *Special Libs.* 21: 186-188. 1930.

Answer to an inquiry, with bibliography.

Lending Department

Fortune, W. W. The staff inclosure. Sizes and equipment recommended. plans. *Ln. and Book World.* 19:354-356. 1930.

Dimensions of counters, barriers, wickets; suggestions for placing of charging trays, book bins, drawers, shelves, etc.

Librarians

Bohnenberger, Carl. Portrait of the librarian as artist. *Libraries.* 35:295-298. 1930.

"From the library training ground has come only one profound artist: Frances Newman. Lately, we have in Henry Evelyn Bliss of the University of New York Library [*sic*] what appears to be the nearest approach to a scientific philosopher and metaphysician that our profession has produced. . . . The blame lies somewhere. The library schools that produce librarians? The institutions that employ them? The librarians themselves? I think a little of each contribute to the dearth of creative intelligence among librarians." The writer gives practical suggestions for the establishment of awards, fellowships, and another professional journal to stimulate creative ability in librarians.

Ferguson, M. J. A modern library for a modern world. *News Notes of Calif. Libs.* 25:129-133. 1930.

Paper read during the exercises in dedication of the new library building at the University of Oklahoma, Feb. 22, 1930. Increased service to rural areas and to schools is made possible by modern methods of organization and a trained and alert personnel.

Libraries

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Lidster, H. N. The British Columbia demonstration. Lib. Jour. 55:554-556. 1930.

The Carnegie Corporation is financing a library demonstration in the Fraser Valley area, following the Library Survey of British Columbia, financed by the Corporation and the Government of the Province.

CUBA

Cuban books and libraries. *Bulletin of the Pan-American Union.* 64:451-460. 1930.

Cuba had, in 1927, 58 libraries, owning 622,461 volumes, used by 508,038 readers. They are listed in this article by provinces, with date of founding, location, name of person or entity sustaining each library, and number of volumes.

WALES

National Library of Wales. *Report of the Proceedings of the Fourth Conference on Libraries in Wales and Monmouthshire, Aberystwyth, June* 27-28, 1929. Aberystwyth, 1930. 27p. 3s. pap. 2s.

Library Periodicals

Design in Industry, which began publication in May, 1930, is intended to present the latest articles on the subject of design to be found in magazines, books, and pamphlets. It is planned as a monthly publication, free to residents of Newark, and mailed to non-residents for 25 cents. Address either the Public Library or the Newark Museum, Newark, N. J.

Library Plays

Collins, Louel. Visions from bookland. *N. C. Lib. Bull.* 7:265-271. 1930.

A play written for and presented by the Children's Department of the Winston-Salem Public Library during Book Week, 1929.

Reely, M. K. *Bringing Up Nine.* A. L. A., 1930. pap. 15p.

Dramatization of county library service adapted from the author's *Uncle Sam Brings It to Your Door.* The original appeared in *Wis. Lib. Bull.,* June, 1923; the adaptation, January, 1929.

Library Service

Hall, G. F. The most important purchase, the librarian. *A. L. A. Bull.* 24:251-253. 1930.

By the president of the Board of Trustees, Cliffside Park (N. J.) Free Public Library. Gives practical reasons for the employment of trained librarians.

Keogh, Andrew. Scholarship in library work. Lib. Jour. 55:585-587. 1930.

Address of the president of the A. L. A. at the Los Angeles Conference, June 23, 1930. "President Keogh's address on the texts of Dr. Bostwick's always wise words, and Lord Elgin's advice at Edinburgh, to look forward to the next half century instead of backward to that which has passed, while giving full credit to the development of the public library in its wider relations, emphasized rightly as coming from the librarian of Yale University the importance of specialization in intensive work for the scholar and research worker."—Editorial.

Library Service to Children. *See* Children's Literature; Library Plays; Vacation Reading Clubs.

LONDON, UNIVERSITY OF. SCHOOL OF LIBRARIANSHIP
Tremaine, Marie. Librarianship in London. *Ont. Lib. Review.* 14:111-113. 1930.

The school, opened in 1919, now has 80 students for the two-year course (which university graduates may take in one) and 64 librarians, who attend the evening sessions which cover the course in about four years. Bibliography, typography, and paleography are emphasized, besides more ordinary subjects.

NEWSPAPER LIBRARIES
Special Libraries for May-June, 1930, has articles on "Reference Facilities of the *New York Times*," by M. E. Walker, and "Collections and System of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* Library," by Charles T. Moore. 21:154-158. 1930.

PLAYS. *See* LIBRARY PLAYS.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND PUBLIC EDUCATION
Black, D. M. The influence of the public library on the lives of men and women. *Libraries.* 35:299-305. 1930.

The writer discovered nearly 100 examples of benefit from the use of public book collections from a reading of 350 biographies of eminent American and British citizens of the past 150 years.

RURAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES
Lathrop, E. A. *State Direction of Rural School Library Service.* Wash.: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1930. pap. 50p. illus. 10c. (U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Office of Education., Bull., 1930, no. 6.)

Contents: Introduction; Present Rural School Library Situation; Principal State Agencies Directing Library Service for Rural Schools; Activities of State Educational and Library Agencies; Summary and Conclusions.

SALARIES
Booth, M. J., *comp.* Salary statistics: teachers' college and normal school libraries. *A. L. A. Bull.* 24:269-271. 1930.

Sixth annual table presented by the A. L. A. Committee on Salaries, Insurance and Annuities. Forty schools are represented, the largest number ever published in this series.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES
OREGON
Foster, E. M. School work in Portland. LIB. JOUR. 55:549-552. 1930.

Consistent growth through the vicissitudes of twenty years has marked the progress of the School Department of the Library Association of Portland. Service is given to 9 high schools, 3 county high schools, 38 elementary schools in the city, 41 platoon schools, 5 parochial schools, 4 private schools, and 45 county schools. There are also 713 classroom libraries deposited in the city schools and 255 in the county schools.

See also HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

STAFF ENCLOSURE. *See* LENDING DEPARTMENT.

STATE DOCUMENTS
Hazard, Marjorie. State documents—their use and value. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 21:177-178. 1930.

Discusses the Michigan *Red Book, Michigan History Magazine,* etc.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY LIBRARY
Bolander, L. H. Training midshipmen to use the library. *Libraries.* 35:326-328. 1930.

Midshipmen, coming to the Academy in June as plebes, are instructed in the use of the library by members of the English department. Three hundred pages must be read each month, not more than half of them fiction. A written examination is held monthly. The actual number of books drawn by midshipmen from the library has increased 650 per cent since 1922, when the idea was adopted.

VACATION READING CLUBS
Vacation Reading Clubs. Why vacation reading? *N. H. Pub. Libs.* 26:62-67. 1930.

No reading club has any justification for existence unless it stimulates the child's joy of reading. The great vice of travel clubs is "device." "The temptation to start a train of elaborate preparations in the way of library ticket windows, means of transportation, tickets, passports, rules, and impedimenta can easily result in totally obscuring the object of reading in the paraphernalia of the journey." Five good clubs described in this article include the Rainbow, to insure desirable variety in reading; the Treasure Hunt, the special feature of which is the list of questions or clues for finding the treasures; Star by Star, which avoids formal lists of required reading; Tercentenary (for New England); and travel clubs.

WEST HAVEN (CONN.) PUBLIC LIBRARY
Lewis, C. M. The Graham Room for boys and girls. LIB. JOUR. 55:496. 1930.

A semi-basement room equipped and furnished by Miss Marguerite Graham as a memorial to her father.

WOLVERHAMPTON (ENGLAND) PUBLIC LIBRARIES
Dealing with outlying districts. IV.—Wolverhampton. illus. plan. *Ln. and Book World.* 19:277-278. 1930.

The site of the Bushbury Branch Library, now in course of erection, is a triangular one, and the plan, which is octagonal in shape, is arranged to come within the building lines.

New Association Formed

THE LIBRARIANS of eastern Oregon, feeling the need of closer contact with fellow workers, and not having the advantage of a State meeting, were called together by Mildred M. Huntamer, librarian of Baker Public Library, on May 29, and through her efforts an association was formed. Twenty libraries were included in the association. Instructive and enjoyable round-tables on pertinent problems were conducted by Miss Jessie M. Choate, librarian of Malheur County Library; Miss Olsen, librarian of Umatilla County Library, and Miss Doty, librarian of La Grande Library. The program closed with a clever original puppet show staged by the staff of the La Grande Library.

Utah Library Association

THE EIGHTEENTH Annual Convention of the Utah Library Association was held in American Fork, Utah, June 14. The morning session featured an address by President Franklin S. Harris of the Brigham Young University on "The Great Libraries of the World." The description and stories of the libraries in China, Japan, India, Egypt, Ceylon and Burma were especially interesting. A round-table on "Magazines in the Library" was conducted by Miss Esther Nelson of the University of Utah Library, and "Some New Books of the Year" were reviewed by Miss Joanna H. Sprague, Salt Lake City librarian. The afternoon session was devoted to a roll call of librarians, who responded with a one-minute report, and to business. Following the meetings, a ride to a large poultry farm and through beautiful Provo Canyon was enjoyed. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Ruth V. Tyler; secretary-treasurer, Miss Orpha Kiser.

Book News

HOECKER, RUDOLF, AND JORIS VORSTIUS. *Internationale Bibliographie des Buch—und Bibliothekswesens; mit Besonderer Berücksichtigung der Bibliographie.* 3. Jahrgang, 1928. Leipzig, Harrassowitz, 1929. 203p. 30M.

The two first appearances of this bibliography were as Beihefte to the "Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen," but to meet the growing demand and to emphasize its inclusiveness and its international character, the publisher has issued it separately; in future it will be continued as an annual publication quite independent of the "Zentralblatt," and be printed in two editions, on one or both sides of the leaves.

Dr. Hoecker, quite recently appointed director of the Library of the University of Berlin, and Dr. Vorstius, of the Prussian State Library, have divided their bibliography into two parts. The first is an international bibliography of bibliographies, with the following divisions: theory of bibliography and international indices of all kinds; international systems of classification; national bibliographies; subject bibliographies—the only work of its kind—listed in fourteen groups; regional and local bibliographies; and lastly, personal bibliographies, this last alone containing about five hundred items. This first part of the work is the annual bibliography of bibliographies which one of the resolutions of the World Congress of Libraries and Bibliography, passed in Rome last year, referred to as already in existence. Its scope is indicated by the following examples: the division of Orientalia and Judaica contains fifty-three titles, of which nine are British and American; about one hundred and fifty items are listed in the division of history and geography, in eighteen languages; some Americans among the personal bibliographies are Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Henry Ward Beecher, F. Maurice Blomfield, George W. Cable, George Rogers Clark, Theodore Dreiser, Benjamin H. Hill, Lincoln, Jacques Loeb, Maarten Maartens, John Bassett Moore, Poe, Edward Titchener.

The second part deals with the bibliography of books and libraries, that is, bibliography in its broad sense. This part has the following subdivisions: books in general, library economy, libraries in the various countries, palaeography and manuscripts, publishing, book trade, the periodical and newspaper press, copyright, and bibliophily.

The book is printed in two columns of large type, with the rather intense abbreviation common to German works of this sort. Russian, Ukrainian, and Oriental titles are especially indicated and transliterated. Analytics, from books and periodicals, are freely included. Critical notes were, of course, impossible in a work of this size and universal character, but from personal observation of the methods of the compilers, I know that every title is examined before being included.

There has been a great need for an annual bibliography of bibliographies, as was indicated by the World Library Congress's resolution referred to. The great scope of this work, which is singularly free from national bias, and the meticulous care of the compilers, together with their unusual opportunities for collecting material, go far to make it the one indispensable work in its field.

Mahlon K. Schnacke,
Assistant Librarian, Brown University.

Book Club Selections

(*for August*)

Book-of-the-Month Club

Lone Cowboy: My Life Story, by Will James. Scribner.

The biography of Smoky's master.

Book League of America

American Girl, by John R. Tunis. Brewer & Warren.

A brilliant realistic history of an American girl.

Business Book League

Morgan the Magnificent, by John K. Winkler. Vanguard Press.

Catholic Book Club

The Monstrous Regiment, by Christopher Hollis. Minton, Balch.

The history of England during the reign of Elizabeth from a Roman Catholic point of view.

Junior Literary Guild

A Baker's Dozen (boys and girls 8-12), collected by Mary Gould Davis. Harcourt, Brace.

A Barrel of Clams (girls 12-16), by Shirley Berton Lesher. Harcourt, Brace.

Ood-le-Uk, the Wanderer (boys 12-16), by Alice Lide and Margaret Johnson. Little, Brown.

Literary Guild

The Outlaw Years, by Robert M. Coates. Macaulay.

The story of the land and river pirates who infested the American wilderness during the years 1797 to 1835.

Library Organizations

County Libraries Receive Attention

THE SIXTH annual meeting of the Louisiana State Library Association met at Monroe, May 1-2. The program covered a wide variety of subjects. The meeting was unusually well attended, many delegates having driven long distances as part of a caravan, visiting recently established parish libraries on their way. County libraries in Louisiana parish received much attention. Action was taken to stimulate interest on the part of legislators to see that adequate aid is given to continue the work so well begun through the help of the Carnegie Corporation. Miss Lois Shortess, State School Supervisor, led a discussion of the training facilities about to be offered in the State to meet teacher-librarian requirements. Representatives of the various schools offering such courses this summer told of their plans. A most interesting account of the experiment in library extension now being carried on in Webster Parish was given by Miss Mary Harris, the parish librarian. The Rosenwald Fund is cooperating here to give a parish-wide service through the schools as distributing centers to all races. The circulation of books over a short period was reported as phenomenal. Representatives of foundations were present to speak on the work now being done in aid of libraries in the South. Leo Favrot appeared for the General Education Board, and in the absence of a representative briefly mentioned the work of the Carnegie Corporation, and Jackson Towne told of the policies and plans of the Rosenwald Foundation in so far as they affect libraries of this region. A book dinner at the Riverside Country Club was gracefully presided over by Miss Essae M. Culver. James McMillen discussed "Rare Book Buying"; Charles Flack, "Book Plates," followed by several book reviews on "The Most Interesting Book I Have Read This Year." One afternoon session was devoted entirely to problems of trustees, Colonel J. Fair Hardin and J. O. Modisette of Shreveport, together with D. D. Moore, librarian of the New Orleans Public Library, leading the discussion. Of more literary interest was the paper of Rev. J. J. O'Brien, librarian of Loyola University, on the "Source Literature for Louisiana History." Dr. Roger McCutcheon of Tulane University lectured on "Intelligence in Recent Literature," and W. D. Cline, trustee of the Wichita Falls Public Library, told his adventures in building up a private library.

Miss Lois Shortess of Baton Rouge was elected President of the association to succeed R. J. Usher; Mrs. R. S. Gray of Ferriday was elected Secretary.

Catholic Librarians Meet in the South

CATHOLIC LIBRARIANS from all parts of the country met in New Orleans, June 23-26, on the occasion of the twenty-seventh annual convention of the National Catholic Educational Association and the tenth of the Library Section. Among the outstanding topics for discussion were the future policy of the *Catholic Periodical Index,* now indexing forty-six Catholic periodicals; the greater possibilities of the *Catholic Library World,* the official monthly publication of the Library Section; the formulating of a Union Index to back volumes of Catholic periodicals; the compilation of a list showing the masters' and doctors' dissertations submitted to Catholic colleges and universities during the year 1930; and the possibility of an annual Catholic bibliography.

The following papers, read at the General Session, were the occasion of considerable comment: "A Union Index to Back Volumes of Catholic Periodicals," by Miss M. Lillian Ryan, librarian, Loyola University, Chicago, Ill.; "Future Policy of the *Catholic Periodical Index,*" by Rev. Paul J. Foik, librarian, St. Edward's University, Austin, Tex.; "Library Training in Catholic Colleges and Universities," by Francis E. Fitzgerald, librarian, St. Thomas College, Scranton, Pa.; "Monastic Libraries," by Capt. E. Cockburn Kyte, librarian, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada; "Bibliography of Catholic Authors," by William T. O'Rourke, assistant librarian, Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.; "Dissertations in Our Graduate Schools," by Paul R. Byrne, librarian, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.; "The Catholic Library World," by Rev. William M. Stinson, librarian, Boston College, Boston, Mass.; "Why Claudel and Gheon in the College Library?" by Sister M. Miriam, librarian, College Misericordia, Dallas, Pa.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Chairman, Dr. Francis E. Fitzgerald, librarian, St. Thomas College, Scranton, Pa.; Vice-Chairman, Sister M. Reparata, librarian, Rosary College, River Forest, Ill.; Secretary, Brother Francis H. Ruhlman, librarian, University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio.

Sloping Shelves

To the Editor of The Library Journal:

For a long time libraries have used bookcases for the special display of books in which the shelves are sloping. It seems to me that it would be well to have sloping shelves a general feature of our bookcases. There are a great many people who find it very difficult to read titles of books on the lower shelves, and sloping shelves make it much easier. Many librarians have made the bases of bookcases so high as to give up the bottom shelf. They might find it undesirable to lose a shelf if a sloping shelf were used. Where wooden shelves are used with shelf pins, the slope is secured simply by having the front pins higher than the back ones. One inch difference may be sufficient to secure the desired increase in legibility. If more is wanted, ways of getting between one and two inches will be easy to find. If the bottom shelf is stationary, another shelf may rest on this or be placed at any point above. Metal bookcases vary much from one another; some kinds require no change to secure a slope. Probably the makers could always suggest means of adapting their shelves. In the absence of a back behind the shelves, there may be need of some kind of back stop. One way of meeting this need is to fasten a strip of wood or metal on the back edge of the shelf. The writer would be glad to learn of any librarians who have tried them, and also, inasmuch as he has plenty of time on his hands, to answer any inquiries.

Willis K. Stetson,
New Haven Public Library, Connecticut.

District of Columbia Reminiscences

The annual meeting of the District of Columbia, held in connection with a dinner at the Burlington Hotel on the evening of May 28, was attended by 118 members and guests. The first part of the meeting was devoted to the business part of the program, the second part consisted largely of reminiscences of early workers in the association and a so-called Presidential Review. The first speaker was Adelaide R. Hasse, librarian of the Brookings Institution, who was vice-president in 1887 while she was librarian of the Superintendent of Documents' Office. She gave interesting reminiscences of the early days of the association, which was organized in 1894. Other reminiscences of the same period were given in a letter of greeting from Edith E. Clarke, now of Syracuse, N. Y., who was one of the early workers in the association. Following came the Presidential Review, with George F. Bowerman, librarian of the D. C. Public Library, and Paul Brockett, assistant secretary of the National Academy of Science; William A. Slade, chief of the Bibliography Division, Library of Congress, and Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., secretary of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, as speakers. Letters or messages of greeting were read from the following past presidents who were unable to attend the dinner: Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of Dropsie College, Philadelphia, and president of the Board of Trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia; William P. Cutter, assistant librarian, Baker Library, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration; Dr. William W. Bishop, librarian, University of Michigan; Dr. H. H. B. Meyer, director, Legislative Reference Division, Library of Congress; William J. Hamilton, librarian, Public Library, Gary, Ind.; Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, and Clara W. Herbert, assistant librarian, Public Library, Washington, D. C. The letters from Dr. Theodore W. Koch, librarian, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ind., and Miles O. Price, librarian, Law Library, Columbia University, New York City, unfortunately were not received until the day after the meeting.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Elizabeth O. Cullen, Bureau of Railway Economics Library; Vice-President, Ralph L. Thompson, Public Library; Secretary, W. Taylor Purdum, Public Library; Assistant Secretary, Edmund A. Freeman, Bureau of Railway Economics Library; Treasurer, Sarah Abbott, Editorial Division, Department of Commerce.

Appreciation of Dr. Koenig Given

At a dinner meeting of the Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia Regional Group of Catalogers and Classifiers at the American Association of University Women Club House, Washington, D. C., on April 19, Mr. Miles O. Price, Librarian of the Law Library, Columbia University, gave an interesting address on classification in a law library; Dr. George E. Wire, Librarian of the Worcester County Law Library, Worcester, Mass., spoke of his experience as a law librarian; Mr. Theodore A. Mueller of the Library of Congress gave an address on cataloging theology, and Miss Harriet Pierson of the Library of Congress spoke in appreciation of the work of Dr. Walther Koenig, who recently retired as Assistant Chief of the Catalog Division at the Library of Congress after thirty years' service.

Discusses County Library Law

THE SECOND BIENNIAL CONVENTION of the Idaho State Library Association was held in Boise May 23 and 24. The convention was opened by the president, Miss Marion Orr, Librarian of the Idaho Falls Public Library, and Mr. Morrow, president of the Library Board of Boise, welcomed the members of the association to Boise. The program included a discussion of the County Library Law; a talk on "The Fun and Trials of a County Librarian," by Miss Choate, librarian of the Ontario, Ore., Public Library; "Weeds, How to Recognize and Dispose of Them," by Miss Fraser, librarian of the Twin Falls Public Library; "Work with the Children and Schools," by Miss Barnes, children's librarian of the Boise Library; "The High School Library," by Miss Miller, librarian of the Boise High School, and "The Librarian's Vocational Reading," by Mrs. Bell, librarian of the Caldwell Public Library. An interesting evening session was in charge of Mr. Ayers, president of the Writers' Club of Boise.

The newly elected officers were: President, Miss Jessie Fraser, Twin Falls Public Library; Vice-President, Miss Mary Eagan, Boise Public Library; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Helen Miller, Boise High School Library.

Rural Schools Discussed

AT THE District of Columbia Library Association meeting on April 9, in the auditorium of the American National Red Cross building, various studies on the problems of rural school libraries, undertaken by the United States Office of Education were described by Miss Edith Lathrop. Miss Lathrop has been appointed by Commissioner of Education Cooper to take charge of such work and, although the studies thus far made have been concerned principally with rural school libraries, certain problems of city elementary school libraries are soon to be investigated.

The work of the A. L. A. Committee on Activities was briefly described by Dr. H. H. B. Meyer, Director, Legislative Reference Division, Library of Congress. Doctor Meyer also made an urgent plea for increased financial support for the A. L. A. As a result, the Association voted to raise each year by voluntary subscription the sum of $25, which will be given as the annual fee for the D. C. L. A. contributing membership.

Visits were made to the Red Cross Library and museum exhibits during the social hour which followed the formal meeting.

Emily Dickinson Program

LIBRARIANS from all sections of Maryland attended the spring luncheon meeting of the Maryland Library Association, held Wednesday, June 4, at Baltimore. The entire program was devoted to Emily Dickinson, whose centenary is being so widely observed this year. Dr. Carrie Weaver Smith, an authority on the poet, was the first speaker. She exhibited a manuscript copy of one of Miss Dickinson's poems. Madame Martha Dickinson Bianchi, of Amherst, niece of Miss Dickinson, and author of *The Life and Letters of Emily Dickinson,* was the second speaker. She gave a delightful account of her aunt's life and personality. Mme. Bianchi was followed by Dr. Elizabeth Nitchie, professor of English at Goucher College, who closed the meeting with readings from the poet's work.

Albany in 1929

SURVEYING the results of the year's work at the Albany Public Library, one finds that figures show an increased use of the library, even though they fall considerably short of the spectacular 21 per cent increase of the year before. There were 35,915 more books lent than in 1928. The grand total of books borrowed through Harmanus Bleecker, the headquarters, and branches, deposit stations, class room libraries and the library at Memorial Hospital was 639,320. Children's books, including those lent through class room libraries, contribute close to two-fifths of the circulation, and of the books lent to adults a trifle over three-quarters are fiction. In spite of the steady increase apparent for the past few years in the use of so-called class books, or non-fiction, the library still circulates much more fiction proportionately than do other libraries in cities of comparable size which, like Albany, make a definite effort to provide for the serious book needs of their citizens. The use of class books increased faster than the use of fiction in Harmanus Bleecker, Pine Hills and Delaware libraries. Fiction was 76 per cent of the total adult circulation in 1927 at Harmanus Bleecker, in 1928 it was 73 per cent, in the year just ended it has been 71 per cent. Except at Pine Hills Library, the number of children's books borrowed dropped back from the record total made in 1928 when classes from the schools began their systematic visits to the libraries, thereby increasing the juvenile circulation by one-third over the figures of 1927. The use of books in the class room libraries, located in the more remote schools, increased however from 22,145 to 31,021.

In the Library World

New Buildings

The University of Tennessee has just broken ground for a new library building of which the first unit will be erected this year. Plans are so drawn that additions can be made on all sides in the future and yet present an attractive appearance during the process. The present unit will cost approximately $300,000. The style is modified Gothic to harmonize with other new buildings on the campus. It will be constructed of concrete with brick facing and stone trimmings. Contract for the stacks has been let in the Snead Company. The present structure will house about 175,000 volumes. The building has been designed by Barber and McMurry, local architects, with Grant C. Miller as consultant.

The John W. Cole Memorial, an addition to the Watertown Free Public Library, New York, was dedicated on May 15, 1930.

The Wolffsohn Library, new building of the Jewish University on Mount Scopus, Jerusalem, was recently dedicated.

The new Lehigh University Library, Bethlehem, Pa., was dedicated April 25, 1930, fourteen months after the laying of the cornerstone. The possibilities of the future expansion of the library have been anticipated so that the capacity of the building may be doubled or even trebled at an expense smaller than that entailed in the present construction. The panelling in the reading room and in the treasure room is one of the most distinctive features of the new building. The work, done in solid oak, carries out the Gothic period in which the entire building is designed.

The Queens Borough Public Library announces the opening of five new branches by Sept. 2, the libraries to be installed in rented quarters pending the development of book circulation sufficient to warrant permanent building. The libraries will be located as follows: Little Neck, 251-05 Northern Boulevard; Locust Manor, 116-12 Merrick Road; Auburndale, 199-10 Thirty-second Avenue; Broadway, Flushing, Twenty-second Street and Northern Boulevard; Thompson Hill-Sunnyside, 45-12 Queens Boulevard.

The Thomas Scott Buckham Memorial Library, Faribault, Minn., was dedicated July 20, 1930.

The new building of the Waban Branch of the Newton Free Library, Mass., was dedicated on May 2. This building, with grounds, was the gift of the citizens of Waban to the city of Newton. Nearly $63,000 was raised in subscriptions for building and equipment. An acre of land in the center of the village was donated by citizens who were holding this property for public use.

This is the fourth branch building given by citizens to the Newton Free Library within the last four years, the others being at West Newton, Auburndale, and Newton Centre. The total amount thus far raised by subscription for branch library purposes is well over a quarter-million dollars. Five of the nine branches of the Newton system are now housed in independent buildings.

Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa., announces plans for a new building which will give more commodious quarters to the library. The present library contains 11,000 volumes; the new library is planned to accommodate 250,000 volumes.

The Prime Minister of England dedicated the new Reference Library at Manchester on May 6, 1930.

Home Library Contest Winners

The American home library is not a thing of the past, but is very much alive today, according to the entries in the contest sponsored by the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the National Association of Book Publishers this last spring. Prizes were offered for the most attractive photograph of the family library in an average American home, accompanied by an essay on "The Home Library —How to Build It and Use It." Awards have recently been made to Mrs. Zoa G. Hawley, member of the Superior Garden Club, Wisconsin, who received the first prize, $75; Mrs. J. F. Llewellyn, Mexico Woman's Club, Missouri, second prize, $50; and Mrs. Clarence Pease, Quakertown Woman's Club, Pennsylvania, third prize, $25. All the entries stressed the importance of a regular allowance for book-buying in the family budget, and Mrs. Hawley, in the first prize essay, mentions the fact that the librarian of the local public library is a great help in selecting books for a home library.

New Corridor Lighting Device

THE FIRST installation of the new corridor lighting device designed and perfected by Snead & Company, Jersey City, has just been completed for the new Sterling Memorial Library, Yale University. Over 4000 lights were installed—the biggest single bookstack lighting installation in the world. Installations are being made also at the Engineering Foundation Library (New York), Cornell, University of Rochester, University of Lyons (France), and International Institute of Private Law (Rome). The new reflector was designed in the laboratories of Snead & Company especially for library bookstack corridors after tests had been made of some thirty different types of reflectors, according to Angus S. MacDonald, president. The principle upon which the reflector was built is based on control of light by means of a perforated reflecting surface, the amount of light passing through being regulated by the size and position of the perforations, and the rest reflected by a white vitreous enamel inside surface to distant books. A light baffle along the axis of the aisle protects the eyes from glare and has the effect of softening the illumination. It was found that when the reflectors were spaced 6 to 7½ ft. apart, the rays from one properly overlap those from the other and the shadow of the baffle does not strike the books. Reflector and receptacle were worked out together so as to obtain the maximum amount of headroom. Steel was selected as the material on account of its durability, and the shape was developed to properly direct the light rays at the same time, to prevent loss of efficiency through accumulation of dust.

A Clever Scheme!

CHARLOTTE, N. C., used a clever scheme for story hours in the Children's Department last year. The children's librarian used the idea of Granny's Wonderful Chair, having a large comfortable chair placed before a curtain behind which was seated the story-teller; the original idea being to have a chair sufficiently large to allow the person to sit under it, concealed by old-fashioned drapes. The idea proved quite entertaining and successful for the children, still unaware of the truth and still interested, have asked this summer if the chair will be there again. Many curious questions have been asked about the chair for, though they knew the chair itself was not talking, they could not quite figure it out and wondered if it were a radio or talking machine.

Book Review Club of Greater Boston

(*List XXIV, June,* 1930)

RECENT FICTION

Boyd, James. *Long Hunt.* Scribner, $2.50.
A story of the wilderness of the South about 1800. For adult readers only. Should be read before buying.

Buck, Pearl S. *East Wind: West Wind.* John Day, $2.50.
Charming story of a young Chinese woman of old traditions married to a "modern" Chinese. Told in the first person.

Ferber, Edna. *Cimarron.* Doubleday, $2.50.
Novel of frontier life in Oklahoma, with picturesque characters against a vividly-drawn background of life in the thrilling days of the early West. Very interesting.

Gibbs, A. Hamilton. *Chances.* Doubleday, $2.50.
Story of brotherly love between two English boys in a French Catholic boarding school, and, later, of their love for the same girl.

Green, Anne. *The Selbys.* Dutton, $2.50.
Tale of two delightful middle-aged people in Paris, and of their visiting niece from Savannah. Full of wit and humor.

Kelland, Clarence B. *Hard Money.* Harper, $2.
A story of New York banking and business, just before and after the War of 1812. Well-drawn characters, interesting plot, fine historical background.

King-Hall, Magdalen. *Well-Meaning Young Man.*
A gay, amusing story of irresponsible modern youth.

Larrimore, Lida. *Mulberry Square.* Macrae, $2.
A refreshing love story, light and restful, in what was once a fashionable section of a small Delaware town.

Oppenheim, E. Phillips. *What Happened to Forester.* Little, $2.
A series of episodes in the life of Major Forester.

Suckow, Ruth. *The Kramer Girls.* Knopf, $2.50.
Lives of three sisters in a small town, bound closer by the invalidism of the mother and the indifference of the father. The characters are well portrayed, but the story is not as interesting as others by the same author.

Tupper, Tristram. *A Storm at the Crossroads.* Lippincott, $2.50.
Short stories, beautifully written. Each as perfect as a jewel.

Clarksdale, Mississippi, Carnegie Library

In 1913 advantage was taken of the offer to have a library building by gift of Andrew Carnegie, and in 1914 the library was opened with a few purchases, many donations, and under the supervision of a local person. In 1915 the Board of Trustees engaged a librarian, who has been with the library since that date. From the opening of the library the county residents were allowed the same privileges as those of the town, partly because the plantation owners also owned property in town and also in order to secure the interest of the county citizens. Through the schools the extension service of the library was conducted for several years until the demand so far exceeded the funds available that a special law was passed in the legislature allowing Coahoma County to appropriate money for the support of the library. Soon a book wagon was put into service, this being in July, 1923, and since that time the stations have grown from schools to farmhouses, garages, churches, and any place where possible to place books. There are now thirty-three stations.

In 1929 it became apparent to all the library had outgrown its quarters and a bond issue of $30,000 was voted. In August work began and the building remodeled and equipped, the last workman departing in February. By this bond issue the building was enlarged to a bit over twice its original size, and the patrons and employees have been greatly benefited by this increased space and accommodations. In this year, 1929, the Rosenwald Fund became interested in the work being done in the county, and plans for getting aid were put under way. For the ensuing five years the Rosenwald Fund will aid to the extent of approximately $18,000.

Since the early years the library has made an effort to supply the negroes of the town and county with reading matter. Being a county of population of over forty thousand and approximately two-thirds of the negro race, it was a task almost impossible for some time. Gradually the books were increased for school service, many later on were placed in homes of the negroes, these being used as stations. Soon outgrowing this means of service, plans for the erection of a branch library were entered into, and in 1929, early in the year, a start was made. The librarian met with the leaders of the negroes, and the negroes agreed to raise a thousand dollars as a testimony of their interest and desire to have a branch. The county and city authorities agreed to aid in the erection and upkeep of a branch. In three weeks, late in the fall of 1929, the negroes raised $1,100, and in February, 1930, contract was let for the erection of a brick veneer building. On May 4, 1930, the dedication was held, this program being given over entirely to the negroes. On the following day the branch was opened with over 1800 books on the shelves, and a circulation of over 100 books a day has been the record so far. Another branch was opened earlier in the year in the Colored Agricultural High School. This serves as a clearing-house for the county schools for negroes, as the teachers meet once each month and take with them books for the schools. There are over 1600 books there at present.

There are some 37,000 books in the main library, and with the branches 40,000 volumes or more will make the total. The circulation ranges to 100,000 and more, the branches not included, as they are just opened.

One feature of the main library has proved especially popular with the men of the community who had hitherto gone to clubs for their reading. A smoking room was set aside, and the relaxation and feeling of being "at home" has increased.

Do You Want a Position?

We have many good Library positions all over the United States. All branches of work. Write us for complete information.

Do You Need a Librarian?

Tell us your needs. We can supply the person you require for any place on your Library staff. Service free to employers.

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School Library News

A School for School Librarians

GEORGE PEABODY COLLEGE for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., announces an appropriation of $80,000 from the General Education Board, the money to be expended over a three-year period for the development of a school for school librarians. Many more high school librarians are needed in the Southern section in accordance with the standards of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. Miss Lucile Fargo, author of the A. L. A. Library Curriculum Study, entitled *The Library in the School,* has been offered the position of associate director of the library school at Peabody College, and has accepted. The curriculum will be developed in close cooperation with the Board of Education for Librarianship. Jackson Towne, who acted as consultant in library service to the Julius Rosenwald Fund in its county library program from October, 1929, to June, 1930, will continue as librarian and director of the library school at Peabody College.

An Open Letter to School Librarians

THOSE OF US, so few unfortunately, from out-of-the-State who attended the Los Angeles Conference are carrying away rich memories of helpful talks and of a gracious hospitality. This hospitality was expressed through a carefully worked out organization and unfailing individual courtesy, an organization that made possible the caring for scores of visitors to school libraries in spite of those busy closing days before vacation, the setting up of an exhibit both attractive and practical in suggestion, and a three-period-a-day manning of this booth, which was visited by hundreds of school librarians.

The dinner for three hundred at the Beverly Hills Hotel, the annual meeting of the California School Library Association, to which the out-of-the-State school librarians were most generously invited, will never be forgotten by the fortunate guests who attended. The charm of its setting, the beauty of decoration, the delightful and varied program following the delicious dinner all contributed to a dignity and a distinction never hitherto attained at any similar Section gathering.

The school librarians are growing fast numerically. There are individual organizations of much strength in various parts of our country. The group as a whole needs the contributions that each has to make. Perhaps some channel may be devised by which information of our neighbors and more distant friends may be obtained regularly. Perhaps, too, we may be thinking along the line of some even more inclusive grouping of all librarians who, irrespective of the type of library, are working with children, and of those who are working with young people. Perhaps someone will point the way.

We bear away vivid memories of the jacarandas, the acacias, the eucalyptus, of Bullock's Wilshire, and of the warm friendliness of our California hosts, not less glowing than their sunny skies. ANNIE S. CUTTER.

Library Interest Shown

EVIDENCE of the growing interest in library activity on the part of school officials is shown in the following resolution adopted by the Representative Assembly of the National Education Association, July 3, at Columbus, Ohio:

"The National Education Association believes that free public library service should be as general as free school service, and urges adequate legislation and appropriations for the extension of library opportunities."

Filing Biographies

IN A HIGH SCHOOL library there is an ever-present demand for biographical material that is not always to be found in the usual reference books. To meet this demand the Lincoln (Neb.) High School Library has arranged a biography section in its vertical file. The biographies have been found in various places. Publishers' leaflets, book jackets, newspaper clippings, magazine articles, and especially *The Wilson Bulletin,* have provided material. The articles are mounted on sheets of cardboard 8½ by 11 in. The name of the person written about is placed in the upper right-hand corner, and the cards are arranged alphabetically. At present one guide card for each letter of the alphabet is used, but the collection of biographies is growing so large that more guide cards must be added to separate them. A great deal of the work of finding biographies and mounting them was done by an English class which was making a study of modern authors. The library furnished the material and the class, under the direction of the teacher, prepared them for use.

Among Librarians

Faith Allen, assistant supervisor of Staff Instruction, and Cecile Lynch, children's librarian, in the Brooklyn Public Library, have for the past two months been cataloging and organizing the Payne Memorial Free Library of 4600 books at Willsboro, Essex County, N. Y. The library was opened officially Aug. 1.

Thelma Baber succeeds Ruby Babcock as librarian of the George Smith Library of Junction City, Kan. Miss Babcock was married to George P. Johnson, of Washington, D. C., on June 27.

Charles F. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, was awarded an honorary doctorate of letters at the Boston University commencement exercises.

William H. Brewer, Jr., Pratt '29, reference librarian of the University of New Hampshire Library, has been appointed to the librarianship of the Exeter Public Library, New Hampshire.

Nina Eliza Browne was awarded the degree of Doctor of Literature at the recent 52nd Commencement of Smith College.

Senorita Maria Teresa Chavez, librarian of the Cervantes Library in Mexico City, has received a fellowship from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace through the A. L. A. for a year of work in an American library school. She has made application for admission to Pratt Institute School of Library Science, and will hold a substitute position for a month or two in the Detroit Public Library before entering Pratt in the fall.

Mahala Clement succeeds Rebecca D. Kiner as librarian of the Morrill Free Public Library of Hiawatha, Kan.

Vera E. Fellows, Simmons '28, has accepted a position on the recataloging staff of the Massachusetts State Library.

Eleanore Flynn, Allston, Mass., who received the E. P. Dutton Fellowship, given by John Macrae, Jr., of Dutton, Inc., through the Committee on Library Work with Children, plans to specialize in library work with children at Columbia University. Miss Flynn's library experience has been obtained in the public libraries of Lynn, Mass., New York, N. Y., and Somerville, Mass.

Elizabeth C. Hall, Columbia '28, resigned on April 1 as acting children's librarian of the Riverside Branch of the New York Public Library to become librarian of the Horticultural Society of New York, 598 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Janie Henderson, Pratt '26, formerly librarian of Lazard Frères in New York, has been appointed librarian of the Investment Division of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Montreal.

Jessica Hopkins, librarian-elect of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta and lecturer in the Atlanta Library School, has received the degree of Litt. D. from the University of Georgia.

Mrs. Gladys Y. Leslie, N. Y. P. L. '29, has resigned as supervisor of training in the New York Public Library, taking effect July 1. Mrs. Leslie will sail in July for an extended stay in England.

Elsie Lippincott, librarian of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, after thirty-three years of service, has resigned because of ill health. Mrs. Emily W. Wilcoxson, assistant librarian, has been appointed librarian to succeed Miss Lippincott.

Milton E. Lord, who has recently retired from the position of librarian of the American Academy in Rome, has accepted the position of librarian of the University of Iowa, at Iowa City.

Lena B. Nofcier, Illinois '28, librarian of Asbury College, Wilmore, Ky., has succeeded Fannie C. Rawson as secretary of the Kentucky Library Commission.

Anna G. Rockwell, a pioneer in modern library service and for twenty-seven years librarian of the New Britain Institute, Connecticut, died June 19.

Mahlon Schnacke, N. Y. S. '25, of the classification and subject heading section of the Preparation Division, New York Public Library, has resigned to accept an appointment as assistant librarian of Brown University. His position will be filled by John Russell of the University of Michigan Library.

Marion Small, Simmons '14, has resigned from her position in the New York Public Library, where she has been in charge of the Serial Section of the Preparation Division since 1921. She plans to spend a year in Europe.

Jean K. Taylor, Albany '25, has been appointed reference consultant in the Queens Borough Public Library.

Wyllis E. Wright, classifier in the Reference Department of the New York Public Library, has resigned to accept the post of librarian of the American Academy in Rome. The appointment is for three years and takes effect in September, at the beginning of the new school year.

Opportunities

This column is open to librarians

Wanted—Assistant for Adult Department. Training or at least one year's public library experience necessary. G-12.

Wanted—Cataloger for two or three months to revise collection in small public library in Middle West. G-13.

College and library school graduate, with good experience in college teaching and six years' experience in college libraries, seeks position in a college or large public library. Available Sept. 1 as Head, Associate, Head of Reference or Circulation. G-16.

University graduate, young woman, some library training, five years' good experience, desires library position in or near New York City. G-17.

Position in children's department, preferably as assistant in large system, wanted by college and library school graduate. Four years' experience. G-18.

Experienced cataloger in a college library desires change of position Sept. 1. G-20.

Library position wanted by college graduate with one year college library and two years' junior high school experience. Public library work near Michigan preferred but not essential. Available at any time. G-21.

Librarian, now in charge of a summer library, would like engagement after Oct. 1. References. G-22.

Position wanted by young woman with library school training and three years' experience in public library. G-10.

University graduate with library and secretarial training desires position in public, college or business library. Some experience in college library. G-11.

A college and library school graduate, with one year's experience in special library work, desires a position in a public or college library. Reference work preferred. G-15.

Wanted

WANTED—By Library of the College of the City of New York the following numbers of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL: v. 1-3, 1876-78; v. 29, no. 6, June 1904; v. 30, no. 9, Sept., 1905; v. 33, no. 8, Aug., 1908; v. 46, no. 2, Jan. 15, 1921; Indexes for v. 32 and 33, 1907-08.

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY LIBRARY, 300 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill., desires:

Airway Age, January and April, 1929.
American Lumberman, Oct. 26, 1929.
Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, September, 1929.
Coal Age, March, 1929.
Nature, Jan. 5, 19, 26, 1929.
Jour. of the Royal Aeronautical Society, January, February, 1929.
Society of Automotive Engineers, July, 1929.

For Sale

THE MAMARONECK FREE LIBRARY, Mamaroneck, N. Y., offers for sale the complete set of *A Record of European Armour and Arms Through Seven Centuries,* by Sir Guy Francis Laking, together with *A Record of Armour Sales,* 1881-1924, by F. H. Cripps-Day. The list price of the six volumes is £15-15-0; we are offering the same for $57.50.

PRINCETON University Library has for sale *Anti-Jacobin Review,* Vols. 1-57, 1798-1820, bound, $100.

Wanted

THE LIBRARIAN of the Public Library, city of Auckland, New Zealand, is anxious to secure a copy of Linderfelt's *Eclectic Card Catalog Rules,* published by the Library Bureau in 1890. If any library having a copy would like to sell it, please communicate with Miss Emily Miller, A. L. A. headquarters.

The Calendar

Sept. 10-12—Maine Library Association, annual meeting at Bar Harbor.

Oct. 1-2—Connecticut Library Association, annual meeting at New London, Conn.

Oct. 2-4—Colorado Library Association, annual meeting at Denver, Colo.

Oct. 7-9—Missouri Library Association, annual meeting at Sedalia, Mo.

Oct. 8-10—Michigan Library Association meeting at Marquette, Mich.

Oct. 9-10—Kentucky Library Association, annual meeting at Paducah, Ky.

Oct. 13-18—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Albany, N. Y., in connection with Convocation of the University of the State of New York.

Oct. 14-17—North Central Library Conference, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, will be held in St. Paul, Minn.

Oct. 15-18—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting at Moline, Ill.

Oct. 15-17—Ohio and Indiana Library Associations, annual meeting (joint session) at Dayton, Ohio.

Oct. 20-22—Montana Library Association, annual meeting in Billings.

Oct. 21-24—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at Galen Hall Hotel, Wernersville, Pa.

Oct. 22-24—Kansas Library Association, annual meeting at Salina, Kan.

Oct. 29-Nov. 1—Southwestern Library Association meeting at Dallas, Tex.

Nov. 6-7—New Mexico Library Association, annual meeting at Albuquerque, N. M.

Nov. 10—Arizona State Library Association, annual meeting at Phoenix, Ariz.

Nov. 20-23—Negro Library Conference and Dedication of new Library, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Nov. 21—Illinois High School Library Association meets as Section of High School conference at Urbana, Ill.

Ten Books on Business
(On the basis of Cognate Reading)

Selected by William F. Moriarty
School of Business Administration, University of Southern California, Los Angeles

1. Bogart—*Economic History of the United States* (Longmans).
2. Buckley—*Marketing by Mail* (A. C. Forbes).
3. Burtt—*Psychology and Industrial Efficiency* (D. Appleton).
4. Cooley—*Human Nature and the Social Order,* and *Social Organization* (Scribners).
5. Dewing—*Financial Policy of Corporations.* (Ronald).
6. Kleppner—*Advertising* Procedure (Prentice Hall).
7. Lyon—*Hand-to-Mouth Buying* (Brookings Institution).
8. *Marketing*—Anyone of three:
   Clark (Macmillan), Converse (Prentice-Hall), Maynard (Ronald).
9. Mazur—This American Prosperity (Viking).
10. Nystrom—*Economics of Fashion* (Ronald).
    Store Operation—Vol. II of *Economics of Retailing* (Ronald).

IF THEY WOULD ONLY READ THEM—IN ECONOMICS

1. The last 125 pages of Taylor's *Principles of Economics* (Ronald).
2. Gide and Rist—*History of Economic Doctrines* (D. C. Heath).
3. Fetter—*Economics* (Century Co.).
4. Moriarty—*Economics for Citizenship* (Longmans).
   Just about the level of a business man's mind, and enough fundamentals for a background of straight thinking.
5. Nystrom—*Economic Principles of Consumption* (Ronald).
6. Seager—*Principles of Economics* (Holt).

IF THEY WOULD ONLY READ THEM—FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES IN ALL FIELDS

1. Lewes, Geo. Henry—*Principles of Success in Literature* (Allyn).
2. Spencer, Herbert—*The Principles of Economy.*
3. Ruskin, John—*Seven Lamps of Architecure* (cut out the architecture) (Crowell).
4. Stevenson, Robt. Louis—*Fables* (Longmans).

Presented before Business Libraries Section of Los Angeles Conference, June 23, 1930.

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The program for elementary school library service

By Lucile F. Fargo. Considers the present status of the elementary school library, seeks to clarify aims and practices, indicates points at issue, and suggests policies for future development. (For a book on *method*, see *The library in the school*, below) Approx. 208 p. Cloth. Probable price, $2.25.

Library service for children

By Effie L. Power. Stimulating discussion of values in library work with children followed by practical considerations of the book collection, planning and equipment, circulation, reference service, reading guidance, special problem of adolescents, and extension work. 325 p. Cloth. Probable price, $2.75.

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Forthcoming Issues of

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Among the interesting articles scheduled for the September 15 special number on schools is that of "A Day in a School Library" by Charlottte S. Houston, librarian of the Montreal High School, and "The Story of a School Library" by Maud Minster, librarian of the Senior High School Library in Altoona, Pa. There will also be given an index to the material on libraries, books, and reading in some of the most recent readers compiled by Elizabeth O. Williams of the Los Angeles, Cal., City School Library, and the tabulated list of children's books which received the vote of twenty-one of the leading children's librarians of the country as the best books published in the year 1929. This promises to be an unusually good number!

This year the special number for Children's Book Week will be issued October 1 in order that suggestions for celebrating the week in and out of the library may be gleaned from the articles, illustrations, and suggestions offered.

One contribution to look forward to in the October 15 issue will be a list of the thirty or more most useful popular health books which ought to be in the average public library, prepared by Dr. R. S. Patterson and Dr. James A. Tobey especially for The Library Journal. B. E. W.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

SEPTEMBER 1, 1930

The Book Bus in the Arrowhead

By Ada Florence Fitch

Extension Librarian, Hibbing Public Library, Minnesota

INTO A COUNTRY of pine, fragrant balsam, spruce, where the birch gleams white, brown and green, the maple flaming its bright new leaves and flaunting its scarlet in the fall against its varied neighbors of this northland the Hibbing Public Library Bus has made its daily trips for more than ten years. A land of many lakes, still retaining much of its wild beauty. Charlotte H. Clark, first librarian of the Bus, wrote: "I am assured forever it is the only country in the whole world." In this enthusiastic way she visited homes of foreign-speaking people of the mining locations. Inviting them in pantomime, and with the word books in their own tongue, to visit the wagon; making a house-to-house canvass; showing her interest in them, they were too courteous to refuse—they go with her to the wagon. Once there, the appeal of the books in their own language holds them. With the spirit of adventure and love of it all she caught and held the interest of the people of the locations, mining and construction camps, and it was through the human touch of Miss Clark that this work was established, and grew. There are now no mining and construction camps with their boarding houses, mining conditions have changed, and the Book Bus has become so well known in the community that everyone in all locations and rural routes knows its horn and gong.

The Hibbing Book Bus Gives Adequate Service Even at 40° Below Zero

The original suggestion for the Bus came from Miss Dorothy Hurlbert, Hibbing Librarian. The vicinity of Hibbing has many little communities of miners, a score or more of different languages is spoken. The day came when the extension work, carried jointly by the Hibbing Public Library and the township by means of stations with volunteer service, was taken over by the Book Wagon; a White, four-cylinder bus, purchased by the Town of Stuntz, and the librarian, assistant and driver paid by them. Books were provided for in the regular budget of the Hibbing Library. Carrying at all times an extensive collection of books in Croatian, Serbian, Finnish, Slovenian, Slovakian, Italian, Swedish and Norwegian, each book has its own designation and is shelved accordingly. Various nationalities make their own selections, those who read English taking both—or taking English for other members of the family. The collections of foreign books vary within themselves—fiction, of course, also history, travel, poetry, plays, funny stories, cook books, science, practical books—including dictionary, grammar and *Bible* in each collection. It has been found good practice to have some parallel editions in simple form in each collection; a book or two on Americanization, or some very easy books in English. Miss Hurlbert tells how, being unable to select and purchase an adequate collection of Serbian books, she wrote to the U. S. Secretary of State, who passed the letter to

the Serbian Consul where the request was carried to Serbia and the selection made by the University of Belgrade.

A janitress at the library, picking up some books fallen from the shelf, noticed the English version of Kivi's *Seven Brothers.* She was excited, for she had read this in Finnish in Finland and was delighted to learn the library also had it in Finn. When the *Song of the Blood Red Flower,* by Johannes Linnankosi, was given in the movies there were Finns here who had witnessed these very scenes overseas in their own northland, and there was a wild demand for both the Finn and English versions of this story. At one of the Little Italys, with its fringe of other nationalities, Dominica boarded the bus with her Christmas gift on her arm, still wrapped in swaddling clothes, a veritable Bambino, and the librarian held the baby while this woman, interested in having her children learn Italian, selected from *The Booklist* a number of children's books in Italian. These have been purchased by the library.

One Family's Supply of Books for Three Weeks in Hibbing, Minnesota

A librarian coming to Hibbing from the hills of West Virginia and Southern Indiana, a State where the book wagon with outside shelving flourishes, wondered how adequate service could be given with any measure of comfort where the winters register 20 deg. to 40 deg. below. But this library on wheels is all within doors cozily warm from a small coal burner. Adult books on right, junior collection on the left, magazine racks on both sides in the rear, where there is also a leather upholstered seat; a seat for the assistant by the driver, librarian's seat and miniature desk just back of this.

At least four months of the year the Book Bus travels snowy roads, following the wake of the snowplow. There is so much pavement, and long stretches of well-graveled country road, it is only spring thaws that make any really bad roads. The truck weighs, with its load of books and three people, well over five tons. It is 15¼ feet long by 6½ feet wide, and 6 feet and a few inches high. In height it accommodates everyone except a couple of "Lindy's," one at Mitchell, another at Mahoning, who have to dodge the small overhead lights. It easily accommodates a score of patrons, though often on Thursday night runs there are twenty-five or more; the more there are the more they seem to enjoy it, passing books from one to another, gabbling in several languages, as they scramble over those who are kneeling for the lower shelves. Each day the Bus takes on new books and periodicals and special requests and carries 1600 books to supply eleven schools, ten rural communities and sixteen mining locations. It is laid off during August for a general overhauling while the staff is vacationing.

Monday's schedule: 1 P. M. Carson Lake, Harold—four stops, remaining in Carson Lake near the school until the last school bus has arrived from Hibbing. Here is sent a group selected for the principal of the school, on early history; a little later another group on the crusades; for another teacher good stories for primary reading, another grade specific things on the history of lighting, both indoor and out, transportation in air, on water and land. The Bus carries almost sixty periodicals—mechanical, outdoor and women's magazines.

Monday night: 6:30 to 9:00 in winter, returning earlier in summer. At Webb they are eager for late fiction, Western and mystery stories; the Seaman's are most in demand. At Morris there must always be outdoor magazines, travel books, all the Halliburtons including *New Worlds to Conquer,* magazines, and World War stories for the head of the house.

Tuesday: 9-11 A. M. Visit to the Pool School—two rooms—first and second grades. The pupils of one room rush to the Bus, followed by the teacher, who helps to fit them out with easy reading books—a novel or two and several periodicals for herself. One Tuesday in three weeks in the afternoon the Wagon goes south on Star Route, where they carry their books in baskets—one family will often take two dozen at a time. At two of these stops music periodicals are in demand. Mitchell School next, here they besiege the Bus by the time it stops. There is no small group that demands as great variety. Then to Kitzville, largely Italian and Slovenian. Stop is made

here until after school busses arrive. Then to Albany—on alternate weeks—almost all French who take armloads of English books. Then again to Mitchell.

Wednesday: Half day for work in the library.

Thursday afternoon: Three locations, Mahoning, making six stops, including a two-room school, waiting here for busses bringing high school students. Utica next. Many of the children get books for their parents, big brothers and sisters. Then Kerr, where the auburn-haired "twins" get loads of magazines for mother, always watching for any new stories for girls, and occasionally a book in French. After the school bus has come the trip is concluded by going to the Great Northern Power Plant, returning about 5 in winter, or 4:30 in warm weather. Evening: 6-9 in winter, 6-8 when warmer. Another mining location, Stevenson, one section Italian, another Finnish.

Friday: Three distinct country all-day trips, each in a different direction, which vary from sixteen to twenty-three miles out, stopping both at farm homes and schools and including many more homes in summer as the pupils in winter take books not only for themselves but the rest of the family.

Saturday, 9-12:30 or later. Nelson—Slovenian community. Kelly Lake. A regular, a man who has lost his left hand, lives in an auto home of his own—a square collapsible tent mounted on the truck, which has within it every convenience—and a radio. He works for one of the mining companies for the six or seven months, then for southern lands with its fishing and hunting. Leetonia—Finnish and Croatian—with Louis Stone, "who has read everything"—but must be supplied with new books for boys. Morton—Croatian—a location with more boy patrons than any other.

The work has a charm all its own. One may come in dead tired, dirty, late for dinner, but what matter, if the day has been a happy one, if not, tomorrow is another day. Its informality opens a long, wide road of opportunity.

Yes! We Have a Library!

By Ruth Underwood

Librarian, Harris County Public Library, Houston, Texas

"Yes! We have gas! Yes! We have lights! Yes! We have a LIBRARY!" reads the advertisement of a Texan real estate company. This real estate company is developing the Garden Villas Community, a suburb of Houston, outside of the city limits, and therefore within the service range of the Harris County Public Library. As an inducement to purchase property and build a home in Garden Villas the development company has turned its field office into a library, built shelves, furnished a reading table, comfortable chairs, librarian's desk, and monthly salary for their custodian.

That extension work lacks monotony is rapidly becoming a proverb among the librarians actively engaged in it. The envious question of, "Are you going out into the county today?" is a frequent one from an envious worker in another department of the Court House. Our boxes of books, lunches, thermos bottles, and dark glasses quickly mark us as travelers. Our car is parked on any one of the four streets around the court house square, where we have been able to find a parking space. The janitor loads it for a day's trip. The trips vary. Many are long ones, with stops at six, eight or even ten library stations, for Harris County, with its 1654 square miles, is large. Our longest trip takes us forty miles to the county line, and visits to libraries off the main highway often makes our mileage for the day's trip 100 or 125 miles. Other trips are for a full or half day at a library that, perhaps, has a new custodian, or needs general changes in the bulk of its book collection. Each of our seventy-two stations is visited at least once every six weeks by the county librarian or an assistant. The visit is for the purpose of change of books and general supervision. These the county library furnishes. The community furnishes housing space and custodian. And what a vast field the phrase "General supervision" covers in county library work! It means, of course, intelligent work with the book collection. But it means so very much more. As a county librarian I have shelflisted, packed books, learned much about the mechanics of an automobile. I was taught the first principles of tire changing on a cross road that I had taken in preference to the well-traveled highway. I chauffeur daily. I have painted signs, washed windows in a country store where we had an exhibit of farm books, walked through acres and acres of cotton on a July day to learn that our custodian was in town that day since it was not "library day" and I had not written her I was coming.

Each library station that we have established is different, in needs and problems, and therein lies the secret of the joy in county library work. To those who know rural life and rural communities this difference is easily understood. To those who lack this understanding it must seem odd that we have no pattern cut for them all. The stations range anywhere from an isolated one-teacher school that gathers its pupils from surrounding farms so far away that they can scarcely be seen from the schoolhouse, to large towns that boast of a modern, brick library building, the gift of a wealthy citizen. In between the extreme types are libraries in homes, stores, post offices, city halls, schools and lodge buildings. Locations that will become community library centers are preferred to school stations, and are arranged whenever the school conditions are such that the library need not be housed there. The reason being that school people will use a community library, but the people of the average community will not use a school library.

A Book Exhibit in a Small Town Furniture Store in Houston, Texas

When the library stations are housed in schools, collections of books are taken to meet the immediate need of the school; they range from fifty to seventy-five books in the smaller schools to as many as several hundred in the larger ones. In direct proportion do our facilities for circulating books vary. In the very small schools we use an open shelf. If the school owns a bookcase we are always given one or two shelves in it for our library books. Fortunately, the boxes, in which we carry our books, may serve as a stool to sit on and desk to work on, and often our equipment consists of nothing more. Many of the larger schools have found it worth while to arrange separate library rooms, nicely furnished, and books are circulated daily or weekly, according to the needs of the individual station.

Community library stations vary in the same manner as those located in schools. If the community is large enough we make every effort to secure at least a separate room for the library and work toward a library building. Our rural communities are building city halls, court houses and other public buildings, and if the physical conditions of the library are not satisfactory a room is included in the original plans. This assures us of comfortable library centers, accessible, and maintained at minimum cost. Five communities in Harris County have their own library buildings. One is the work of a library association that lived and almost died before the Harris County Public Library was organized. This gave us an excellent foothold in that small community. The largest and most pretentious library building we have to work with was the gift of a wealthy philanthropist to an industrial town thirty-five miles from Houston. One is the gift of a real estate company. Two were built by patrons within their communities from sheer determination to improve the physical conditions under which their library station was working. In one of these towns the material was purchased at cost by the women of the Parent-Teachers' Association, all labor was donated. Hot lunches were served daily to the men who gave their time to the actual building of the library. This building cares for both the branch library and the Red Cross Health Center, in two rooms with separate entrances that may be opened into one large room. The other is largely the work of one woman who raised funds in every conceivable manner, secured a location through a man owning a large amount of property in the community and interested in its development. The patrons gave their time and effort to making the tiny, unpretentious building as attractive as possible. They cleared the lot, planted shrubs, painted the building and have periodic clean-up days on which they all turn out to beautify their little library. These buildings are libraries, and they serve a vital need. But they represent vastly more than just library buildings, for they are the tangible results of community efforts, among groups without organization of public nature.

These library stations and branches, both in

communities and schools, are opened for circulation for sufficient hours each week to meet the needs of the community they serve. No station is opened less than two hours each week, many are opened for nine or twelve hours, and the larger ones are opened daily. An opening schedule of three hours on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, or Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, cares for circulation in a good-sized community, a community reading approximately 1250 books per month. Openings are in the morning, afternoon or at night, so arranged that the library station can serve the greatest number of patrons.

Rural people — and I say rural rather than country — do read, and the life of a county librarian is full of human interest incidents. Recently a little woman, crippled and worn, the mother of six children of ages from one-half to ten years, told me that she did so much appreciate the last books I brought her. Her husband was not nearly so cross when he had to wait for his supper if she had a good book for him to read. A boy of twelve attracted my attention because he repeatedly selected books of least interest to a boy of twelve. In talking with him I discovered his reason. If he took home the books he wanted to read he had to wait until his father read them before he could begin. Even the father was not interested in the books the boy was wading through. The idea of a card for father and books for father made the boy's face beam. In an oil town a boy returned *Kim* and said he had also read *The Jungle Book* and *Captains Courageous,* and "if that man has written any more books I'd sure like to have them." It was in the same town that a tall, lanky boy of perhaps sixteen was overjoyed when I took a copy of *Swiss Family Robinson* out of a box. He had read a chapter in an early reader and was surprised to find that there was a complete story. General reading tastes are normal. Library books are taking the place of movies and parks in our rural life, and there is the same demand for recreational reading in Harris County that there is in any other part of our country. The men like Van Dine, Service, Sabatini, but the same men enjoy Franklin's *Autobiography,* Durant's *Story of Philosophy* and Papini's *Life of Christ.* One woman's club is studying interior decorating, another early Southern literature. A high school club is doing background reading, catching the things they missed. A group of Boy Scouts in camp want nature material, handicraft, and have combed my juvenile 600's for material on their various projects. They also want the usual boys' stories, "any good ones will do—you know the ones we like." A man of at least eighty visits his local library station on each of the three afternoons it is open. In talking about the new concrete road the county was building over the twenty-five miles between his town and Houston, he emphatically did not favor it if it would ever mean less money for the county library. "No twenty-five miles of concrete could do for any town what our library is doing for ours!"

The Goose Creek Branch, Harris County, Houston, Texas

The above interests are typical. They lend humor, pathos and, above all, urge to the work. The service is entirely through library stations, reached by automobile. A mud hole, a flat tire, a dead battery are all in the day's trip. We may sound like adventurous motorists, but remember that our library was begun as an experiment, that its growth has far exceeded the greatest expectations, and our efforts for good service are stimulated. Only once during the past year have I been able to drive within half a mile of the schoolhouse, where one library station is housed. Dirt roads in this part of Texas are rarely passable in the rainy winter months.

The demands on our book collection are constantly growing, there are many students and some scholars among our public, and we encourage requests from everyone. The result is, we search for material on hydrogenation that the men of a large oil refinery may continue their experiments along this line. We comb every conceivable source for information on barbed-wire fences and the part they played in pioneer life and early Southwest history. Calls for poetry, psychology, philosophy and history come every day. Teachers depend on this library for source material in extension courses. The book collection is supplemented by clippings, pamphlets and pictures. The circulation facilities are supplemented by a direct mail system for those who are not conveniently near a library station. Story hours are held, and the "Library Teacher" receives many calls for another story hour. We are able to sup-

plement programs with suggestions, and personal help, which means that there is no regularity to schedules of working. All phases of our service are supplemented by an interlibrary loan system with the Houston Public Library, for which we are very grateful, without which we would have great difficulty in meeting many individual requests that we are unable to buy with the present book fund. Our library centers are serving their communities well. They are the gathering places for the people of the community, the meeting ground is a common one, the interest is an ever-present one. Their service develops the social life as well as the educational and recreational life of rural Harris County.

Equalizing Library Opportunities: Town and Country

By Margaret Winning

County Librarian, Public Library of Fort Wayne and Allen County, Indiana

QUITE OFTEN we hear the slogan, "Back to the farm," without stopping to think just what it means, without wondering why people have left the farms so they can go back. If we should ask several of our friends where they were born, we might be surprised how many of them came from the farm. Then, if we should ask a few more personal questions, we might learn why they left the farm. No doubt we would find many of the reasons would be educational, social, or economic.

Educationally, we think first of the schools. Naturally, the parents want their children to receive the best education that can be had in order to give them their rightful chance for the future, and, if possible, will live where this can be obtained. If they can secure this by leaving the farm and moving to the city, they will strive to do so. In many communities the "little red school house" is being replaced by the consolidated school, with its better qualified teachers and fuller curriculum. This change is being brought about by the higher State and national educational qualifications as well as competition. As these schools are improving and increasing in number, one reason for leaving the farm is done away with.

At one time, before the automobile, good roads, and radio, to say nothing of the party telephone line, each farm family was more or less of a social unit unto itself. Trips to town were an event to be reckoned with, and usually then only a select few could be spared for the journey. Since most of the money received from the produce must go back into the farm, or for necessary living expenses, there was nothing left with which to bring in outside cultural influences. Is it any wonder that whole families, or individuals, rebelled and moved to the city in search of a broader life?

The economic question is one that is always with us. To those who have been brought up on the farm is the vivid memory of "no cash on hand." Supplies, food, and clothing were secured by trade. The wage of the city was the magnet drawing toward the city. Now, with quicker and better transportation, many prefer to stay on the farm and still take advantage of the city wage.

In all three, educational, social and economic, there is a tendency at equalization between town and country. What part do we have as librarians? What are we doing to give the country resident equal library privilege with the town resident? Statistics show us that practically every city with a population of over 25,000 has an adequate library, while nearly every city between 25,000 and 2500 is more or less adequately served by a library. There are about 93 per cent who do not have access to any library and 82 per cent who live in the rural communities. This, alone, is a challenge to every librarian.

The library idea is not a new one, although improved methods have developed efficiency in the past few years. As early as 1835 New York State passed a law authorizing any school district to levy a tax for a district library. In 1837 Massachusetts and Michigan did likewise; in 1839, Connecticut; 1840, Rhode Island and Iowa; 1841, Indiana, and others later. The necessity for libraries was seen, but the system was fundamentally defective due to lack of organization. In the early stages of lawmaking the county library idea was there, but it was not effective until 1898, when Van Wert and Cincinnati, Ohio, and Hagerstown, Md., made it practical. Since then figures for August, 1929, show that there are 291 county libraries operating in thirty-four States of the Union. However, with 3073 counties in the United States, there is much work yet to be done. In Indiana alone there are ninety-two counties with only fourteen counties having county library privileges.

In looking up the revenue of these 291 county

libraries we cannot say "equal library opportunities" because of lack of adequate funds in all. The A. L. A. report for 1925 shows that only thirty-eight out of the 223 county libraries existing at that time had a revenue of one dollar per capita, and all but ten of these were in California. One board of county commissioners doled out $100 for a population of over 29,000, and another board granted $150 for a population of over 28,000. The minimum set by the A. L. A. is one dollar per capita, although some extension workers advocate that a county library can be started on fifty cents per capita. The report for 1929 shows there are 220 county libraries receiving $1,000 or more, thus leaving a number receiving a revenue much below the minimum.

The library world is awakening to the need of equal library privilege for city and county. The A. L. A. Council and the Committee on Library Extension have placed as their ultimate goal "adequate public library service within easy reach of everyone in the United States and Canada." According to the outline of their program incorporated in their report for 1929-30, the library service will be extended into the outlying districts. British Columbia is working toward an intensive rural library service, aided by an increased provincial appropriation to the Public Library Commission and by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation. The South Dakota Library Commission is working toward county libraries; after a State survey a rural library conference was called in October, 1929, and the officers of all State agencies were invited. A similar meeting was called by the State Library Association in Kansas in January, 1930. As a result, a county library plan was indorsed and a State library field agent to further the work was asked for. New York, North Carolina, Virginia, and other States are putting forth concerted State effort for county libraries. With such united efforts it must be only a question of time before the rural population will have equal library privileges.

We might well observe our territory of Hawaii and the way it handles its library situation. In 1913 the library of Hawaii was established and carried on extension work in the other three islands. In 1921 county libraries were established on these islands, so that at the present time there are equal library opportunities for all.

Panama operates its military library on the same principle as a county library. The main collection is at headquarters with a trained person in charge. Branches and stations are located wherever there is a post or group of men on isolated detail work. Here a local enlisted man has charge of the book collection under the direction of an officer. This development has been in the last five years, and because of this centralization of all library activities at department headquarters, the work has been standardized.

Mexico is struggling to build up its library system, which, as a popular element, is only six years old. The plan is to extend the service from a central library to the rural districts through branches, deposits, and traveling libraries.

The growth of county libraries in other countries is rather interesting to note. Great Britain has made noteworthy strides. In 1914 nearly 99 per cent of the population had no public library privilege. The following year the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust offered grants of money of five years' duration. Then laws were passed giving public support, and the Trust gave $10,000 to those adopting the laws. By 1925 there were eighty-nine county libraries organized in England, Scotland, and Wales, leaving one county borough, twelve municipal boroughs, and forty-eight urban districts without library service. Denmark has grasped the idea of equal library service and has developed its libraries similar to our county libraries, with all subject to the State Library at Copenhagen. Czechoslovakia went a step further, and by the law of 1919 made library service compulsory, standing equal in requirements to the schools. As a result, this country has practically equal library opportunities. Sweden provided for library state aid in 1905 and in 1929 passed a district library law. At the present time Russia and South Africa are working toward national, provincial, county and local library systems that will fit their country's needs.

To me it seems so clear that the county library is the answer to equalizing library opportunities in town and country. The problems that arise must be dealt with locally. First must come the vision of equal library opportunities, the State library law must be studied, the method of organization decided upon, local library conditions surveyed, and then determination, courage, tact and work will carry the vision through.

BURLINGAME PUBLIC LIB.

Cataloging Problems in County Libraries

By Anna Gertrude Hall

Librarian, Longview Public Library, Washington

It is difficult to make any hard and fast rules for procedure in library technique in county libraries from the fact that county libraries are still in the experimental state, especially as regards library methods, and a great variety of practice can be observed in different States, and even in different counties within the same State. Financial support for county libraries varies almost infinitely, and the organization follows the financial necessity. One library may have a very simple organization at central, carrying on the greatest variety of its work through branches; another may be a county center, especially for reference, with exceedingly simple and very dependent branches; another may reach its largest public through the schools. One library may have full organization, as well developed and well equipped as a good city system; another may be a loose federation existing on almost impossibly meager funds and giving to its branches little but books and casual supervision. The standardization of county libraries is still far in the future, and when made will call for careful study of types of service and grades of organization. No one rule for anything can, at present, be applied indiscriminately to all county libraries, even as regards so fundamental and necessary a record as the catalog. However, for our convenience in discussion, let us divide our problem into two sections, the central catalog and branch catalogs.

For the catalog at central let me be for once emphatic and unbending. It is the central pivot, the main bearing, on which all our machinery rests, no matter how loosely knit our organization, how inadequate our book collection, or how small our funds. One thousand books carefully chosen, intelligently classified and thoroughly cataloged make a foundation for a far more effective library, both for pleasure and for information, than thousands of books carelessly arranged and completely buried from the public by indifferent cataloging, or even, may I whisper it, in some counties by no cataloging at all.

Reference work of any value at all is absolutely dependent upon the catalog. Why make broad our phylacteries, embroidering them with human interest stories and the glad news of the placing of Zane Grey in nineteen more towns last year, when we have no way of showing ourselves and our public that one of the finest articles on humming birds is to be found in a book called *Under Tropic Seas?* Subject headings and subject analytics may be poured forth lavishly. Every reasonable, possibly useful bit of information concerning the subject matter of the library's books should be carefully entered in the central catalog. On the other hand, bibliographical detail may be slight indeed. Only plates and maps of exceptional value need be noted. Paging may be given only for analytics. The publisher should always be named, but the place of publication, unless outside the United States, is not important. Size is of no value unless for folios of art reproductions. Separate entries for many of the translators and editors may be omitted, as well as those for unimportant societies. Series notes are often important and series cards are frequently life savers. Cross references may often be limited to *see* references only. One fair-sized county library that I know very well has existed seventeen years without *see also* references, although successive catalogers have been told that whenever they felt that service to the public was hindered by the lack of these references they might undertake the labor of putting them in. Such practice, of course, calls for more liberal use of subject headings, but these both the staff and the public use, while they merely gaze in baffled rage at a card filled with *see also* references, representing not the alphabet, but the chronological acquisition of certain material.

Classification of a county library requires some mental readjustment, for the same classes must be used in the branches, and if the branches remain uncataloged for some time the local custodian must depend largely upon the classification for finding what she wants. Books on the same subject may generally be classed together, in spite of varieties of relationship. The 913 class and even the 930 class can be dropped entirely. For instance, all books on Palestine may be placed in 915.69 instead of in Biblical geography, Antiquities of Asia Minor, Ancient History of Asia Minor and Modern History of Asia Minor. The branch custodian will probably learn one number for Palestine, but if four are presented to her she will remember none at all. Logic and consideration of shades of meaning, or of subtle values, must often give way in county library classification to practical consideration of the needs of a small, isolated branch and of a custodian who will be guided by the labels on the shelf in finding most of her material.

This brings us naturally to the more complicated problem of the cataloging of rural branches, with such questions as when, how and how much? Large branches in permanent communities should certainly have catalogs for all books on indefinite loan. Lack of adequate staff at central is usually the one great obstacle to the achievement, but librarian and library board should carry this need as a definite aim to be achieved as early in the history of the library as possible.

The smaller branches, where the short time loans represent a large proportion of the collection, or where changing conditions of rural life are depleting the population, present a more difficult problem, and one for which few general rules can be given. The character of the permanent population, the intelligence of the custodian, the demands of the public, the amount of work done with the schools, and the number of books on permanent loan, are all factors to be considered before a catalog is installed. The books lent for short definite periods, of course, should not be cataloged, but may be conveniently listed by making the shipment list on separate slips rather than on sheets.

The most perplexing problem of all is that of the method of handling branch cataloging, especially if the system has been in existence for some years. The apparently natural and most efficient method is to handle all the work in the central cataloging department, making all cards for each book in every branch at once, using L. C. cards liberally, and if the system is large, using some form of duplicator, multigraph or mimeograph for fiction, children's books, and for analytics. The catalogs in the branches will grow slowly by this method, but will grow uniformly and consistently. This method, of course, means that the cataloger at central must have some organizing and executive ability, as well as plenty of clerical assistants.

The other method, which might be called the home method, as contrasted with the factory system, is to catalog each branch separately; librarian or cataloger going to the branch, using the branch shelf list as guide, and working with the local custodian and any other local helpers who may be available. In such cases, before leaving central, full notes of subjects and analytics must be made on the branch shelf list, and the librarian or cataloger must make the main card with tracings before setting others to work. This method has many marks of technical inefficiency and ample space for inaccuracies. However, it may be the only way to do the work in a system where clerical help at central is inadequate, and where only a few branches are large enough or permanent enough to require cataloging. It is the antiquated method by which small libraries have long been cataloged by library commissions in Eastern States without county systems, and has certain human values that sometimes seem to overbalance its inefficiency. The many patient hours I have spent in small New York libraries, writing simple catalog cards by hand or by some borrowed typewriter have often been fruitful hours for filling the minds of local librarians, board members, club women, and others with my ideals of the proper aims and management of their library, for informal chats about the books we were handling, for learning more about the public the library was serving. The actual handling of the books and writing of cards by the local people usually aroused interest in books that long had gathered dust on the shelves. If your branches must be cataloged in this way, ask for local helpers who can write legibly; do not expect accurate or efficient work, but make the hours mean a new ideal of the library in that community.

After the new catalog is once installed, the problem arises of keeping it up to date. Can you send catalog cards with your shipments and expect the local custodian to file them? Alas, only in rare cases! The cataloger must follow the shipment as surely as night the day, and usually must attend also to the withdrawal of cards for books returned. For this reason, think long before you install catalogs in all your branches. Starting what you cannot finish is always poor policy. No catalog at all can be less irritating than one not kept up to date. Remember the New Englander who passed on to his children the aphorism, "It's just as well not to know so much, as 'tis to know so much that ain't so." If your library cannot afford to catalog its branches and keep the catalogs up to date, remember that you can compile many subject lists to be mimeographed and distributed from the branch desks, that you can sometimes call your custodians together for lively talks about their books, taking care to plan ahead for their participation—don't do all the talking yourself! And then, most important of all, your branch visits! Do they mean book talk with the custodian, stimulation and inspiration for her from your own fund of knowledge and enjoyment? Do they mean extending acquaintanceship with her and your public? Tools for our work seem often indispensable, but it is, after all, the spirit that quickeneth, and a live librarian may often fill for some time the place of a branch catalog.

The Library as a Culture-Museum

By Robert W. Marks

The Julius Rosenwald Fund

THE LIBRARY of today should be more than a mere resting place for books. It should be a potential culture center in the community in which it is located, endeavoring to group, to crystallize and to distribute the creative materials of its unique section. It should endeavor, by means of traveling school exhibits, sent out with the book-truck, to convey to the most rural districts culture-history works, which are important in the developing of a universal mind. By means of phonograph records and the correlating music material such as scores and reference works, the musically-appreciative side of associative education can be stimulated and developed even in communities most lacking in musical background and virtuoso facilities.

It should be the purpose of a librarian to engender and stimulate such culture-developing tendencies of a community, and the library museum should be her medium. Music can be sponsored in concerts given at periodical intervals, utilizing the modern electro-dynamic reproducing machines, and collections of recorded musical works with which the creative library should be supplied. This work should be supplemented by the loan of reference works and phonograph records, and the distribution of this loan material enhanced by means of the book-truck.

The appreciation of fine arts in color and plastic form can be aided by means of periodic loan exhibits of painting and sculpture, which should be obtained from central distributing museums. In all connections the library should be regarded as a flexible, cooperative, cultural institution, whose essential purpose is to supply the community with such material as may be necessary for the definition and construction of its civilization. It should aim not at any formalized purpose, but at a broad humanitarian function in which every effort is made to encourage and guide the potentially creative spirits of a community.

It is the desire of the consultant in Library Service for the Rosenwald Fund to suggest this philosophy to the library institutions included in the Fund's program of aid. The purpose of the Rosenwald philanthropies is not to make an outright gift which in the course of time would be dissipated and eventually result in a condition approximating that which preceded a gift, but to stimulate and aid in the development and betterment of general social, educational, and cultural conditions. In this connection the Rosenwald aid to libraries is one designed to stimulate rather than support. Its library program is based on an effort to implant in the communities of the South a realization of the needs for cultural activity and a conception of the means by which this aid can be realized. Consequently it is dependent on each community during and after aid is effected to carry on and develop whatever cultural factors lie latent in the community, and autonomously to incubate the cultural nucleus which it is hoped that the aid is implanting. The process of standardization and of mass production in America has a tendency to wipe out the voice and expression of the individual. The consultant feels, however, that this is not a natural concomitant of modern civilization, but rather that phase which is characteristic of industrial selfishness, poor leadership, and unintelligent direction. When the attributes and the implements of our contemporary civilization are properly directed, the right of the individual to cultural and emotional self-determination, intelligently directed and cooperatively sponsored, will be determined.

The Fund is at present concentrating its attention in this direction, believing that the growing power of the mass, educated and fertilized with a desire for higher ethical and esthetic standards, will result in a momentum which will enable those who have hitherto been denied the cultural privileges of life to solve through their own economic and educational devices their internal problems.

A complete department of music, utilizing such media, has been developed and made operative in the Charleston Museum, by Miss Laura M. Bragg, director of the Museum. Miss Bragg, who is also a trained librarian, has had installed in the auditorium of the museum an electro-dynamic reproducing machine designed to play complete symphonies and operas without the usual break contingent upon the change of phonograph records. This machine, which cost about $250, has the *timbre* and volume of a complete orchestra, and has been used, during the past season, for weekly lecture-concerts, in the course of which an extensive repertoire of symphonic works and Wagnerian operas was developed. The weekly concerts were supplemented with lectures on the history and appreciation of music, arranged in series for both children and adults. In addition, school-exhibit albums, containing recorded lectures on music history and appreciation, together with phonograph records illustrating the particular subject discussed, were prepared for circulation to the schools of the county. A comprehensive library of photograph records, embodying representative works of the classical and modern masters, was installed in the library of the museum, and made available to the public for loan and research.

Impressions of Toronto's New Library

By Emily Van Dorn Miller

Editor of Publications, American Library Association, Chicago, Ill.

Those who attended the 1927 A. L. A. Conference know that "they know how to do things in Toronto." One received with special pleasure, therefore, an invitation to the meeting of the Ontario Library Association and the dedication of the new Toronto Central Circulating Library, and made every other plan fit into its acceptance. So, in a proper festive mood, two members of the A. L. A. headquarters staff journeyed up to Toronto for Easter and what Dr. Locke calls a Canadian week-end, from Saturday to Wednesday. Drives, dinners, luncheons, and the sessions of the Ontario Library Association filled the days with interest, and the dedication of the new building on Monday night was the high point of the visit.

The Main Circulation Room, Toronto, Where the Newer and More Popular Books Are Placed

The inevitable growth of all healthy institutions was never more strongly shown than in the extension of library uses and facilities in the city of Toronto. This city of homes and well-established families and social customs clearly appreciates and desires for itself all the rich and fertilizing results of a fine library. The high esteem in which Dr. Locke is held and the certainty that any project furthered by him is a good one added to its support. Andrew Carnegie gave Toronto its Reference Library, opened in 1909. The City Council in voting funds for this central circulation building have completed the unit and have reared a monument to their own wisdom.

An acoustical deficiency, soon to be remedied, forbade use of the library's auditorium for the ceremonies, which were held in the long, beautifully lighted open shelf room, in an appropriate atmosphere of books. Six hundred seats were accommodated here. Not an empty seat or a standing guest were evidence of the skill with which the affair was planned, and no thought of bodily discomfort allowed one's attention to stray from the evening's program. The guests were mostly townspeople representing many professions and interests, but all united in their enthusiasm for the Toronto Library and its director. On a platform behind a mass of hydrangea blooms sat the speakers, whose chairman was Mr. T. W. Ban-

Back View of the New Wing, Showing Closed Stack Room, Bindery, etc.

The Receiving Desk, Card Catalog, and Book Conveyor

ton, chairman of the Library Board. After a historical survey of the library's growth by Mr. Justice Kelly, senior member of the board, Dr. Locke was called on to present Dr. Andrew Keogh, president of the American Library Association and guest speaker of the evening. Dr. Locke, as always, knew how to blend wit with wisdom, and the ovation he would have received in any event was made more tumultuous by the delight of the audience in his remarks. Dr. Keogh's was a scholarly discourse on the great libraries of the world, from earliest times to the present day. It is hoped that it will be made available, in print, to many more than could hear it given. Canon Cody, chairman of the Board of Governors of the University, and formerly Provincial Minister of Education, followed with some striking and pointed remarks on education and learning to use one's mind, after which Mr. Gash, board chairman during erection of the building, formally opened the structure to the public.

There was, of course, a tour of inspection, and the A. L. A. visitors were greatly impressed by the careful planning, by the spaciousness, by the beautiful Kipling room for young people, by the movable stacks, the book conveyor, the Treasure Room and the art gallery. They felt that children with the habit of frequenting the Kipling room would never be found in the juvenile court, and that grown-ups would find new inspiration in the Treasure Room and gallery. There are now about twenty buildings in the Toronto library system—four in the central group. In the eternal contest between the forces of good and evil, can a mightier ally be found for the right than such an institution manned by such a staff, holding riches which are not dissipated by use?

Kipling Room for 'teen-age Boys and Girls. The Motto Over the Fireplace Is Given Below

Within the last twenty years Toronto has erected fourteen branch libraries and one branch building has been purchased and remodelled. There are now seventeen branches.

The Game is more than the player of the game
And the ship is more than the crew.

—KIPLING.

Librarian Authors

Bessie Graham is a Philadelphian, which, of course, means that she was born there, for, according to the saying, "being a Philadelphian is like being a Jew, you can't be one unless you are one, you never can hope to become one." She is what Christopher Morley calls "a bibliophiladelphian," for since 1914 she has had charge of the Philadelphia Booksellers' School, which is now in its seventeenth year. Miss Graham resigned from the school in January, 1930, and the work is now being carried on by others.

She was educated at Bryn Mawr College and at Drexel Library School, and for four years she was librarian of the Apprentices' Library in Philadelphia. This is the oldest free circulating library in the United States and has a great past, although at present its situation in a neighborhood abandoned of readers makes it almost forgotten. In 1924 Miss Graham became director of Temple University Library School, which specializes in school library work. She states that the part of library work that she likes best is the teaching of it. "I adore teaching and I get a tremendous thrill out of it. It has always been my good fortune to teach people who know more than I do—only we know different things, and we exchange our learning. I could not bear to teach children. I should out-herod Herod in the massacre of the innocent."

The Philadelphia Booksellers' School is the only one of its kind in the United States. It is under the public school system, and therefore free, and anyone may attend who can pass the entrance examination. It is a school for booksellers, not for book agents; men and women who are trying to qualify for positions in bookstores. The course also trains for library work, for both professions require much of the same knowledge, and members of the class have the privilege of working as apprentices at the Apprentices' Library and obtaining practical experience in their training. An interesting feature of the class is the awarding of prizes for the best examination papers. These prizes are offered by leading publishing houses in the country. The Philadelphia Booksellers' Association has sponsored this class from the beginning and has done much for the students in giving them employment and in furnishing speakers to address the class on special topics. The nature of the work done at the school is best described in Miss Graham's own words, "Do you love books? Do you know how to buy books intelligently? Can you tell people what books to read on certain subjects? Do you like book gossip? The

Bessie Graham

free course in Book Salesmanship and Library Work is a course for booklovers who like to work with books. To be a bookseller or a librarian it is not enough to know books individually—you must know them comparatively. The course is *about* books and deals with their authors, dates, publishers, editions, etc. In no respect is this course a study of literature, nor is any analysis or appreciative discussion of literature attempted."

Out of the lessons given in the Booksellers' School grew *The Bookman's Manual,* a guide to literature, now in its third edition and published by R. R. Bowker Company. This volume discusses the comparative merits of dictionaries, encyclopedias, Bible translations, etc., and lists the best books in the fields of biography, autobiography, history, etc. The only other thing she has written is the section of *The Author's Annual,* 1929, entitled "Famous Literary Prizes and Their Winners."

She has one hobby, that of collecting facsimiles of rare books. She now has a $200,000 library in facsimile. "This make-believe gives me great delight," says Miss Graham, "and is indispensable to me in teaching my favorite subject, Bibliography."

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

September 1, 1930

Editorial Forum

A TRUE spirit of internationalism is indeed growing in the library field, and it is gratifying to note that a library pilgrimage to this country is planned for German librarians with the intention of studying libraries, publishing houses, printing plants and book shops in this country. It is timed for Oct. 3 to 31 and is offered at the inclusive price of (2500 marks) $625. The journey has been arranged by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, and the itinerary has been worked out by Herbert Reichner, editor and publisher of Philobiblon, of Vienna, of which a special American issue will be published later this month. Dr. Oehler, librarian of the Frankfort libraries, is planning to lecture while in this country, presumably after the general journey, and several library schools have arranged through Dr. Koch for illustrated lectures on German libraries, though he speaks only in German. The party will do their sightseeing at American speed in a crowded fortnight, reaching New York by the "Bremen," Oct. 9, sailing by the same steamer Oct. 25. They plan, meantime, to visit New York, Newark, New Haven, Boston, Cambridge, Washington and Philadelphia. Their kaleidoscopic views of American libraries will, let us hope, be sorted out on the return voyage, and the information and inspiration they take back ought to be of great service in future library development in Germany. Our German colleagues will certainly receive the heartiest of welcomes throughout their journeying.

ONE OF the foremost figures in international library development on the continent of Europe is Dr. Isak Collijn, librarian of the Royal University Library at Stockholm, and it is proper that the international conference of 1930 should be held in the home country and city of the president of the International Association of Libraries, an office which Dr. Collijn is the first to fill. This was to take place Aug. 20 and 21, but as yet no advices have reached this country as to its proceedings. About forty delegates were expected to be present, and Miss Bogle sailed Aug. 9 as the official representative of the A. L. A. Though this attendance will be small in comparison with that at international conferences, those at Edinburgh in 1927 and Rome in 1929, it will have great local importance and should be of service throughout Scandinavia, which has for many years been in close touch with American librarianship. From Norway will come to America within the current month the librarian of the Royal University Library at Oslo, accompanied by the architect for the new wings of that library, and this month also may be expected the visit of the Bodleian Library Commission with reference to the difficult problem of the enlargement of that historic library. One of the most interesting examples of library internationalism is the appointment as librarian of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, to succeed an American, of a German, Dr. Sigmund von Frauendorfer, whose technical library training was had at the Albany Library School, 1926, and the University of Illinois, 1927, holding also degrees from the German universities, where he completed the studies which gave him that of Doctor of Agriculture.

OUT OF THE 3073 counties or equivalent political units in the forty-eight States of the Union, only 291 county library organizations are to be found in thirty-four States, as reported to the A. L. A., and most of these are far below the income of one dollar per capita of population, which is the minimum set by library figures for adequate library support. Of these, seventy-one receive appropriations less than $1,000 per year, which is certainly the irreducible minimum for effective organization. The standard minimum of one dollar per capita is perhaps scarcely to be expected, for many counties lack libraries because their populations are sparse and their pecuniary resources are sadly limited. On the other hand, of course, this does not mean that the people of 2782 counties are without library facilities for they are largely supplied from municipal and other libraries, Greater New York having five counties supplied from its three library systems, while other cities are coterminous with counties. Miss Winning's paper in this issue gives valuable emphasis to the endeavor of the A. L. A. through its boards and committees to facilitate county organization, toward which especial progress is now making in South Dakota and Kansas, while other States, as New York itself, are recognizing that despite

great libraries in centers of population there are thousands of readers whom the library does not yet reach. A new and distinctive endeavor comes with the appointment of a regional director for the South, where field organization is especially needed. The library millennium will not be approached until county and city are more nearly equalized in the library facilities they afford to their respective inhabitants.

Two of the most remarkable counties in the whole of the United States are to be found near the north and south boundaries under remarkably diverse conditions. Minnesota has in Hibbing, centering St. Louis County, an exceptional industrial and educational development, in connection with which an enormous library bus has been put on the road containing selections of books in eight foreign languages to meet the needs of its varied population, capable of seating a score of readers and keeping them reasonably warm at the unreasonable temperature of 20 to 40 below zero. At the other extreme is Harris County, Texas, of which Houston is the center, noted politically rather than industrially, covering 1654 square miles, where 72 deposit stations in all sorts of places are visited every six weeks, one of these requiring a trip of 40 miles to reach it. These two counties make a remarkable illustration of the varied range of our national life linguistically, geographically, industrially, and otherwise!

The success of a county library system depends largely upon the organization of the central library, which is the nucleus and point of radiation. A chief problem is that of cataloging. Elaborate catalogs are neither possible nor desirable throughout such a system, and the suggestion is a good one, as Miss Hall points out, that subject lists of limited scope may usefully be circulated, indicating books available in the central library, these especially with reference to the character of population in the respective branches. Especially should it be emphasized that those who cannot find the books they need in the branch library will find facilities to meet their needs in the central library or in great libraries beyond. It can never be prophesied from what remote county district a Lincoln or an Edison may be growing up eager for books beyond reach, and for this reason it is worth while that wherever possible the system of interlibrary loans should be made known to the patrons even of the least important of these branch libraries.

Library Chat

However could it have happened that the participation of so distinguished a member of the A. L. A. as Mary Eileen Ahern was overlooked in the statement that Dr. Frank P. Hill was the only member of the first library pilgrimage, in 1891, to the Pacific Coast, who was present at the Los Angeles Conference of 1930. Miss Ahern was then Assistant State Librarian of Indiana and already making her mark in the Association, then in its fifteenth year, and she is now close to the top in the record to her credit of attendance at A. L. A. conferences, the honor roll for attendance at the fifty-two conferences standing: Dr. Frank P. Hill forty, Mary Eileen Ahern thirty-nine, Edith Wallbridge Carr thirty-eight, F. W. Faxon thirty-six.

An unofficial A. L. A. visitor at the Stockholm conference was Miss Theresa Hitchler, who was invited as the personal guest of Dr. and Mrs. Collijn. Miss Hitchler, since her retirement as head cataloger of the Brooklyn Public Library and her subsequent residence with the friend whose death left her comfortably provided for through a life estate, has been using her leisure to advantage in wandering through Europe from the Atlantic to the Aegean, doubtless making herself friends wherever she goes, as was her wont in A. L. A. circles. That she had not forgotten library friends at home was proved by the post cards directed to this one and that one from here and there in her pleasant divagations.

Thorvald Solberg, who left Washington for a stay in Europe just previous to the termination of his service as Register of Copyrights because of age limitation, is now in his favorite habitat, the Balearic Islands, and writes interestingly from the Hotel Formentor, Puerto de Pollensa, Majorca, of recent experiences in Spanish libraries while continuing his researches into Balearic bibliography:

"I must not forget to speak of the dear little library at Barcelona, where I worked from ten to one o'clock each day. I had a great window embrasure, giving me a view of three of the five towers and spires of the cathedral. This library is in the palace of the Diputación, a building whose interior architectural beauty moved me more, I think, than any I have ever felt. I sat daily in the charming peace and beauty of its patio as I came from my desk. The library service, too, was good. I worked by invitation also in the library in the monastery at Montserrat, where there is an unusual collection of Mallorcan literature—not yet arranged, however."

The September Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during the coming month

(Exact date of issue is given when known)

Biography, History and Travel

Ballard, G. R. *Kitchener.* Dodd Mead. $3.50.

Barnes, Harry Elmer. *The Story of Punishment.* Stratford. $3.

A clear, brief history of the methods wherewith society has tried to repress criminal behavior, especially as it refers to the prison system and its stupid anachronisms.

Bartlett, Lanier, ed. *On the Old West Coast.* Morrow (Sept. 4). $5.

Episodes in life of Major Horace Bell, one of famous figures in early California and author of *Reminiscences of a Ranger.*

Benson, E. F. *As We Were: A Victorian Peep-Show.* Longmans, Green (Sept. 10). $4.

A Victorian pageant recorded by one who lived with it intimately.

Birkenhead, Earl of. *The World in 2030.* Brewer & Warren (Sept. 8). $3.

Present tendencies and a pursuit of them to their natural conclusions.

Blanding, Don. *Hula Moons.* Dodd Mead. $3.

Hawaii.

Blumenfeld, R. D. *In the Days of Bicycles and Bustles.* Brewer & Warren (Sept. 29). $3.50.

The proprietor of the London *Daily Express* tells of the personalities and events of the fascinating period between Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee and the opening days of the World War.

Carr, Philip. *The French at Home, in the Country and in Town.* Dial (Sept. 2). $3.50.

A perfect travel book, both for those who go and for those who stay.

Childers, James Saxon. *Through Eastern Gates.* Appleton (Sept. 26). $3.

Craig, Gordon. *Henry Irving.* Longmans, Green (Sept. 17). $3.

The story of the colossus of the English stage in the last part of the nineteenth century by one of his pupils.

Darling, M. L. *Rusticus Loquitur.* Oxford Univ. Press. $4.50.

A responsible book about India.

Davis, Robert H. *On Home Soil with Bob Davis,* Appleton (Sept. 19). $2.

Bob Davis, world traveler and famous raconteur, has recently finished an automobile trip that completely encircled the United States.

Dekobra, Maurice. *The Perfumed Tigers.* Brewer & Warren (Sept. 2). $3.50.

A travel book, informal yet complete in its descriptions of India.

Dermenghem, Emile. *The Life of Mahomet.* Tr. from the French by Arabella Yorke. Dial (Sept. 2). $5.

Drake, H. B. *Korea of the Japanese.* Dodd Mead. $4.

Eckenrode, H. J. *Jefferson Davis, President of the South.* Macmillan. $1.50.

New and cheaper edition.

Feiling, Keith. *Studies in Nineteenth Century Biography.* Longmans, Green. $3.

Twelve leaders of English life of the last one hundred and thirty years.

Foster, Harry L. *A Vagabond in Barbary.* Dodd Mead. $3.

Travel and wandering in the picturesque provinces of French North Africa, Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.

Garland, Hamlin. *Roadside Meetings.* Macmillan. $3.50.

In this story of his young manhood, the author writes intimately of the authors, artists, and public men whose friendship he enjoyed.

Gates, Susa Young. *The Life Story of Brigham Young.* Macmillan. $5.

Jones, Doris Arthur. *Taking the Curtain Call: The Life and Letters of Henry Arthur Jones.* Macmillan. $4.

Ketchum, Alton. *Follow the Sun.* Farrar & Rinehart (Sept. 5). $4.

A gay, round-the-world travel-adventure by a young man who became tired of Cleveland.

Lyman, George D. *John Marsh, Pioneer.* Scribner (Sept. 12). $3.50.

The life story of a trail-blazer on six frontiers.

Marie, Grand Dutchess of Russia. *Education of a Princess.* Viking (Sept. 19). $5.

One of the last of the Romanovs tells the story of her life and through it the life of twentieth century Russia.

Mason, Edward S. *The Paris Commune: An Episode in the History of the Socialist Movement.* Macmillan.

May, Stella Burke. *The Conqueror's Lady: Inez Suarez.* Farrar & Rinehart (Sept. 26). $4.

Mead, Margaret. *Growing Up in New Guinea.* Morrow (Sept. 18). $3.50.

A fascinating book about a little known community.

Morison and Commager. *The Growth of the American Republic.* Oxford Univ. Press. $5.

Nowak, Karl F. *Kaiser and Chancellor.* Macmillan. $3.50.

Deals in detail with the first two years of the ex-Kaiser's reign, the period with the dismissal of his great Chancellor, Prince Bismarck.

Palmer, John. *Moliere.* Brewer & Warren (Sept. 8). $5.

Papini, Giovanni. *Laborers in the Vineyard.* Tr. by Alice Curtayne. Longmans, Green (Sept. 17). $2.

Papini rediscovers in this book the greatness of such persons as Petrarch, Michelangelo, Saint Francis of Assisi, and introduces the greatness of such fascinating figures as Giovanni Fattori and Oscar Ghiglia.

Patmore, Brigit, tr. *The Memoirs of Marmontel.* Dial (Sept. 29). $4.

Eighteenth century memoirs very little known to English and American readers which deserve the translation they have now received.

Phillips, LeRoy. *Bibliography of Henry James.* Coward McCann (Sept. 17). $1.50.

Prévost, The Abbé. *The Adventures of a Man of Quality.* Tr. by Maysie E. I. Robertson. Dial (Sept. 15). $4.

Sassoon, Siegfried. *Diary of an Infantry Officer.* Coward McCann (Sept. 29). $2.50.

Schmitt, Bernadotte E. *The Coming of the War:* 1914. 2v. Scribner (Sept. 12). $10.

An exhaustive and critical study of the five weeks from the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand to the outbreak of the European war, early in August, 1914.

Seymour, Flora Warren. *Lords of the Valley: Sir William Johnson and His Mohawk Brothers.* Longmans, Green (Sept. 10). $3.

Taylor, Emerson. *Paul Revere.* Dodd Mead. $3.50.

Terry, Charles Sanford. *Bach: The Historical Approach.* Oxford Univ. Press. $2.50.

Thomason, John W., Jr. *Jeb Stuart.* Scribner (Sept. 19). $5.

A biography of the Confederate cavalry leader by the author of *Fix Bayonets.*

Tobey, James A. *Riders of the Plagues.* Scribner (Sept. 12). $3.50.

The story of the great plagues of history, their conquest, and why there are no plagues today.

Treat, Ida. *Pearls, Arms and Hashish.* Coward McCann (Sept. 24). $3.50.

An extraordinary history of the Franco-American adventurer, Henri de Monfried.

Trevelyan, George M. *England Under Queen Anne: Blenheim.* Longmans, Green. $5.

Wade, John Donald. *John Wesley.* Coward McCann (Sept. 10). $3.50.

Walling, R. A. J. *The Diaries of John Bright.* Morrow (Sept. or Oct.). $7.50.

Walsh, Dr. James J. *Mother Alphonsa.* Macmillan. $2.25.

Life of Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, the youngest daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

White, William Allen. *Masks in a Pageant.* Macmillan. $2.50.

Pungent sketches of famous political leaders.

Wilcox, Earley Vernon. *Tama Jim.* (With the collaboration of Flora Wilson, daughter of Tama Jim.) Stratford. $2.

An appreciation of the life and character of an interesting Scotch American (James Wilson) who lived his more than fourscore active years in the firm belief that the United States deserves the best service which its citizens can offer.

Williams, Michael. *Pilgrim Places in America.* Holt. $2.

A record of journeys taken by the author to certain fountain sources of American life.

Woods, William Seaver. *Colossal Blunders of the War.* Macmillan. $2.50.

Wright, S. Fowler. *Elfwin.* Longmans, Green (Sept. 10). $2.

Elfwin was the beautiful, tempestuous granddaughter of Alfred the Great.

Yeats-Brown, F. *The Lives of a Bengal Lancer.* Viking (Sept. 6). $3.

The mystery of India, its lure and its secrets, revealed by a literary soldier of fortune.

Religion and Psychology

Adam, Karl. *Christ and the Western Mind.* Macmillan. $1.35.

Bacon, Benjamin Wisner. *Jesus the Son of God.* Holt. $2.

Culler, Arthur J. *Creative Religious Literature.* Macmillan. $2.50.

Delany, Selden Peabody. *Why Rome.* Dial (Sept. 2). $2.50.

Gives his reasons for belief that Anglo-Catholicism is an untenable position, and that those Episcopalians who hold to the Catholic status of their church, if they think things out to their logical conclusions, must in the end submit to Rome and to the Pope.

Denison, J. H. *The Enlargement of Personality.* Scribner (Sept. 19). $3.

Derwacter, Frederick M. *Preparing the Way for Paul.* Macmillan. $1.75.

Dunham, C. F. *Christianity in a World of Science.* Macmillan. $2.

Grensted, L. W. *Psychology and God.* Longmans, Green. $4.

Luzzatti, Luigi. *God in Freedom: Studies in the Relations between Church and State.* Macmillan. $5.

Mullendore, Rev. William. *The Urge of the Unrational in Religion.* Stratford. $1.50.

Pringle-Pattison, A. S. *Studies in the Philosophy of Religion.* Oxford Univ. Press. $4.25.

Evolution of the idea of religion from totemism and magic of backward races to Christianity.

BURLINGAME PUBLIC

Pullan, Leighton. *From Justinian to Luther, A. D.* 518-1517. Oxford Univ. Press. $5.
Survey of church history for earlier period.

Schmidt, Nathaniel. *The Coming Religion.* Macmillan. $2.

Simpson, W. J. Sparrow. *St. Augustine's Conversion: An Outline of His Development to the Time of His Ordination.* Macmillan. $3.50.

Vroom, F. W. *An Introduction to the Prayer Book.* Macmillan. $1.50.

Belles-Lettres

Campbell, Roy. *Adamastor.* Dial Press (Sept. 2). $2.50.
Poetry.

Colum, Padraic. *Old Pastures.* Macmillan. $1.50.
New poems.

De la Mare, Walter. *Desert Islands.* Farrar & Rinehart (Sept. 12). $4.
An analysis of a man's longing to escape in life and literature.

Flexner, Hortense. *This Stubborn Root and Other Poems.* Macmillan. $1.25.

Fyfe, Hamilton. *Sir Arthur Pinero's Plays and Players.* Macmillan. $5.

Gorman, Herbert. *Poems.* Farrar & Rinehart (Sept. 5). $2.

Heyward, DuBose. *Brass Ankle.* Farrar & Rinehart (Sept. 5). $2.
A play.

Hicks, F. C. N. *The Fullness of Sacrifice: An Essay in Reconciliation.* Macmillan. $5.50.

Hunt, R. N. Carew, ed. *Unpublished Letters from the Collection of John Wild.* Dial Press (Sept. 30). $3.

Kennedy, Charles Rann. *Plays for Seven Players.* Univ. Chicago Press (Sept. 23). $5.

Miles, L. Wardlaw. *The Tender Realist.* Holt. $2.
Essays in "armchair philosophy."

Murry, J. Middleton. *Studies in Keats.* Oxford Univ. Press. $2.75.

Phelps, William Lyons. *Essays on Things.* Macmillan. $2.50.

Reese, Lizette W. *White April.* Farrar & Rinehart (Sept. 5). $1.50.
Poems.

Robinson, Edwin Arlington. *The Glory of the Nightingales.* Limited edition. Macmillan. $25.

Shakespeare, William. *Venus and Adonis.* Dial (Sept. 29). $5.

Sherman, Stuart P. *The Emotional Discovery of America and Other Essays.* Farrar & Rinehart (Sept. 19). $2.50.

Vittorini, Domenico. *The Modern Italian Novel.* Univ. Penn Press. $3.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

Bailey, L. H. *Hortus: A Concise Dictionary of Gardening.* Macmillan. $10.

Baldwin, Bird T., Fillmore, Eva A., and Hadley, Lora. *Farm Children.* Appleton (Sept. 26). $4.

Baynes, Ernest Harold. *My Wild Animal Guests.* Macmillan. $1.75.
The heroes of this charming book are a graceful young white-tailed deer, a wolf-cub, and six furry "skunklets."

Bradley, John Hodgdon. *Parade of the Living.* Coward McCann (Sept. 17). $3.
The story of the geological history of life on earth.

Brand, Louis. *Vectorial Mechanics.* Wiley.

Bronson, B. S. *Nutrition and Food Chemistry.* Wiley.

Browne, Charles. *The Gun Club Cook Book.* Scribner (Sept. 19). $3.

Casson, Stanley. *Twentieth Century Sculptors.* Oxford Univ. Press. $3.50.
Completes survey begun in 1928 work, entitled *Some Modern Sculptors.*

Chapman. *A Study of the Induction Motor.* (English importation.) Wiley.

Charnwood, Lady. *An Autograph Collection and the Making of It.* Holt. $5.

Collins, A. Frederick. *Experimental Chemistry.* Appleton (Sept. 26). $2.

Culver, Charles A. *Electricity and Magnetism.* Macmillan.

Drachman, Julian M. *Studies in the Literature of Natural Science.* Macmillan. $3.50.
A history of books about science and their effect on public opinion and the spread of ideas.

Ezekiel, Mordecai. *Methods of Correlation Analysis.* Wiley.

Faris, Ferris and Todd, editors. *Intelligent Philanthropy.* Univ. Chicago Press (Sept. 9). $4.
The value and necessity of charity discussed by twelve representative men.

Fiero, G. *Review of Pharmacy.* Wiley.

Foster, W. R. Maxwell. *Fun-Sketching: A Pastime That Pays.* Macmillan. $1.25.
How to enjoy drawing and the ways to make money from it.

Good, M. E. *Hear with Your Eyes.* Appleton (Sept. 5). $1.
A handbook for the deaf in which the art of lip-reading is fully and logically explained.

Hallis, Frederick. *Corporate Personality: A Study in Jurisprudence.* Oxford Univ. Press. $5.
An analysis of purely legal points and interpretations.

Hammond, John L. and Barbara. *The Age of the Chartists:* 1832-1854. Longmans, Green. $5.
The causes of discontent among the working classes so manifest in the first half of the nineteenth century.

Harding, T. Swann. *Fads, Frauds and Physicians: Diagnosis and Treatment of the Medical Dilemma.* Dial (Sept. 2). $3.50.
Aims to put the layman wise to what goes on under the cover of medical "ethics."

Henrici, A. T. *Molds, Yeasts and Acinomycetes.* Wiley.

Huebner, Grover G., and Kramer, Roland L. *Foreign Trade: Principles and Practices.* Appleton (Sept. 26). $5.

Knapp, Thad Johnson. *Educational Insurance.* Stratford. $2.
The story of how education can be made more effective by improving teaching technique in accordance with what is already known about the science of teaching.

Koppanyi, Theodore. *The Conquest of Life.* Appleton (Sept. 19). $2.
An entertaining review of biology.

Leighton, Joseph Alexander. *The Field of Philosophy.* 4th ed. Appleton (Sept. 19).

MacDougal, D. T. *The Green Leaf.* Appleton (Sept. 19). $2.
An absorbing study of plant life.

Mead, Edward S. *Corporation Finance.* Appleton (Sept. 26). $4.
Sixth edition. Revised and enlarged.

Menninger & Crawford. *The Healthy-Minded Child.* Coward McCann (Sept. 10). $1.75.
A practical guide to the mental hygiene of childhood.

Munson, Gorham. *Dilemma of the Liberated.* Coward McCann (Sept. 29). $3.

Orage, A. R. *Psychological Exercises.* Farrar & Rinehart (Sept. 26). $1.25.
Exercises in mental concentration.

Phillips, Anna M. *Hooked Rugs and How to Make Them.* Macmillan. $2.
New edition with supplementary material.

Picard, Max (trans. by Guy Endore). *The Human Face.* Farrar & Rinehart (Sept. 19). $4.
Through a description and a discussion of men's faces, this book shows the degeneration of the age.

Reboux, Paul. *New French Cooking.* Knopf (Sept. 5). $2.50.
A humorous but practical cook book.

Robinson, George L. *The Sarcophagus of an Ancient Civilization. Petra, Edom and the Edomites.* Macmillan. $7.50.

Scully, C. Allison, and Ganse, Franklin W. *Business Life Insurance Trusts.* Appleton (Sept. 12-14). $2.50.

Shao-Tseng Wu. *Railroad Valuation and Fair Return.* Univ. Penn Press. $3.

Shaw, Frank H. *Full Fathom Five.* Macmillan. $4.
A book of famous shipwrecks.

Smith, Winifred. *Italian Actors of the Renaissance.* Coward McCann (Sept. 17). $3.50.

Speiser, Ephraim A. *Mesopotamian Origins.* Univ. Penn. Press. $3.
An important theory of the oldest population of Hither Asia which throws new light on Biblical traditions.

Swendiman, Dr. George A. *Dental Health.* Stratford. $3.
Information everyone should have concerning dentistry in its relation to personality, beauty, and particularly to health.

Whitman, R. C. *Hygiene.* Wiley.

Wilenski, R. H. *A Miniature History of Art.* Oxford Univ. Press. $2.
Bird's-eye view of history of Art from ancient Egyptian and Assyrian times to present day.

Wood, Peggy. *Actors and People.* Appleton. (Sept. 5). $2.50.
Both sides of the footlights.

Juvenile

Asquith, Herbert. *Pillicock Hill.* Oxford Univ. Press. $2.50.
Eight poems for children with music by Alec Rowley.

Biddle, George. *Green Island.* Coward McCann (Sept. 29). $2.50.

Bond, Carrie Jacobs. *The Little Monkey with the Sad Face.* John Day (Sept. 25). $1.50.
Four stories dealing with adventures of a monkey, a puppy, a raccoon, and a squirrel.

Bruere, Martha Bensley. *Sparky-for-Short.* Coward McCann (Sept. 17). $2.

Carroll, Gladys Hasty. *Land Spell.* Macmillan. $1.75.
For older girls.

Cobb, Bertha B. and Ernest. *Andre.* Putnam (Sept. 5). $1.75.
A young French boy exploring in America with Champlain.

Daniel, Hawthorne. *Peggy of Old Annapolis.* Coward McCann (Sept. 17). $2.

Falls, C. B. *The Modern A B C.* John Day (Sept. 18). $2.
The A B C of today—and tomorrow.

Green, Fitzhugh. *Roy Andrews—Dragon Hunter.* Putnam (Sept. 5). $1.75.
Life of one of the greatest living explorers.

Kelly, Eric P. *The Blacksmith of Vilno.* Macmillan. $2.50.
Poland in 1832.

Kuebler, Katharine. *Hansel the Gander.* Morrow (Sept. 4). $2.
Adventure.

Litten, Frederic Nelson. *Sun-Up on the Range.* Appleton (Sept. 26). $2.
Ranch life on the Mexican border.

Matheson, John. *The Needle in the Haystack.* Morrow (Sept. 18). $2.50.
Adventure.

Moe, Louis. *The Forest Party.* Coward McCann (Sept. 29). $2.

Moon, Grace. *The Missing Katchina.* Doubleday, Doran (Sept. 12). $2.
For children from seven to twelve.

Morison, J. Strang. *Adrift in the Arctic.* Oxford Univ. Press. $2.
Story of five schoolboys who joined a sailing ship to go to the Arctic on a scientific expedition.

Morrow, Mrs. Dwight. *The Painted Pig.* Knopf (Sept. 5). $2.
A Mexican picture book.

Number Eight Joy Street. Appleton (Sept. 19). $2.50.

Peary, Marie Ahnighito. *Little Tooktoo.* Morrow (Sept. 18). $2.
The daughter of Commodore Peary writes this story of Santa Claus' youngest reindeer and how he got his job.

Robinson, Mabel Louise. *Robin and Tito.* Macmillan. $2.
Robin and her donkey friend, Tito, adventure in Sicily.

Robinson, Mabel L., ed. *Second Book of Blue Ribbon Stories.* Appleton (Sept. 19). $2.50.
Anthology of the best stories of the year.

Siple, Paul. *Frozen In.* Putnam (Sept. 19). $1.75.
A book for boys.

Skinner, Constance Lindsay. *Red Man's Luck.* Coward McCann (Sept. 17). $2.

Smalley, Janet. *The Animals Came In.* Morrow (Sept. 4). $1.75.
How all the animals got to the Ark, told in verses and pictures.

Wade, Mary H. *The Boy Who Loved Freedom: The Story of Thomas Jefferson.* Appleton (Sept. 19). $1.75.

Warde, Margaret. *Biddy and Buddy's Holidays.* Appleton (Sept. 19). $1.50.
Two children who live on a New England farm.

White, Fletcher. *The Duck and Its Friends.* Oxford Univ. Press. $1.25.
Picture book.

Williamson, Julie. *The Stars Through Magic Casements.* Appleton (Sept. 19). $2.
Stories about the stars.

Fiction

Adams, Eustace L. *Gambler's Throw.* Dial Press (Sept. 15). $2.
Detective story carried on in an aeroplane.

Baldwin, Faith. *Make-Believe.* Dodd Mead. $2.

Berger, Helen. *Crystal Pagoda.* Dial Press (Sept. 2). $2.

Burnett, W. R. *Saint Johnson.* Dial Press (Sept. 29). $2.
A story of the American Southwest fifty years ago.

Burt, Struthers. *Festival.* Scribner (Sept. 19). $2.50.
A richly textured tale of modern society.

Cami (trans. by Herbert Gorman). *The Son of the Three Musketeers.* Farrar & Rinehart (Sept. 12). $2.50.
A burlesque of Dumas.

Chesterton, G. K. *Four Faultless Felons.* Dodd Mead. $2.50.
Book composed of four long stories, bound together by a sort of basic paradox. Detective.

Demaison, Andre. *Beasts Called Wild.* Farrar & Rinehart (Sept. 26). $3.50.
A sophisticated jungle book.

Fineman, Irving. *This Pure Young Man.* Longmans, Green (Sept. 24). $2.
Story of a sensitive youth who doesn't quite fit.

Fitzgerald, William. *Gentlemen All.* Longmans, Green (Sept. 3). $2.
The story of the landed Southern gentleman, hospitable, gallant, full of buoyant humor, and yet essentially ineffectual.

Frank, Waldo (trans. by Anita Brenner). *Tales from the Argentine.* Farrar & Rinehart (Sept. 5). $2.50.

Fuller, Margaret. *The Golden Roof.* Morrow (Sept. 18). $2.50.
Life romance of a beautiful Danish girl.

Gluck, Sinclair. *The Blind Fury.* Dodd Mead. $2.
Mystery story.

Griswold, Francis. *The Tides of Malvern.* Morrow (Sept. 4). $2.50.
Story centers in Sheldon family, who for generations have lived in a famous old house near Charleston.

Gross, William B. *The Conquest of California.* Stratford. $2.50.
A historical novel describing the conquest of Alta, Cal., by Spain in 1769.

Gunnarsson, Gunnar. *Seven Days' Darkness.* Macmillan. $2.50.
The scene is Reykjavik, Iceland.

Hamilton, David. *Picaresque.* Scribner (Sept. 12).
A genial scoundrel makes love and excitement from New York to California.

Hamsun, Knut. *Vagabonds.* Coward McCann (Sept. 10). $2.50.
A great pageant of life among the poorer classes of Norway.

Laing, Alexander. *End of Roaming.* Farrar & Rinehart (Sept. 5). $2.50.
Novel from that generation which followed the war, yet was of it.

Laugh with Leacock—An Anthology of His Best Work. Dodd Mead. $2.50.

Lehmann, Rosamond. *A Note in Music.* Holt. $2.50.
"But the present, like a note of music, is nothing but as it appertains to what is past and what is to come."

Lincoln, Joseph C. *Blowing Clear.* Appleton (Sept. 5). $2.50.
Another Cape Cod story.

Locke, William J. *The Shorn Lamb.* Dodd Mead. $2.50.
How the shorn lamb gave the tragic mask of life a twist, rendering it grotesque and provocative of mirth.

Lukash, Ivan. *The Flames of Moscow.* Macmillan. $2.50.
A novel of Russian life.

Lupton, Leonard. *River Man.* Dial Press (Sept. 15). $2.
Story of a Hudson River "shanty-boat" and its owner.

Markham, Frederick. *Archibald.* Brewer & Warren (Sept. 15). $2.

Martin, Helen R. *Tender Talons.* Dodd Mead. $2.
Pennsylvania Dutch.

Masefield, John. *The Wanderer of Liverpool.* Macmillan. $3.50.
The true and dramatic story of the supposedly unlucky ship whose beauty and misfortune he celebrated in his poem, "The Wanderer."

Mordaunt, Elinor. *Three Generations.* Brewer & Warren (Sept. 29). $2.50.
Tropical novel.

Morley, Christopher. *Rudolph and Amina, or The Black Crook.* John Day (Sept. 11). $2.50.
Under the beguiling urbanity of a tale for children is a tender and delicate fancy such as Anatole France would have enjoyed writing.

Morris, W. F. *The Strange Case of Gunner Rawley.* Dodd Mead. $2.50.
War story.

Negri, Ada. *Morning Star.* Macmillan. $2.50.
The story of Dinin, a girl of Italy.

Oxenham, John. *The Splendour of the Dawn.* Longmans, Green (Sept. 17). $2.
A story of the times which came immediately after the crucifixion.

Patton, Marion. *Dance on the Tortoise.* Dial Press (Sept. 2). $2.
Story of the friendship of two young teachers and their relations with an older woman, the principal of the school.

Ratel, Simonne, adapted from French by Joseph Collins. *Love's Not Enough.* Farrar & Rinehart (Sept. 19). $2.50.
Winner of the Prix Minerva for 1930—a story of the love-life of three girls.

Rees, Arthur J. *The Pavilion by the Lake.* Dodd Mead. $2.
Mystery story.

Rhode, John. *Dr. Priestley Investigates.* Dodd Mead. $2.
Detective story.

Rhys, Ernest, and Dawson-Scott, C. A., eds. *Tales from Far and Near.* Appleton (Sept. 19).
Anthology.

Riddell, John. *The John Riddell Murder Case.* Scribner (Sept. 19). $2.

Roberts, Cecil. *Havana Bound.* Appleton (Sept. 19). $2.50.
Mystery and romance.

Robins, Denise. *Heat Wave.* Dial Press (Sept. 15). $2.
Will appeal to readers of Ethel M. Dell.

Rohde, Robert H. *I Challenge You.* Brewer & Warren (Sept. 22). $2.
A detective story.

Ruck, Berta. *The Love-Hater.* Dodd Mead. $2.

Shipman, Nell. *Get the Woman.* Dial Press (Sept. 30). $2.
Western adventure novel.

Sinclair, May. *Tales Told by Simpson.* Macmillan. $2.
Chiefly tales of loves and studies of women.

Spearman, Frank H. *Spanish Lover.* Scribner (Sept. 12). $2.
A glamorous novel of the time of Don John of Austria, bastard son of the Emperor Charles.

Springer, Fleta Campbell. *According to the Flesh.* Coward McCann (Sept. 29). $3.

Tarleton, Fiswoode. *Some Trust in Chariots.* Dial (Sept. 15). $2.
Short stories of the South.

Thomas, Alan. *Daggers Drawn.* Brewer & Warren (Sept. 2). $2.
Detective story.

Thomson, Valentine. *You Don't Know Charly.* Brewer & Warren (Sept. 22). $2.

Treynor, Albert M. *Hawk of the Desert.* Dodd Mead. $2.

t'Serstevens, F. (Whittaker Chambers, trans.) *The Sentimental Vagabond.* Farrar & Rinehart (Sept. 26). $2.
Story of a delightful and adventurous young man.

Warwick, Pauline. *The Secret Year.* Dial Press (Sept. 29). $2.

Wilson, Alexander. *The Death of Dr. Whitelaw.* Longmans, Green (Sept. 17). $2.
English mystery.

Wood, Frances Gilchrist. *Gospel Four Corners.* Appleton (Sept. 5). $2.
A heroic story of an idealistic pioneer.

Young, Stark. *The Street of the Islands.* Scribner (Sept. 19). $2.50.
Short stories.

Book News

Book Club Selections

(for September)

BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB

Complete Works of Sherlock Holmes, by A. Conan Doyle. Doubleday, Doran.
Full contents includes forty novels and fifty-six stories.

BOOK LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Dance of Youth, by Hermann Sudermann. Liveright.
A novel finished just before the author's death.

BUSINESS BOOK LEAGUE

Introduction to Wall Street, by John F. Fowler, Jr. Harper.

CATHOLIC BOOK CLUB

Black Soil, by Josephine Donovan. Stratford.

CRIME CLUB

Strangler Fig, by John Stephen Strange. Doubleday, Doran.

FREETHOUGHT BOOK CLUB

Forgery in Christianity, by Major Joseph Wheless. Knopf.

JUNIOR LITERARY GUILD

The Book of Three Dragons (boys and girls 8-12), by Kenneth Morris. Longmans, Green.
The Blacksmith of Vilno (girls 12-16), by Eric Kelly. Macmillan.
Red Horse Hill (boys 12-16), by Stephen W. Meader. Harcourt, Brace.

LITERARY GUILD

The Edwardians, by V. Sackville-West. Doubleday, Doran.
The real hero is a house, Knole Castle, long celebrated in history and poetry.

Book League Board to Select Classics

BEGINNING with the September selection, The Book League Board of Editors will henceforth select each month the special classics that are to be presented to Book League subscribers. In the past the Book League Board has only chosen the new book of the month. The first classic selected in accordance with the new plan of The Book League of America, which is to provide a classic each month along with its new book, is Flaubert's novel, *Madame Bovary.*

French Academy Honors American Authors

JOHN MEYERS O'HARA and John Hervey have just been awarded a special medal by the French Academy for their translation of *The Trophies with Other Sonnets* of Jose Marie de Heredia, published last year by the John Day Company. So far as it is known, this is the first time that this honor has been paid by the Academy to a work in the English language. Mr. O'Hara, a New Yorker, is the author of *Pagan Sonnets, Threnodies,* and other notable volumes of verse. Mr. Hervey, a poet, journalist, and critic, has been for thirty-seven years a resident of Chicago.

John Masefield's New Book

IMMEDIATELY after John Masefield was appointed poet laureate, Ray Long, editor of *The Cosmopolitan Magazine,* boarded a boat for England. When he returned he had what he wanted—the manuscript of Mr. Masefield's new book, *The Wanderer,* a biography of a fine old sailing ship, told in verse and prose. It will be published in book form this fall by The Macmillan Company. The first English edition will be one of the smallest and rarest ever printed. Only the King and members of the royal family will receive copies. The Macmillan Company will publish not only the regular edition but also a special autographed edition, limited to two hundred and fifty copies.

Spanish Book Selection

THE COMMITTEE of the Association of the Best Book of the Month, in Madrid, Spain, selected from the books published in June, *La Isla de los Santos,* by Ricardo Baeza. In this book the author recounts his personal experience in Ireland during the most critical period in the terrible fight sustained by Sinn Fein against the British government.

Drama League Awards

JUDGES have announced the awards for the best full-length drama, one-act play, and religious play submitted in the 1929 Drama League, Longmans Green, Playwriting Contest as follows: Thomas P. Robinson for his four-act drama *Darick Clausen;* Elene Wilbur for her one-act play *The Table Set for Himself;* and Sonia V. M. Daugherty for her religious play *Esther.*

School Library News

A Tribute to Marion Lovis

Since the last meeting of this section (School Libraries) has come the death of Marion Lovis —a loss impossible to measure in words. Training and experience had given her a thorough knowledge of the educational fields covered by the public schools and the library world. Background, natural endowment, and rare insight into human needs had given her the ability to correlate the zest of work with the richness of life. Her broad vision of what organized book service could contribute to the education of a child made school libraries become basic elements in every educational project. And crowning these qualities came the initiation and courage to seek and attain whatever goal she set.

As Supervisor of School Libraries in one of our greatest school systems, she was peculiarly able to interpret schools to libraries and libraries to schools, and to develop a system which is serving as a model to similarly organized groups throughout the country.

As teacher in various summer schools in the country, she was able to give to many a new sense of the essential value of their work, since her own sound sense of values never failed her.

As leader and counselor in her various professional groups, her clear thinking, her enthusiastic willingness to meet life, her sparkling personality, made her a stimulating and inspirational force.

Indirectly, her influence will be far-reaching and of duration. To those who knew her, she will remain alive and vibrant, ever renewing her own and others' faith in the joy of work and life,

"like water up from a fountain springing."

Be it therefore resolved, That the School Libraries Section of the American Library Association place in its record an expression of deep appreciation of her friendship and counsel, of sincere gratitude for her inspiration and leadership.

Helen Harris,
Eleanor Witmer,
Mildred Pope.

MARTINUS NIJHOFF, Bookseller
The Hague, Holland
OLD AND MODERN BOOKS
CATALOGUES ISSUED REGULARLY

Display Racks and Bulletin Boards

South Georgia Teachers College, Collegeboro, Ga., found display racks and bulletin boards of great help in creating the "library atmosphere" last year. In addition to correlation with school activities, current events and special days, they were used for introducing new books and featuring special subjects. Especially did they encourage reading. Often the mere act of calling attention to a book would put it in circulation. A book would become exceedingly popular after it had been placed on the display rack in its jacket and an annotation placed on the bulletin board. The circulation of books of biography was greatly increased in this way. The student-assistants took turns in arranging the bulletin boards and display rack. They took great pride in making them attractive.

Junior Literary Guild Announces New Age Group

After a year of consultation with educators, parents, librarians, and child psychologists, the Junior Literary Guild announces that its age groups will be rearranged to include younger children than have heretofore been admitted for membership. Beginning with Oct. 1, books will be sent to four groups of children instead of three, ranging in age from six years to sixteen years. The present membership is from eight to sixteen years of age.

Service to Students and Faculty

South Georgia Teachers College Library, Collegeboro, Ga., cooperates with the school by offering the following service:

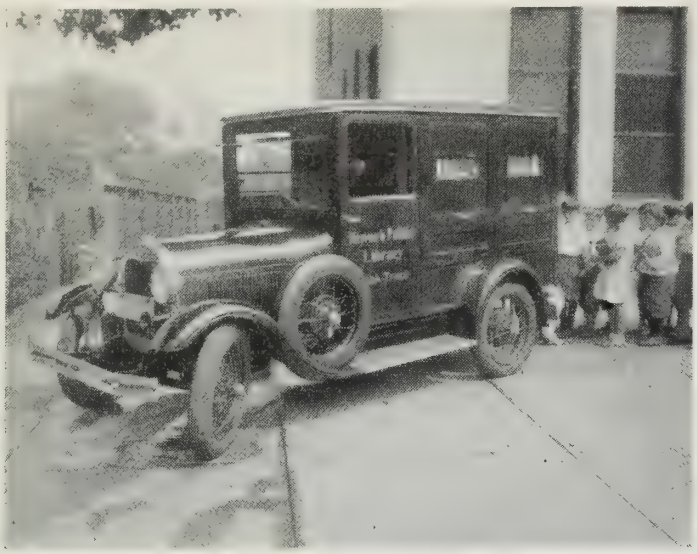
To students: Reference work; instruction in the use of the library; guidance in reading, both for information and pleasure; book service in extra-curricular activities, such as debating and literary societies; vocational guidance, by means of a collection of the best books, pamphlets and other references on occupations.

To faculty: Notice of new books and current magazine articles in each particular field; clippings and visual material lent for classroom use; place arranged for displays and exhibits; books reserved for class use; material borrowed from other libraries.

In the Library World

Newark Book Truck

ON MONDAY, June 16, the Newark Public Library began a book truck service within the city of Newark to districts located more than one-half mile from the main library or any of its branches. These districts are estimated as covering about ten square miles and have been divided into seven districts with about equal population. The truck is scheduled to cover a different district each day, making eight or nine stops therein, ranging from 20 minutes to one full hour. This service is an experiment intended to supplement the work of the extension and school departments in establishing new centers of book distribution. While serving a great many readers with its own books, the truck will also be of service in increasing the use of the main library and its branches, by advertising their resources. Books not in the truck collection will be supplied to borrowers from the main library. Borrowers with special needs that cannot be answered by the book truck collection will be sent to the nearest library building containing the desired information. All reference questions are referred to the main library, business branch or the nearest branches. The truck itself is a Ford, Model A, with a specially constructed body. Four bookshelves on each side carry between four and five hundred books. The upper two-thirds of each side turns up, forming a roof; the lower one-third turns down, forming a ledge. Glass panes reveal the books as the truck travels along. At stops, the back door is opened, one assistant receives books there and does most of the charging on a ledge fastened to the inside of the door. Another assistant takes applications, maintains order, and finds special books wanted.



Newark's New Ford Book Bus

Survey of Canadian Libraries

THE Carnegie Corporation Trustees have approved a grant of $10,000 for a survey of the Canadian library field to reveal possible avenues of cooperation. John Ridington, librarian of the University of British Columbia, and Miss Mary L. Black, librarian of the Fort William Public Library, will cover the Western Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia; George H. Locke, librarian of the Toronto Public Library, and Mr. Ridington will do the Maritimes; and all three will cooperate in Ontario. They will seek interviews with ministers and departments of education, officials of library organizations and library schools; librarians of representative public libraries, both large and small, parliamentary and legislative; university libraries and school libraries. They hope to get the basic facts as to present Canadian library organization and will be in a position to make suggestions or recommendations for improvement and for general library cooperation.

New Association Granted Sum

THE NEW BRUNSWICK Provincial Library Association, organized last spring without appropriation, has been granted a sum for organization purposes. Elizabeth H. Morton, formerly of the Toronto Public Library, has been appointed secretary and has established offices at Room 207, Provincial Building, 55 Canterbury Street, St. John, N. B. Traveling library and direct mail service are to be established and local library establishment encouraged. A budget to carry on this work is being presented to the House in November.

Model County Library Plans

Plans are well under way for the establishing of a Model County Library in Black Hawk County, Iowa, next fall. Two thousand books donated by Iowa club women have been accessioned, and the experiment is to be financed through gifts and memberships. With the experiment a success, it is believed that other counties will petition for rural library service. The Board of Supervisors of Page County have made a five-year contract with the library trustees of Clarinda and Shenandoah for library service. It will cost the average taxpayer about $1 a year for this service. This is the second county library to be established in Iowa, Hardin having the service since 1927. Mary Parmelee, Illinois Library School, will have charge of the model library.

Itinerary of German Librarians' Tour

Oct. 3, Friday—Sailing from Bremen on the "Bremen."
Oct. 9, Thursday, NEW YORK—Arrival at Hotel Knickerbocker, New York City.
Oct. 10, Friday—Visit New York Public Library and Columbia University.
Oct. 11, Saturday—Pierpont Morgan Library, Hispanic Society.
Oct. 13, Monday—Jewish Theological Seminary Library, Metropolitan Museum, Grolier Club, private libraries (Altschul, Pforzheimer, Folger), *New York Times,* Pynson Printers, American Art Association, Rosenbach's, Lathrop Harper, Gabriel Wells.
Oct. 14, Tuesday, NEWARK—Free Library. JERSEY CITY—Typographical Library of American Typefounders Co.
Oct. 15, Wednesday, NEW HAVEN—Hotel Taft. Visit the Yale University Library and Elizabethan Club.
Oct. 16, Thursday, BOSTON—Hotel Brunswick. Tour of city.
Oct. 17, Friday—Boston Public Library, Boston Medical Library, Fine Arts Museum, Club of Odd Volumes, Merrymount Press.
Oct. 18, Saturday, CAMBRIDGE—Harvard University Library, Fogg Art Museum.
Oct. 19, Sunday, NIAGARA FALLS.
Oct. 20, Monday, WASHINGTON—Hotel Lee, Mount Vernon.
Oct. 21, Tuesday—Library of Congress, Surgeon General's Library, Government Printing Office.
Oct. 22, Wednesday, PHILADELPHIA—Tour of city, Curtiss Publishing Co., Fine Arts Museum, College of Physicians' Library, Free Library.
Oct. 23-24, Thursday and Friday, NEW YORK—Leisurely visits to libraries, general sightseeing.
Oct. 25, Saturday—Leave on the "Bremen."
Oct. 31, Friday—Arrive in Bremen.

Honolulu Discusses Library Work

Modern trends in library work were discussed at the Second Pan-Pacific Women's Conference, held in Honolulu from Aug. 9 to 23 and attended by delegates from all countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean. The conference was held under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union, and each Pacific country was invited to send twenty-six delegates to the meeting. Julia Wright Merrill, as official delegate from the American Library Association, gave a talk on library work before the education section of the conference. Before returning to the United States, Miss Merrill will visit the county libraries of Hawaii. Her trip is being financed by a grant from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Rare Chinese Maps Received

A collection of rare Chinese maps and atlases made by Arthur W. Hummel, chief of the library's division of Chinese literature, during a residence of thirteen years in China has been presented to the Library of Congress through the generosity of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

Psychological Index

The Psychological Index, No. 36, for the year 1929, contains four hundred and fifty pages plus ten pages of introduction, classified, and with an index to authors. Six thousand three hundred and ninety-two titles are listed, a number that indicates the prodigious world-wide activity and interest in psychology. The editor, Walter S. Hunter, of Clark University, says there have been some minor changes in the scheme of classification without, however, altering the general plan.

Important Correction

In the list of Important Religious Books, 1929-30, presented to the Religious Books Round Table at its meeting during the conference of the American Library Association in Los Angeles, June 27, the title for E. Stanley Jones appears as *Christ of the Indian Road.* The title should have been *Christ of Every Road.* Abingdon Pr., 1930. $1.50.

Frank Grant Lewis,
Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa.

BURLINGAME PUBLIC L

Library Organizations

Special Libraries Association

THE TWENTY-SECOND annual convention of the Special Libraries Association, held at San Francisco, June 18-21, brought together nearly 150 people from all sections of the country. The dominant theme of the first session was "The Development of the Industrial West"; the second session, the topic "Public Libraries for Business Use." In addition to the general sessions there was a business session and group meetings by the Civic-Social, Commercial-Technical, Financial and Newspaper Groups. Group luncheons were held by the Insurance and Museum Groups, and a breakfast conference by the Federal Reserve librarians. The mornings were devoted to the general sessions, the afternoons to Group meetings, and the evenings to special dinners: the first day the twenty-first anniversary dinner at the Hotel Mark Hopkins, the second day a dinner in Chinatown, and the last day a dinner at the Woodside Country Club. On Thursday a trip around the city preceded the dinner, and on Friday a trip to Palo Alto, with a visit to the campus of Stanford University, including glimpses of the Hoover War Library and the Stanford Chapel.

The principal feature of Wednesday morning was an address by Mr. F. T. Letchfield, industrial engineer, Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco, on "Industrial West." The speaker presented a keen analysis of industrial conditions throughout the country, with special emphasis on recent developments on the Pacific Coast. Members of the San Francisco and Southern California Chapters of the Association, Mr. Thomas Cowles, Mrs. Amy Caya, Miss Annette Windele from San Francisco, Mr. Guy Marion, Mr. B. E. Edwards, Miss H. G. Percey, and Mrs. Ruth E. Creveling from Los Angeles, discussed "The Part the Library is Playing in the Development of the Industrial West." There was good-natured rivalry between the representatives of the two cities with an occasional sly allusion to the superior merits of one city or the other. Mr. William Alcott, in his presidential address, made reference to the great loss sustained by the profession in the death of John Cotton Dana, founder of the Association. Mr. Alcott considered in detail the activities of the Association during the previous year, which showed a substantial gain in membership and greater activity on the part of the various chapters, groups, and committees. He concluded with a review of the twenty-one years' history of the Association and showed what had been accomplished in recent years.

The subject matter of the second session on Thursday morning was "Public Libraries for Business Use." Miss Marian C. Manley of the Newark Business Branch submitted a Summary of National Survey of Public Business Libraries and Suggestions for Cooperation between Them and Special Libraries. This survey covered business service activities in 109 large public libraries and was summarized in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for May 1, 1930. After Miss Manley's talk, it was recommended that the incoming president appoint a Committee on the Relation of Service of Public Libraries to Business. Miss Josephine B. Hollingsworth, Municipal Reference Library, Los Angeles, discussed "The Municipal Reference Library and Its Service to Business," and Miss Rose L. Vormelker, Business Research Librarian, Cleveland Public Library, chose for her topic "What the Public Business Librarian Offers the Special Librarian and Vice Versa." A group of librarians from San Francisco showed how the libraries of that city render library service to business. Mr. Robert Rea spoke for the Public Library, Mrs. Mary O. Carmody for the Mechanics' Library, and Mr. William A. Worthington for the special libraries of the city.

The Group sessions covered a wide range of interest. Among the notable addresses before the Civic-Social Group were a talk on "Unemployment," by Dr. Louis C. Block, statistician, Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, San Francisco; a talk on "Metropolitan Districts," by Mr. Rolland A. Vandergrift, secretary, California Taxpayers' Association, and a report on "The White House Conference on Child Health and Protection," by Miss Edith M. Guerrier, supervisor of branches, Boston Public Library. A scholarly address on "Group and Branch Banking," by Mr. Howard Whipple, vice-president, Bank of America of California, and a talk on "Investment Research" were delivered before the Financial Group. The Commercial-Technical Group took for its main subject "Tools of Trade," with discussions by the members on Bibliographies, Indexes, Trade Directories and Special Tools.

The following topics were presented at the three sessions of the Newspaper Group: "The Newspaper Group, Its History and Achievements," by Mr. William Alcott, librarian, *Boston Globe*, and president of the Special Libraries Association; "Thoughts on Subject

Filing," by Mr. William Wallace Vaughan, librarian, *Oakland Tribune;* "The Cowles Reference Library," by Mr. Wilbur D. Kirkman, librarian, *Spokesman-Review,* Spokane; "Back Stage in a Newspaper Reference Library," by Miss Blanche L. Davenport, librarian, *Christian Science Monitor,* Boston; "Solving the Personnel Problem," by Mrs. Marjorie D. Brown, librarian, *San Francisco Chronicle; "Los Angeles Daily News* Reference Department," by Miss Gertrude Blackledge, librarian; "The Newspaper Library as Viewed from the City Editor's Desk," by Mr. Thomas Bellew, city editor, *San Francisco Chronicle;* "Can the News and Library Departments Get Along Amicably?" by Mr. Roy Harrison Danforth, assistant managing editor, *Oakland Tribune;* "Making the Reference Library the Hub of the Wheel," by Mr. Joseph F. Kwapil, librarian, the *Public Ledger,* Philadelphia, and chairman of Newspaper Group; "The College Newspaper and the Library," by Mr. William F. Calkins, managing editor, *Daily Californian,* Berkeley, Cal.

A business session was held on Friday, June 20, when reports from the various groups, local associations, and committees were received. The following officers were elected for the year 1930-31: President, Miss Margaret Reynolds, First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.; first vice-president, Miss Jessie Callan, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, Pittsburgh; second vice-president, Miss Louise Dorn, Detroit Edison Company, Detroit, Mich.; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth O. Cullen, Reference Library, Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C.; director for three years, Angus Fletcher, librarian, British Library of Information, New York, N. Y.

Library Directory Ready October 1

The American Library Directory for 1930, a thorough revision of the 1927 edition and published by R. R. Bowker Co., 62 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City, will be ready Oct. 1. Approximately 12,000 libraries, including public libraries in the United States and Canada, Federal and State libraries, educational and professional libraries, business and special libraries, high school libraries, territorial libraries, and other groups, are classified and listed with the usual data. The price is $12, but to libraries *ordering before Oct.* 1 copies will be supplied at the special price of $6 in recognition of the librarians' help in its compilation. Order now at half price.

Michigan

During the current school year the Department of Library Science of the University of Michigan has continued its policy of building up a duplicate working collection of books for the use of its students. One outstanding advantage in the working quarters of the school is its location in the building of the General Library, with one of its exits leading directly into the eight-story book stack. A definite effort, moreover, has been made to duplicate for the study hall many of the books in the stacks and scattered throughout the library. This is true of numerous single volumes, as well as some of the more extensive sets which are needed in the Reference course, these volumes forming the basis of a working reference collection of use to the whole department. Among them may be mentioned several sets of encyclopedias, the *Dictionary of National Biography,* and the new *Dictionary of American Biography.* Duplication of such volumes obviously relieves the strain upon the resources of the Reference Department of the General Library. The section of Bibliography shows now a good array of library catalogs, the largest of which is that of the Bibliothèque Nationale; of national and trade bibliographies; of bound sets of library serials; and of books and pamphlets in various fields of subject bibliography. In addition, a number of professional journals and library publications are currently received, and a vertical file is maintained to care for ephemeral material. Many books have also been bought for other special courses. For Book Selection, 150 of the new spring books of 1930 have been chosen, which, after reviewing by the students, will pass into the collections of the General Library. The collection for use in the course in cataloging contains about 700 books, to which additions are frequently made to keep it timely and interesting.

The Department of Library Science of the University of Michigan reports an attendance of fifty-eight in the Summer Session of 1930. Fifteen of this number are enrolled in the graduate courses, and the remaining forty-three have elected the undergraduate work. Twenty-six are residents of Michigan, while the representation from other States is as follows: three each from Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin; two each from Alabama, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, and Texas; and one each from California, Connecticut, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota.

The Open Round Table

Tariff and Library Importation

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Under Section 304 of the present tariff act there are instructions relative to the marking of containers of articles imported into the United States which has led to a number of inquiries being addressed to the undersigned.

In reply to a question as to how the provision of this act affected library importations, Edward Clifford, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department, replied that the department's regulations with respect to marking were not to be applied to books, catalogs, and other printed matter imported by and for the account of public libraries or library associations for their own use and not for sale. These instructions are to be applied at all custom houses under the new tariff act. It is probably advisable, however, for libraries importing books from abroad to ask their foreign agent or bookseller to mark the container or package, and even the packing case, as required by Section 304. Even though no penalty would apply, it would save delay in delivery.

C. L. CANNON,
Chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Book-buying.

Law Libraries Amend Constitution

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

It has been suggested to me that many of your readers would be interested in knowing that the American Association of Law Libraries, at its Los Angeles Conference, amended its constitution to establish a new class of membership, i. e., Life Members.

This action was taken to honor such of its members and past members who are no longer actively engaged in library work, but who had rendered exceptional services to the association or to the profession of law librarianship or who have attained distinction in public life.

The following were unanimously elected to become life members by a vote of those present at the meeting of Wednesday, June 25:

J. Harry Bongartz, 45 Marlborough Ave., Providence R. I.

Mrs. Lucile Vernon Clark, R.F.D. 8, Scotia, N. Y.

James H. Deering, City Hall, San Francisco, Cal.

Charles F. Ebel, French Lake Park, Faribault, Minn.

John T. Fitzpatrick, First Deputy Supreme Court Reporter, Albany, N. Y.

John E. King, Hemet, Cal.

Elias J. Lien, Security Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Hon. William V. Millard, Supreme Court, Olympia, Wash.

Dr. G. E. Wire, 22 Dean St., Worcester, Mass.

Miss Gertrude E. Woodard, Lock Box 288, Ypsilanti, Mich.

ARTHUR S. MCDANIEL,
Secretary, American Association of Law Libraries.

A Vague Inquiry

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

A patron is very anxious to locate the name and author of the book which she describes as either in fiction or English travel, and all she can say is that it is the account of the authoress giving up an apartment in London and going on the railway for a few hours toward the south, then driving a somewhat long distance up a winding road to a house on the hillside; the description of the country and the people is very delightful. The author's name is either very odd or foreign (a woman).

I have seen inquiries in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL and hope to identify this book by some means.

L. F. PHILBROOK,
Librarian, McLean Hospital Library, Waverley, Mass.

Have You Read This?

LIBRARIANS who attended the Los Angeles Conference, going through the Southwest, who desire to know more about the country through which they passed after crossing the Missouri River, should read Duffus' *The Santa Fe Trail,* recently published by Longmans, Green & Co. It is most interesting, colorful, well written and, what is more worthwhile, in the main basically correct. For additional titles, those who desire to go into details of this glamorous section will find authoritative books by the author-librarian, the late Charles F. Lummis. He knew the Southwest.

PURD B. WRIGHT,
Librarian, Kansas City, Mo.

Wanted

A COMPLETE FILE of *Harper's Weekly,* 1857-1916, inclusive, or a run 1894-1916, bound or unbound. Will pay a good price. ACS.

Among Librarians

Melissa Aldrich, Los Angeles '29, is assistant at the new Memorial Branch of the Los Angeles Public Library.

Ann Arrants, Los Angeles '25, formerly in the Art Department of the Los Angeles Public Library, is acting librarian of James A. Garfield High School, Los Angeles.

Miriam Beall, Los Angeles '29, recently with the Kern County Library, is now an assistant in the Santa Barbara Public Library.

Elsa Berner, Columbia '27, is to succeed Ruth E. Sankee as assistant professor of Library Science at North Carolina College for Women.

Bertha Florence Blackburn, Illinois '21, was married on July 21 to William Sanford Thorne, of Des Moines, Iowa. Mrs. Thorne is at present assistant librarian of the Los Angeles City School Library.

Phoebe Lovell Bone, Michigan '30, is organizing the Reference Department of the Tyrrell Public Library, Beaumont, Tex.

Pearle Burr, children's librarian of the Tyrrell Public Library, Beaumont, Tex., since its organization in January, 1926, will organize the Order and Accessions Department, a new department which has been recently created.

Harland A. Carpenter, Columbia '28, has resigned his position as assistant to the librarian of the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library to become librarian of the Brockton Public Library. He will assume his new duties Sept. 15.

Mary Lois Crouch, Illinois '30, has been appointed assistant in charge of circulation, Goucher College Library, Baltimore.

Gladys English, Western Reserve '17, has recently been appointed head of the Department of Work with Children in the Los Angeles (Cal.) Public Library, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Eva Leslie.

Bertha M. Frick, Columbia '29, has been placed in charge of a training class for clerical assistants in the Queens Borough Public Library. The first class will start in September.

Mrs. Helen W. Grannis, N. Y. P. L. '17, became branch librarian of the George Bruce Branch of the New York Public Library on Feb. 1.

J. Crawford Hartman, Columbia '29, formerly temporary cataloger in the library of the Masonic Grand Lodge of New York State, in New York City, has been appointed assistant librarian.

Marion Horton, Albany '17, after two years of service on the staff of the Columbia School of Library Service, is going back to southern California.

Eliza Lamb, Albany '01, resigned her position as head cataloger at the University of Chicago, Jan. 31, 1930, to accept the position of assistant librarian in charge of cataloging and classification in the University of Wisconsin Library.

Marian McFadden, Columbia '29, branch assistant, Queens Borough Public Library, has been appointed children's librarian in the Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill., and will begin her service there early in August.

Winifred H. Snider, Pratt '28, assistant county librarian of the Port Huron Public Library, Michigan, has been appointed county librarian of the Demonstration Library at Chilliwack, British Columbia.

Mrs. Ida C. Storer was recently appointed librarian of the Public Library at Herington, Kan., to succeed Mrs. Ethel Tripp.

Samuel Tsu Yung Seng, director of the Boone Library School, Central China College, Wuchang, China, has made a Chinese translation of Susan Grey Akers' *Simple Library Cataloging.*

L. Belle Voegelein, Albany '23, who had charge temporarily of the *Education Index* published by the H. W. Wilson Company, has gone to Washington, D. C., to work with Dorkas Fellows on the Decimal Classification.

Sigmund von Frauendorfer, Illinois '27, of Hohenheim, Germany, has recently been appointed librarian of the Library of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, replacing James G. Hodgson.

Elizabeth Howard West has been appointed by the Library of Congress to take charge of the work of transcribing material in the Archivo de las Indias, in Seville, Spain. She is taking the place of Dr. Roscoe R. Hill, who resigned Aug. 15.

Carol Wilford, director of the Children's Book Department, Robert M. McBride & Co., and previously of the Detroit Public Library and White Plains Public Library, married Daniel F. Bradley on June 21.

T. Richard Witmer, head of the Order Department of the General Theological Seminary Library, New York, resigned June 28 to become research assistant in the History of Science under the Council for Research in the Humanities of Columbia University.

Opportunities

This column is open to librarians

Wanted—Head cataloger for the University of Missouri, Columbia. Requirements: college or university degree, degree from a library school and executive ability. Salary $2,400. Apply to H. O. Severance, librarian.

Position wanted by cataloger with training and experience. I-14.

Experienced librarian with training wishes to make a change. Interested in any executive phase of library work. Z-15.

Library school graduate with experience in circulation department of large public library desires position in public or business library. California or Arizona preferred. I-16.

Experienced cataloger wants position organizing and cataloging public documents. I-17.

University graduate with library training and twelve years' experience, four years in the technical department of a large city system, desires position in a public or private library of the South or Southwest. I-18.

Trained librarian, now in charge of a summer library, desires position for the winter as librarian or assistant. Address, Miss Van Kirk, Cragsmoor Free Library, Cragsmoor, N. Y.

Position in library in Southwestern State wanted by a young woman with one year's experience and library training. I-10.

Young woman with college, summer library school training, and four and one-half years' experience in large public library desires position in library in Middle West or East. Especially interested in circulation work and book selection. I-11.

Library position in the East wanted by a librarian with ten years' experience, six years with major libraries. X-12.

Position in children's department wanted by responsible young woman with library summer school training and three years' experience, who has also had experience as teacher. I-13.

Experienced cataloger in a college library desires change of position Sept. 1. G-20.

Library position wanted by college graduate with one year college library and two years' junior high school experience. Public library work near Michigan preferred but not essential. Available at any time. G-21.

Librarian, now in charge of a summer library, would like engagement after Oct. 1. References. G-22.

University graduate, young woman, some library training, five years' good experience, desires library position in or near New York City. G-17.

Position in children's department, preferably as assistant in large system, wanted by college and library school graduate. Four years' experience. G-18.

College and library school graduate, with good experience in college teaching and six years' experience in college libraries, seeks position in a college or large public library. Available Sept. 1 as Head, Associate, Head of Reference or Circulation. G-16.

Free

PRINCETON University Library will send to any library, for the cost of transportation, the following volumes of the *Statesman's Year Book:* 1878-1896, 1898-1900, 1902, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1919.

The Calendar

Sept. 10-12—Maine Library Association, annual meeting at Bar Harbor.

Oct. 1-2—Connecticut Library Association, annual meeting at New London, Conn.

Oct. 2-4—Colorado Library Association, annual meeting at Denver, Colo.

Oct. 7-9—Missouri Library Association, annual meeting at Sedalia, Mo.

Oct. 8-10—Michigan Library Association, annual meeting at Marquette, Mich.

Oct. 9-10—Kentucky Library Association, annual meeting at Paducah, Ky.

Oct. 13-18—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Albany, N. Y., in connection with Convocation of the University of the State of New York.

Oct. 14-17—North Central Library Conference, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, will be held in St. Paul, Minn.

Oct. 15-18—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting at Moline, Ill.

Oct. 15-17—Ohio and Indiana Library Associations, annual meeting (joint session) at Dayton, Ohio.

Oct. 20-22—Montana Library Association, annual meeting in Billings.

Oct. 21-24—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at Galen Hall Hotel, Wernersville, Pa.

Oct. 22-24—Kansas Library Association, annual meeting at Salina, Kan.

Oct. 23-24—Mississippi Library Association, annual meeting at the Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus.

Oct. 29-Nov. 1—Southwestern Library Association meeting at Dallas, Tex.

Nov. 6-7—New Mexico Library Association, annual meeting at Albuquerque, N. M.

Nov. 10—Arizona State Library Association, annual meeting at Phoenix, Ariz.

Nov. 20-23—Negro Library Conference and Dedication of new Library, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Nov. 21—Illinois High School Library Association meets as Section of High School conference at Urbana, Ill.

Nov. 27-29—Southeastern Library Association, annual meeting at Tampa, Fla.

Dec. 29-30—Midwinter meeting of the American Library Association will be held at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

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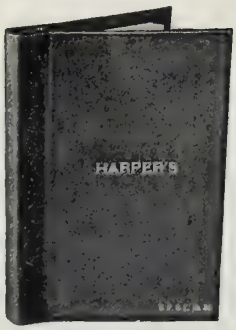

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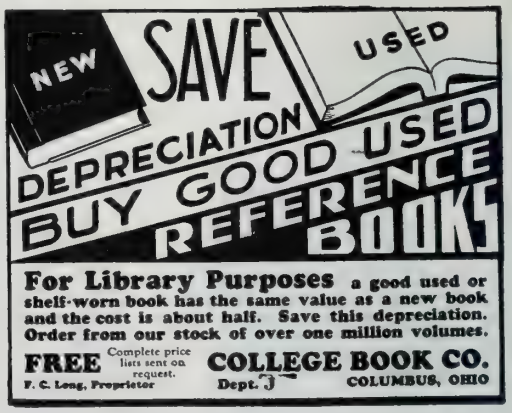

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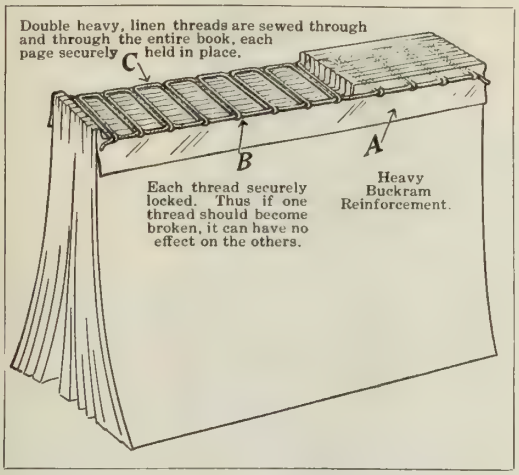

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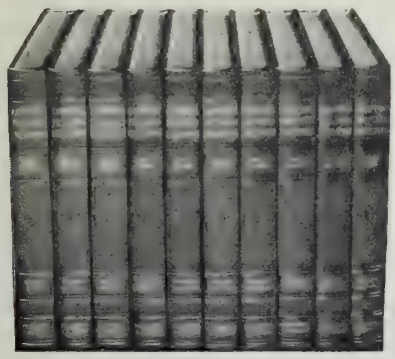

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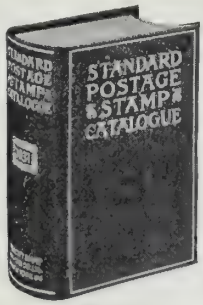

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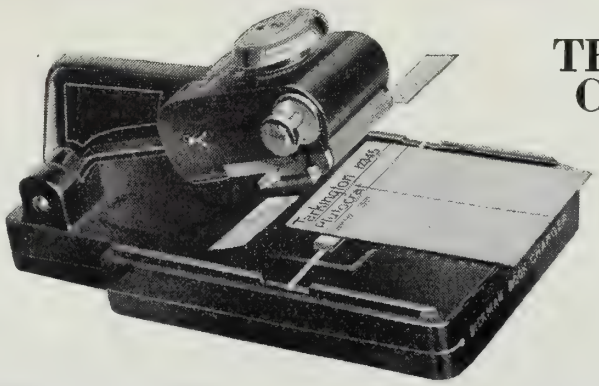

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Forthcoming Issues of

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

The Children's Book Week number scheduled for October first has had to be postponed until October fifteenth, owing to the delay of one special article scheduled for inclusion. We trust this will not inconvenience any of our readers who had planned to use included suggestions.

The October first number will be a general number, but one full of interesting articles. An article on "Cost Survey in a University Library," by Elinor Hand of the University of California, will be enjoyed by all those who were unable to hear her paper presented at the College and Reference Section in Los Angeles. Harold Wooster, librarian of the Scranton, Pa., Public Library has written the sort of a paper that many of us have wished to write; it is entitled, "This Job of Being a Public Librarian." There will be other articles besides these two, but as yet they are not definitely scheduled.

The page devoted to biographies of Librarian Authors still continues to be one of the most popular features of the JOURNAL and we can look forward to including Clara W. Hunt, Frances Jenkins Olcott, Jacqueline Overton, Mrs. Lucia Borski, and Burton Stevenson in the not-too-distant future. We appreciate any suggestions of names to be included in this series, for it is our desire to make it quite complete.

B. E. W.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

SEPTEMBER 15, 1930

Training for Library Service with Young People

By Jean C. Roos
Stevenson Room, Cleveland Public Library

WORK WITH young people in public libraries and in high school libraries is very closely allied in that both kinds of librarians are dealing with the same middle adolescent group ranging from fourteen and fifteen to seventeen and eighteen years of age. However, the school librarian, because of necessity, is chiefly concerned with the use of books in relation to the formal school curriculum.

The three objectives of the school librarian as given by Miss Helen Harris in her article on "School Librarianship as a Career" are: "to lead children to love books and reading; to teach them to supplement their studies with other than text-books; and to train them to use public libraries intelligently." These same objectives can, with little change, be applied to work with young people in public libraries. Certainly our first concern is to foster the love of books and reading with this teen age group; the second objective, "to teach them to supplement their studies with other than text-books," is comparable, as the public library tries to meet the needs of this high school group both in the supplementary reading and reference work necessary in connection with the school curriculum, and also endeavors to stimulate recreational reading interests. This objective, however, must be enlarged to meet the needs of the group who have not completed their high school work. This out-of-school group is a very large and important one, a difficult group to reach and equally difficult to hold. The book interests of the boys and girls who say decisively, "I've quit school," are often negligible or of a poor quality and must be cared for tenderly if they are to grow. The third objective of the school librarian, "to train them to use public libraries intelligently," can only be continued. If they have been trained to use the public library intelligently, it is our duty in the public libraries to meet them intelligently, to know the background of their school demands, and to help them by understanding their problems. Also, in order to meet them intelligently, we must be conscious of their reading interests and reading abilities, conscious of their sociological backgrounds and in addition have a thorough working knowledge of the literature for young people with its great variety of appeals.

Specialization in the training of young people's workers becomes necessary as public libraries are recognizing the importance of anticipating the demands and interests of this teen age group instead of using salvaging methods later. They are, after all, our future adult readers, and much can be done to make the reading of children and adolescents a continuous reading process by carrying over the reading interest fostered in the children's rooms and school libraries into purely adult reading.

A partial survey of the library field at present may serve to show the possibilities for service for these specially trained workers. The following are a few methods of administering young people's work which are found either separately or in various combinations in different libraries.

A specially trained young people's librarian in charge of:

(1) A special room for young people with a carefully selected collection of adult books chosen with the viewpoint of use with young people. This brings together in one place a

Paper presented at Young People's Reading Round Table, Los Angeles, June 25, 1930.

great variety of books, both fiction and non-fiction, and provides for reader advisor service. This is emphasis, not restriction.

(2) An alcove or corner with changing book collection and displays.

(3) A free-lance worker who works with young people wherever they happen to be in the library.

(4) Interchange of staff in various divisions of the library.

(5) An extension worker who makes contacts in stores, factories, social organizations, etc.

(6) A special worker in an adult education division to work with young people in organized groups, e. g., continuation schools, evening academic schools, vocational schools, business training classes, etc.

(7) The head of the school work in a public library who makes contacts with young people in the schools.

(8) Year round committees to work with social agencies, etc.

(9) Readers' advisor service for young people.

(10) Club work developed in the library for young people.

Many kinds of services are represented in these various methods, including individual work with young people themselves who come voluntarily to the library; contacts with adults who work with young people such as teachers, industrial workers, group leaders, parents, etc; work with groups; club work in the library; following up the boys and girls leaving school; making of individual lists; book talks and informal book discussions.

There are many articles on the training of school librarians, going into some detail on the subjects needed in a school library course and the qualities desired for this type of service. Miss Helen Harris' article already mentioned, Miss Marjorie Van Deusen's on "Training for High School Librarianship," "Essentials in Training for School Librarianship" by Miss Edith Cook are representative, and Miss Lucile Fargo has developed this subject in her text-book *The Library in the School.*

It is not necessary to go into the details of prerequisites and requirements, as this group is familiar with the standards of the Board of Education for Librarianship. Training for workers with young people should follow similar standards. Not less preparation but even more is desirable to enable librarians to create and foster in young people permanent reading habits, to encourage recreational reading interests and to develop from school reference work, which is a somewhat compulsory use of books, voluntary book usage. Previous college work should include survey courses in education, courses in sociology and a study of both child psychology and adolescent psychology.

At Western Reserve University School of Library Science, the general course in the library school is the basis of the training for young people's workers with specialization in book selection and reference. Further specialization in technical subjects and administration is given for those planning to do high school library work. Field work, class discussions, seminar problems and conference periods are important parts of this training. A detailed study is made of the literature of young people and of their reading interests, working out methods and devices to stimulate and direct these interests. Methods used in group work are discussed and the planning and presenting of book talks to various types of groups are included. A knowledge of children's literature is very helpful in carrying over the book interests of our juvenile readers and in developing broader reading horizons. Library experience with the early adolescent group is also an asset.

The most encouraging factor is the increasing recognition by public libraries of the problem of service to the teen age group. This is exemplified in the increasing literature on both the reading and administrative problems of young people's work. Miss Effie Power has a chapter on "Library Service to Adolescents" in her text-book, *Library Service to Children;* Mr. Charles Rush has discussed, "Interdependence of Adult and Juvenile Departments"; Mr. C. P. Vitz has given us his views in "Standardization in Work with Children"; Miss Dorothy Newton, Miss Helen Watson and Miss Mabel Williams, also, have contributed helpful articles.

What may the library expect if it encourages special training for this middle adolescent group as it now demands training for those who work with children? First, the library may expect a trained worker to have an understanding of the importance of the problem in working with young people, the importance of carrying over juvenile reading interests into the field of adult interests and of reaching those young people who have not found pleasure in the reading of books. Secondly, the library may expect a trained worker to have an understanding of young people themselves, their psychological makeup, their educational background and their recreational interests. Thirdly, the library may expect a trained worker to have an understanding of the reading interests of this challenging group with all the many really thrilling experiences of opening into entirely new fields of reading. And lastly, the library

may expect a trained worker to have an understanding of the various methods of administrating work with young people with the pros and cons of these varying methods, which should help to solve the problem as it is found in any particular library. And the problem has to be faced in every library, for the young people are there, and the better we are able to face the situation squarely with this honest, vivacious and courageous group, the better adult readers and citizens will be ours to deal with in the future.

A Day in a School Library

By Charlotte S. Houston

Librarian, High School of Montreal

Will you spend a day with us in our school library? Visitors are always welcome, and we should be delighted to show you our beautiful room and to have you see something of the part it plays in the life of the school.

If you arrive a little before 9 o'clock you will be able to inspect the library before the day's work actually begins. You will see a long room, 30 by 80 feet, beautifully finished in chestnut, with oak furniture and equipment. Along one side seven large windows, facing southwest, allow the sun to brighten it during the greater part of the day. At right angles to the other side the bookcases are built to form twelve small alcoves, six on either side of the double doors. Eventually, it is hoped the shelves will hold 10,000 volumes—at present there are about 8000. Seven long tables and chairs in the windows and at both ends of the room provide seating accommodations for 106. There are the usual built-in magazine cases, card cabinets and desks. Against its background of soft buff walls and mellow woodwork, pictures and busts, flowering plants and ferns add to the attraction of the room, while the musical chime of a grandfather clock marks the passing of each quarter of the hours.

The High School of Montreal really serves two schools—the High School of Montreal and the High School for Girls

It is necessary to explain that our school is really two schools in one building—the High School of Montreal, founded in 1843, and the High School for Girls, founded in 1875. Their combined enrollment last year was nearly two thousand pupils. The classes are separate, but the assembly hall, swimming pool and library serve both schools. It is possible for the library to do this because the two schools follow different time tables, and the crowded hours for boys and girls do not clash.

Another rather unusual feature of our work is that although the majority of our pupils are high school students, coming to us from the various elementary schools of the city, we have a junior department — even a kindergarten—for which the library must provide. We count ourselves particularly fortunate in having some of our pupils during their entire school life, and we are encouraged to hope that through this long association we may be able to develop in them a love of reading that should prove a lasting joy.

We have just time on this Thursday morning for these few words of explanation because immediately after opening exercises at 9, the forty boys of the Sixth Year arrive to spend their usual weekly half hour. This week they are all very busy preparing for the writing of an essay which is to follow their next library visit. The teacher tells me that this time the

choice of topic has been left to the boys. They are expected to do in the library what reading is necessary, make any notes they need, and be prepared to write their essay in class. While they are at work, a smaller group of senior girls who do not study Latin, but substitute an extra course in English, are busily reading. The librarian directs any student who wishes help in finding information, and attends to the morning mail, stamping, entering and distributing the magazines it has brought.

At 9:30 there is a quick change. The librarian has spread on one of the tables about thirty selected books for the small boys of the First Year who arrive with their teacher. Those who are able to read return their books and choose new ones from the table—not until they have reached the Third Year are pupils promoted to the dignity of selecting from the shelves. When a book has been decided upon it is carried to the librarian, who writes the child's name and class on the book card. Meanwhile, those whose reading ability is still rather limited are enjoying picture books under their teacher's supervision. At this point a request comes from one of the Eleventh Year teachers for half a dozen books on Medieval Europe. These are noted in a day book and sent at once.

At 10 o'clock the small boys gather up their picture books, put their chairs in place, say "good morning" and return to their classroom. The "non-Latin" girls also leave the library, after an hour's work there. A fresh supply of books has been spread on the table because the next group will be from the Second Year, and these boys are ready for more advanced reading. The procedure is slightly different, as only those who wish to exchange books come to the library this morning, the teacher remaining downstairs with the balance of the class. When these boys have chosen their books and had them charged, they form in double line at the door and wait until the librarian dismisses them, when they march quietly back to their desks. This same period sees a class of Tenth Year girls who are studying history, and have visited the library to spend the time at their disposal on the Golden Age of Greece, books and pictures showing the wonders of the life of that period in its many phases having been selected and assembled for their use. A small girl appears to ask for *How To Tell Stories to Children* for Miss Black; Mr. Brown sends a messenger for a life of Wordsworth and a book on the Lake District; Mr. Green sends for the *Statesman's Year Book*.

At 10:30 a master arrives with a large Eighth Year class of boys. For half an hour they are to browse at their own free will, the teacher and librarian noting quietly what material is being used, as an indication of the boys' interests. A note comes from Miss Blue asking for Holman Hunt's picture, The Eve of St. Agnes—the Eleventh Year girls are reading Keats. A hurried search fails to find the picture in any available book, and a messenger is dispatched to McGill University Library not far away, and the picture will be sent later to the class. Two Eleventh Year boys who are taking special courses have been working quietly at one end of the room for an hour. A request comes to have a quotation from Stevenson verified, and a messenger asks for a book of French nursery songs.

At 11 o'clock the boys leave, and there ensues a very busy ten-minute recess when senior girls in large numbers crowd to exchange their books, or perhaps to consult a reference one.

After that rush, which often leaves her breathless, the librarian cancels names on the borrowers' cards, and restores her desk to a semblance of order. The returned books are piled on a table, to be replaced later on the shelves by one of the two junior class teachers whose schedule allows them to help for fifteen or twenty minutes, three times a week, while the librarian is out at lunch. In order to allow the many boys who take lunch in the school cafeteria to spend their free time, or part of it, in the library, the librarian returns at a quarter to one, and from that time until they go back to their classes at two every seat is occupied by readers gloriously forgetting themselves in magazines or books. The bound volumes of the *National Geographic Magazine, Punch,* the *Illustrated London News, Nature Magazine, Scientific American, The Book of Knowledge,* the *Book of Popular Science,* the *Book of History,* and the many beautiful art books are in constant use. There is movement as the readers come and go, and one is conscious of a subdued murmur; but the room, with over one hundred boys of all ages in it, is amazingly quiet. No rule of absolute silence is enforced, but the boys know that anyone who is not careful to maintain that library quiet must leave the room—that is all. During this hour many of the junior girls, whose day is a short one, come to exchange their books before leaving for their homes. As a rule they do not remain for any length of time. Occasionally a few senior girls may come to do a bit of reference work, but generally they are all busy in their classes until they are dismissed for the day at 2 o'clock. Shortly before two the boys leave, two or three monitors remaining for a few minutes to put the room in order. From 2:00 until 3:15, the girls usually are in undisputed possession, though sometimes it is necessary for a class of senior boys to spend half an hour here. The girls exchange their

books, consult reference volumes, or read. Those who have music lessons, swimming or extra gymnastic classes after school hours often spend the intervening time in the library. At 3:00 some of the small boys from Third and Fourth Years find their way in for a short visit before leaving for home. From 3:30 to 4:30 boys of all ages come and go. At 4:30 the library is supposed to be closed, and I hope for the sake of our tired visitor that this will not be one of the times when the day must be stretched in order that a pupil may finish a special task, or to allow a teacher or the librarian to complete some work interrupted earlier in the day.

This happened to have been Thursday. Friday morning would see small girls instead of boys. The other days, differing only in the classes, are divided between senior girls and boys—each day having its particular visitors, while any day and any hour may bring its sudden request for books to be used in the class room, over 600 having been borrowed in this way last year.

Tuesday is exceptional, because on that day no books are exchanged, though pupils come to the library as usual. Of course, any book that is required for study may be taken. On that all-too-short day the librarian attends to correspondence, orders new books, checks and enters invoices, catalogs and accessions, sends notices of overdue books, does minor repairs and the hundred and one tasks that are always waiting for a spare minute. Perhaps a teacher wishes to compile for the use of a class a list of readable tales covering a particular period of history, to be found in the library; or one who wishes to have some research work done may send a request for enough books to supply each pupil with material for an essay—it may be on the various aspects of the Renaissance or on the different phases of the social history of the eighteenth century, or on the geography of a particular country. These must be selected from the shelves and sent to the teacher. With a borrowers' list of nearly 1500 and an annual circulation during the school months of over 15,000 books for home reading, in addition to the 600 volumes for class use already mentioned, it may be understood that only by having one day a week comparatively free is it possible to keep up these necessary parts of the library administration.

As the library serves the members of the staff as well as the pupils, the librarian tries to keep in touch with the teachers and to provide as far as possible books that will be of interest to them, as well as those that may be helpful in their work as set forth in the curriculum. It is essential for her to keep abreast of the changes and development in educational methods and thought, to be able to suggest the volume that may perhaps give the occasional touch of fresh inspiration so necessary if one is to avoid the danger of falling into a rut.

In order to enable the library to include more periodicals than its rather limited grant would allow, each teacher contributes a small amount annually toward the cost of the twenty-five or thirty magazines received.

For the pupils the school has tried to supply what the children's public library, so sadly lacking in our district, might be expected to provide. The collection of books is wide and general in range, in the hope that in it, apart altogether from the necessary volumes supplementary to the textbooks, may be found something to satisfy any healthy mental craving. The shelves contain not only history, biography, travel, the sciences, and so on, for both junior and senior readers, but hobby books of all kinds—books on postage stamps, gardening, chess, photography, boy scouts, girl guides, camping, boat building, fancy dress. The library may be called upon to supply costume suggestions for a dramatic entertainment; authentic styles of hairdressing among the women of ancient Greece; dialogues or little plays for very little players; directions for staging one of Shakespeare's plays; French folk songs, or rules and material for a debate. One never knows what may be asked for, from the building of a steam engine to a book on white mice; from the life of a fly to the invention of balloons; from the pleasures of a lady of fashion in Queen Anne's reign to the aims and achievements of the League of Nations.

"To wash down the drier morsels that every library must necessarily offer at its board," as Lowell says, there is a large collection of fiction and poetry, carefully chosen to suit all ages of readers and readers at all stages, from those whose ability is limited to words of one syllable upwards. Not only are to be found standard authors and classics, but in addition to these, preference has been given to books that have some historical background, however slight, that picture the life of a period or a people, that tell a wholesome tale and have some pretensions to literary merit.

Perhaps a few words concerning our organization may be added. The library as a department of the school under the jurisdiction of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal dates from the opening of our new building in September, 1914, and so far as we know was one of the pioneers in the school library field in Canada. Before that date there was a reading room and reference library for the use of teachers, one of whom acted at times as librarian. Small groups of books in various rooms were available for

BURLINGAME PUBLIC LIB

the use of pupils in school. When a proper room was provided with a librarian in charge, these scattered collections were brought together to form the nucleus of our present library.

There is a library committee consisting of the rector of the High School of Montreal, the lady principal of the High School for Girls, a representative from the staff of both the senior and junior departments of each school, and the librarian. This committee meets shortly after the schools reopen in September, when the general plans for the session are discussed, the list of magazines to be subscribed for is decided upon, and the librarian presents the annual report for the preceding year. Unless something unforeseen should render a second meeting necessary, no other is held.

The rector, lady principal and librarian form an accessions committee, which meets informally to discuss suggestions or requests for special additions to the library. Books are ordered by the librarian, the school board making an annual grant which must provide not only for the purchase of new books and for magazine subscriptions (in addition to the amount received from the teachers), but also for all binding of periodicals and rebinding of worn volumes. The ordinary rules for borrowers are observed. Only one volume of fiction may be taken, but other books for study may be borrowed at the same time. A small fine is imposed for overdue books, unless there is some valid excuse, such as absence from school on account of illness.

With only one librarian in so large a school it has not been possible to give any formal course of instruction in the use of the library, but at the beginning of each session informal talks are given to new pupils on the various reference books and their use. An effort is made to direct the boys and girls at all times in such a way that they may be encouraged to do independent research, and each year seems to bring closer cooperation between the work of the classroom and the library.

It is difficult to put into words the part the library plays in the life of the school. An effort is made to meet it at every point, with help wherever that is possible—whether to the staff or the pupils, whether in work or recreation. Yet in the final analysis it is to the books themselves, "this company of the noble," that we must look, trusting that in the course of our reading we shall "lay up in our minds a store of goodly thoughts in well-wrought words," and hoping that for some at least it may "be our happy fortune to love for its own sake the beauty and the knowledge to be gathered from books."

The Story of a School Library

By Maud Minster

Librarian, Senior High School Library, Altoona, Pa.

"I HOPE some day we will have a room full of books and a librarian." While a student in high school, these words from the principal sang themselves in my ears, and the desire to be a librarian in that room full of books and to serve that school grew so strong that there was nothing to do but be a librarian. A few years later, with this secret in mind, I wandered back to the Alma Mater—a librarian. The principal was interested, but in this city of sixty thousand there was not a public library and no sentiment or available funds for a school library. "The demand and sentiment for it must be created," said the principal. Just what would be the best way to go about creating the demand? My offer to try the work for two months, without compensation, was accepted. But public sentiment can neither be changed nor made in two months. Plans were then made whereby I should work indefinitely and be compensated at the rate of ten dollars a month. This amount to be secured through an entertainment given by the school. After working five months under this plan, the School Board created the position of librarian, to which I was elected. This person also to be stenographer to the principal and assistant to the secretary of the School Board. The spare minutes during library hours to be devoted to writing school taxes. I had gotten more than I anticipated. Soon the original room became too small for the demand and the books were transferred to a larger room. The following year an adjoining locker room was added. This was soon not adequate, but plans were being made for an annex to the school, which would include a new library.

One thing of vital interest was the library budget. A library committee, composed of heads of the departments and the librarian, had been raising, in various ways, all the necessary funds for books. The library, being just as much a part of the school as the science laboratory, deserves the financial support of the

school. The words "Library Budget" had just no friends, so the use of that term was discontinued. How should one proceed toward school support? Permission was sought to have the library books sent with the text books for rebinding, thinking possibly the district would pay for the work. This was granted and paid from the general school funds. The following year the same plan was used, and in addition the need for current magazines was presented to the powers that be. This need was supplied and also paid from school funds. The next year these two policies were followed and in addition the need for a new encyclopædia presented. This was also provided. The idea then suggested itself to add the price of binding, the cost of the magazines and the encyclopædia, presenting this amount with the statement that this much was used for library purposes last year. Could there be a possible increase? The result was that the amount of three hundred and twenty dollars was set aside for library work and called a budget. This amount increased until it reached eight hundred dollars. In the meantime graduating classes were being encouraged to leave some gift in the library in the form of furniture or books.

The Senior High School, Altoona, has now a fully-equipped library

The checking of attendance needed careful thought. In the beginning, as in most libraries in those days, the class room teacher issued permit slips. This was a burden to the teacher and meant a loss of time for her students. In visiting other libraries and studying this problem, I learned that in schools where all students with free periods were housed in one or two study halls, the problem was quite simple, the study teacher sending the list of students excused for library work to the librarian at the beginning of the period and the librarian checking the list at the close of the period. But in schools where all parts of the building were used for study the problem was more difficult. With a knowledge of the plans of other librarians and our own local problem, the attendance card idea was worked out. At the top of the card was a line for the name of the student, following this was printed: "Students wishing to use the library during a vacant period must get permission from the study teacher, enter the library at the beginning of the period, remain until the close of the period and have this card stamped with the date and time." This has worked out very satisfactorily for several years.

A great problem was that of students using the library for the study of textbooks. There was an early idea that unless every chair was occupied the librarian was not working to the utmost of her capacity. To fill a room with textbook students, who can do their work in any room in the building, and crowd out those who need reference work, is far from the aim of the library. But to ask to keep study pupils from the library is a serious problem. Finally, permission was secured to use the library for readers only. The following year, rather than discuss the situation, it was presumed that the rules of the preceding year would be observed and a notice placed on the daily announcement sheet that students could sign for study in the library. This note also appeared in the school paper and on the library bulletin used in instruction work. Teachers checked registration cards to see that students did not sign for study in the library. In this day, with the study hall in most schools, the study question is not so much of a problem for librarians. The desk work, charging and checking of books, maintaining a library atmosphere in a room which seats from one to two hundred, and answering all kinds of questions from prehistoric dress to radio, is only half of the work of the librarian. The other half is getting materials ready for circulation, finding suitable books and helps in general, making clippings, keeping library problems fresh in the minds of the powers that be, making bulletins on special topics, keeping in touch with the needs of the school, finding out

in advance the next move of each department and being ready to meet the demands.

As the enrollment of the school became so great that one librarian could not possibly supply all the wants and teach library instruction two periods a day, student help was organized in the form of a library club. The aim of this club was to acquaint students with books, give them an opportunity to see if they would like to take up library work and to help the school. The club was divided into several committees: shelf reading—girls who kept the shelves in proper order and returned books; clipping—girls who filed the returned clippings and gathered materials from magazines and newspapers for additional clippings; program—girls who planned for Good English Week, Book Week, etc.; magazine—girls who checked new magazines, placed them in their holders and filed the back copies in the magazine room. In this way the girls in their vacant periods did the work of an assistant in the library and while so doing acquainted themselves with the arrangement of a library and made friends with books.

The aim has always been to have the library the meeting place for the problem and its solution. Now, after sixteen years, the library has grown from its first little classroom to a real fully-equipped library with a seating capacity of ninety-five, a magazine room, a work room, a consulting room and a classroom. We have our own text book which fits our local needs, a student body learning how to use books and libraries, backed by a faculty enthusiastic for the work and authorities in full sympathy.

The Use of Pictures in the School Library

By Jessie F. Brainard

Librarian, Horace Mann School for Boys, Teachers College, Columbia University

WHY IS IT that the average European has greater knowledge and appreciation of art than the average American? The answer, it may well be, is to be found in the fact that from birth, the European has art, and often great art, always before him. In France, in Italy, for example, there is hardly a town that can not show some treasure of beauty. Here in America, as Mr. Lewis Mumford says, "we raise our eyes to buildings and with few exceptions they are ill designed and meanly proportioned." Such art as we have expressed in buildings, statues, museums and galleries is, in the main, confined to the large centers, and the average individual must have his artistic appreciation stimulated through other sources.

Some interesting work has been done in loaning or renting copies of paintings, as well as the originals, by such institutions as the Newark Public Library and Museum, the Philadelphia Art Alliance, the Chicago Galleries Association, and various State Departments of Education. Schools have done much, and are constantly putting forth greater effort but there still remain many schools in our country that offer no course in art appreciation, and beyond a few portraits of statesmen and literary figures, or prints of the Roman Forum, for example, on the walls, little is done to bring beauty of line, color, or subject matter to the attention of the student. There are many indications that there has been in recent years an increasing interest in the whole subject of art in America. One of these is the space that is given to the subject in current periodicals, as compared with those of earlier date. To encourage this interest, offers an opportunity for the school library.

This year at Horace Mann School for Boys, we have tried the experiment of placing a bulletin board, 5 ft. 8 in. high by 13 ft. long, against the wall of the second floor corridor facing the stairs, for exhibition purposes. Through an error the board was made twice the height ordered, but, as use has proved, this mistake only made possible a wider service. For a brief history of art—part of an ancient and mediaeval history course—the library has for years, collected reproductions of paintings from such sources as odd magazines and Sunday newspapers. Recently the files of *The International Studio* have been cut for the collection. Rough grey paper, cut 10 in. by 15 in., and the brown and black papers obtained from Gaylord Brothers of Syracuse, are used for mounts. From the tourist offices of the French, Spanish, and Swiss railroads in New York, we have also secured very attractive posters. Some of these are given to schools and others may be had at slight cost. From Russia we have obtained a gay set of Polish posters; similar ones may be found in some of the Russian shops in New York. With these collections for a beginning, we have had exhibitions by one painter, miscellaneous collections of portraits and landscapes, modern paintings, portraits of young people, and miscellaneous objects of art, including armor, pottery, stained glass, and sculpture. Between each of the exhibitions of pictures on small mounts, we have used large colored posters, many of which could not be displayed were it not for the

unusual height of our bulletin board. Some of these are by recognized artists and reproduced in excellent colors, especially the French posters. The interest of the boys in this venture has been from the first one of approval voiced in various ways—through the columns of the school paper, by individuals, and by a careful examination of the exhibitions. After a period of two or three weeks, interest wanes and the pictures must be changed. As the bulletin board is placed 5 feet from the floor, where there is no danger of injury to material by the crowds passing between classes, a step-ladder is required to remove and place pictures above the first row. The work incident to the change of exhibits has been done by members of the Library Committee. In the future when an addition to the building permits of an art department, there are endless possibilities for the use of the bulletin board. Because of its height, it could serve as a display center for fabrics, drawings, and other types of work produced in the modern art department of a school. But until that time comes, we feel that the library has an opportunity limited only by the time available for work of this kind.

In common with most school libraries, we have collected illustrative material for all departments of the school. This material is both mounted and unmounted. Black and brown mounts cut to fit the legal-sized filing cabinet have been found attractive. We also use odd pieces of paper picked up here and there, and even brown wrapping paper has proved a good background for some pictures. For post cards and unmounted pictures, the celluloid picture holders, which may be obtained in any size desired, are useful. Pictures may be slipped into these when needed and are more sure of preservation than when mounted and circulated uncovered. Pictures and clipping materials are arranged together under the proper headings in the vertical file. For the special needs of this school, we have divided the file into sections for Biography, Music, Art, Geography and History and Miscellany, alphabeted together. The Biography section has the widest use. It contains 275 names of authors, statesmen, etc., about many of whom it is difficult to find material elsewhere in a small library. There are two factors necessary to make such a collection useful; the desire of the teacher, and the active cooperation of the librarian. Some teachers need only to be shown available material, and thereafter come to the library, select what they need and place it on their classroom bulletin boards, or on one of those assigned for teachers' use in the library. Other teachers, who are more pressed for time, or who regard illustrative aids of minor value, never come for material, but are pleased if the librarian keeps in touch with their work and supplies their bulletin boards with appropriate pictures. Students also make use of the picture and pamphlet collection to illustrate talks and to supplement reference books. There is no doubt that the preparation and care of pictures can absorb an enormous amount of time, but time well spent, provided the selection is discriminating enough to be a contributing factor to that education which, in the words of Horace Mann, "alone can conduct us to that enjoyment which is at once best in quality and infinite in quantity."

Student Council and the Library

By Hilda M. Lancefield

Librarian, Washington High School, Portland, Ore.

The Student Council, which is a court for library offenders, established in Washington High School, Portland, Ore., has in the four years of its existence reduced the loss of books from the school library slightly more than 90 per cent. In a student body of 1750, with an annual circulation of between 60,000 and 70,000 books, it was found in the inventory of the spring of 1925, the first term of the Council, that 182 books had disappeared from the library shelves in the course of the preceding school year. In the corresponding inventory of 1926, forty books or less than one-fourth of the loss of the year before were missing. In the spring of 1929, seventeen books were missing.

The Council in its functions has the close supervision of the librarian, and in imposing penalties, the principal is always consulted. Through this system of checks and balances the Council control is regulated. However, with the above limitations, the Council acts as an independent court. The members conduct their sessions with no faculty members present, reach their conclusions, consult the principal for his approval of their decision, and then render their verdict. The personnel of the Council is largely responsible for the success of the plan. Its members include the Student Body president, Girls' League president, graduating class president, presidents of the larger clubs in the school, editors of the weekly newspaper and

the annual, and two members chosen from the student body at large. The membership now totals sixteen. These members through their strategic positions are capable of creating an attitude of library cooperation among the students in general. These students select from their group a president, a vice-president, two secretaries and a treasurer. The president sits as chairman of all meetings, and the vice-president acts as his alternate. The secretaries take notes of all trial procedure, generally in shorthand. The treasurer collects any cash fines imposed.

The work of the Council requires no great amount of time from any member. At the beginning of each term, Council members address registration rooms, and club meetings, explaining to the pupils the purpose of the Council: to keep as many books in circulation as possible and to give mutual service to all students. They post a copy of library rules in each room. An attendance record is made at the time of the talk, so that absentees may be interviewed later. Articles appearing in the school paper give further publicity to the need for student cooperation with the library system. About five times during the school year desk and locker inspections are conducted. Any library books found long overdue or not legally checked out are returned to the library. These are the basis for the Council trials. The first searches of the Council used to net between fifty and sixty books. At present the searches yield from three to seven books for council consideration. These searches are not made at any regular time, thus automatically checking the disappearance of special books during heavy assignments. After the search, the "book cases" are assigned by the librarian to individual Council members, who inquire into the history of the misplacement of the book. Having done so, a Council meeting is called, the student in whose possession the book was found is brought in, pledged to an oath of truth by the president, and then questioned by the Council member who has prepared the case. Other members are privileged to ask any questions deemed necessary, but it is understood that the selected Council member is to lead the discussion. After the explanation has been given, the student being tried is asked to leave the Council chamber and the question-answer notes taken by the secretaries are carefully examined. If any contradictory statements have been given, these are immediately thrashed out by the Council with the student. After all such matters are made clear, the Council endeavors to reach a decision. If the student is found guilty, a penalty, which may vary from a fine of fifty cents up to the price of the book and suspension from the library, is proposed. Suspension does not remove the privilege of taking out library books after school, nor the use of the library before classes in the morning. It should be emphasized that in trials no high pressure conviction methods are used, even in cases in which the offender is untruthful.

In any decision of the Council, the student involved is given the privilege of appeal to the librarian or the principal. It is interesting to note that this privilege is seldom used. The Council has through its fair dealing won the respect of the vast majority of students tried. The capability of students of high school age to conduct such a court was questioned in the early days of this system. Several objections were brought forward, the principal one being that such power given to the students would tend to make them egotistical and arrogant; however, the Council with its sincerity and in its purpose of mutual benefit has removed all traces of such objections. Furthermore, the record of a 90 per cent decrease in lost books is an undeniable mark of the success of the system. Training in self-government on the parts of both Council members and offenders is in reality an outstanding point of merit in the system. In the trials the idea of preventing further theft or carelessness is paramount, rather than the idea of punishment for the offense committed. However, cooperation with the Council is insisted upon, and stress is put on the fact that severer justice will be meted out to second offenders.

An indirect result of the Council system is the solution of the discipline problem of the library. The spirit of self-government and cooperation with the librarian as well as with the student leaders has brought about a decided improvement in library conduct. The discipline problem is now practically negligible. Another significant outcome of the Council plan has been made recently. In some cases, if the offender is low in his studies and is dissatisfied with his school work, effort is made to bring him into more complete understanding of his possibilities. Council members have occasionally taken it upon themselves to tutor failing students brought to their attention through Council trials.

Librarian Authors

Harlan Hoge Ballard has been librarian and curator of the Berkshire Athenaeum and Museum, Pittsfield, Mass., since 1888. After graduating from Williams College in 1874 he was principal of the Lenox, Mass., High School for six years and principal of the Lenox Academy for another six years. In 1875 he organized and became a trustee of the Agassiz Association for the Study of Nature which has over 1000 branches. In 1882 he published *Three Kingdoms* and in 1892 the *World of Matter.* In 1896 came *Open Sesame* and in 1897 *Reopen Sesame.* In 1902 he translated Virgil's *Aeneid* into English Hexameters (the third edition in 1930 was called Bi-Millennial edition), in 1920 published a Masonic novel entitled *The Tiler's Jewel,* and in 1929 the *Adventures of a Librarian.*

In the *Adventures of a Librarian* Mr. Ballard relates incidents that actually happened in his library. The first chapter tells of "The Most Dangerous Adventure" and reads as follows:

"To publish these incidents as 'Adventures' is adventurous enough to justify the title.

"The telephone bell rang. I recognized the voice of the President of our Library.

"'Our librarian is leaving us,' he said. 'The Trustees offer the position to you. Will you accept it?'

"'I know nothing about running a library,' I replied, 'but if the present librarian will show me the ropes, I will try.'

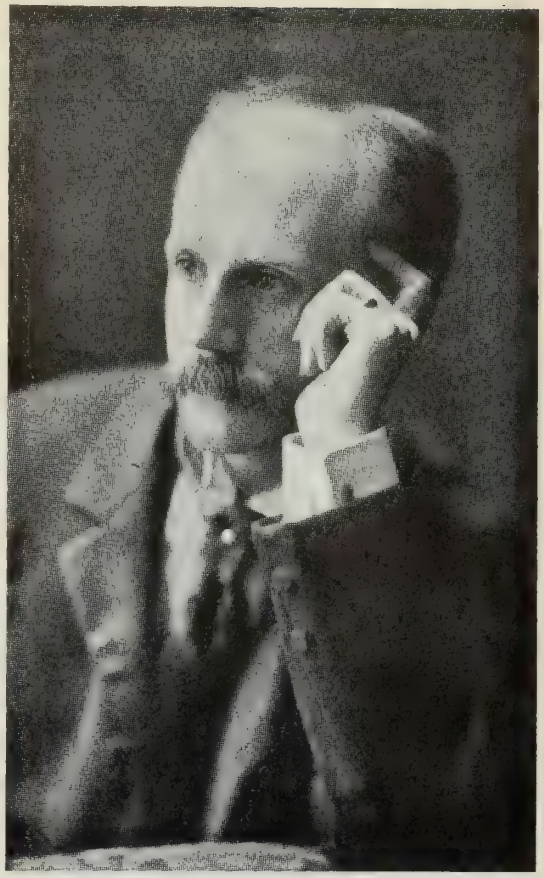
"'When can you begin?'

"'Now,' I said; and immediately entered upon my first and most dangerous adventure.

"One of my good friends told me later that he had voted against my appointment because he thought I wouldn't stick it out more than six months.

"I have been at it forty years."

From this volume we learn that when he began work as librarian his assistants were "a dear old crippled Janitor, who looked very wise in his black skull-cap, and a bright young man who had been for several years with my predecessor and had acquired an accurate knowledge of the location of the books and a casual acquaintance with current criticism." Later he tells how the hardest problem of his professional life was the reclassification and recataloging of his library. "But I knew nothing about the Dewey system, I had had no training in 'Bibliography,' and of our own books I had only a superficial knowledge. Even if I had superintended the making of a catalog, I had no assistants qualified to do the clerical work. All the time of our little 'staff' was needed to meet the increasing demands of the public for regular daily service. Fortunately I had an intimate acquaintance with the most rigid economy; I had the courage of ignorance; and I had a sense of humor; and the greatest of these was the sense of humor. Accordingly, I resorted to the desperate plan of starting a Library Training Class. Big libraries had them. If we could induce two or three intelligent high school girls to give us their assistance for a few hours each week in return for instruction, it might turn the trick. The Trustees agreed to this experiment, and authorized the engagement of a trained 'Expert' to conduct the class and to supervise the reorganization of the Library. . . . We now had two teachers and six new assistants; and work on the new catalogue was begun. After each formal lesson there was an hour of 'practice.' The Expert moved to her alcove and became 'Head Cataloger.' Under her direction the others practiced the 'Library hand-writing,' and soon were writing cards from dictation, and later from printed rules. . . . After each lesson I took my place with the Expert to observe her methods and to learn the Dewey system."



Harlan Hoge Ballard

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

September 15, 1930

Editorial Forum

THE SCHOOL LIBRARY is probably the field in which there should and will be the greatest development in the next few decades. The library for the grade schools and the high school library each have their place, leading from the one into the other and particularly emphasis may rightly be laid as in Miss Roos's paper on the importance of the teen years when the young reader goes from one to the other. This age has been found in our public schools to be the hardest in which to create a reading interest, partly for the reason that the boy or girl of fourteen to sixteen does not want to be included in a children's branch and is not quite in the grown up class for the main library. This experience led in Brooklyn to the establishment at Brownsville of an intermediate library outfit for the tweenies of the "teen" age, a scheme which has proved admirably successful. The school libraries as they develop into full importance will become practically supplements for the public library and relieve that from otherwise uncomfortable congestion.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS the American Associations of Teachers Colleges has considered adopting a set of standards for teachers college and normal school libraries and it is to be commended that at this year's meeting they were accepted. To Dr. George W. Rosenlof goes the greatest credit for this step although during the last year the Committee on Standards and Surveys secured the assistance of a number of interested librarians in teachers colleges and members of various library associations who worked together on the problem. As a result of this cooperation the set of proposals embodied the essentials of Dr. Rosenlof's recommendations and some additional refinements which would make the standards easier to administer. The Standards state that each teachers college shall have at least 15,000 volumes and normal schools offering only two or three years curriculums the minimum shall be 10,000 volumes. It is recommended also that by 1940 these minima shall be increased to 25,000 and 17,000 respectively. The books are to be distributed among the various Dewey decimal classifications in certain proportions which it is hoped will be revised from time to time in order that they may be adjusted to changing emphasis in the work of teachers colleges.

WHAT ONE WOMAN can do, if she sets her mind to it with heart and soul, and how much can come from incidental sowing of good seed are interestingly illustrated in the case of Miss Minster and the Altoona High School Library. When its principal expressed the hope that some day there would be a room for books and a librarian, Miss Minster decided that this should come to pass and that she should be the librarian—and so it proved. The Altoona High School Library sets the pace for many others and Miss Minster may well be patterned in many a community.

NOT ENOUGH general attention has been paid to the very democratic and most excellent scheme worked out at Portland, Ore., of a student council within the school system, with especial reference to the school library, particularly where books are loaned from a central library for school use. There is apt to be more or less stagnation in circulation within the school as well as waste and loss in the handling and return of books. The student council in Portland faces this difficulty to good result by inspiring the use of books and by making sure of books being returned either to the central library or the school library. Incidentally, where books are loaned from a central library for school use there is quite a problem as to how circulation should be counted. The scheme of allowing for the circulation of each book every two weeks is perhaps as fair an estimate as can be made. The student council idea is not only of use in the library, but should lead up usefully to the wider application of this democratic method when the boys and girls become college students.

NEW YORK, with the births since the census date, has reached its desired seven million population and is recognizing at last the fact that it must be great in its library development, as well as in other respects, and must keep up with

the procession. Manhattan Borough, with the greatest of public libraries and with its forty-five branch libraries and eleven sub-branches for its diminishing population, is adequately supplied, but the great division of the Bronx, which is included with Manhattan in the original New York Public Library system, has a fast growing population which needs more branches and particularly demands a central reference library nearer than that at Forty-second Street. Brooklyn is making a new start on its central library building, and the Board of Estimate has provided for seven new branch libraries for which it is hoped to select sites within the present month, thus rounding up Librarian Hill's great record of more than a quarter of a century before he turns over his responsibilities to Mr. Ferguson. Queens has now its central library building, but also needs new branches for its rapidly expanding population and the Board of Estimate has provided for six here. Brooklyn is taking the lead in expansion of population and its library board receives one application after another for a branch in a district whose population has become that of a small city, and Queens and the Bronx are little behind it in population growth. There is naturally a good deal of criticism of the enormous budget for which Greater New York must provide, but when the total library appropriations are divided by the number of inhabitants it will be noted that the figures fall far short of the dollar per capita, which is the A. L. A.'s minimum standard.

One of the earliest legislative acts of the new Republic of Czechoslovakia under President Masaryk—possibly inspired by his American wife, a sister-in-law of Frederick Leypoldt—was the establishment, at least on paper, of the most complete library system in the world. The visitors from other countries at the Prague Library Conference of 1926 were surprised and gratified at the progress which had been made in a decade and the figures reported on another page seem colossal. It is to be noted, however, that the number of books, of readers and of circulated volumes when averaged for each library proves rather small and a compulsory law if prematurely put in operation sometimes produces results like the ill success of the New York district school law of years ago which arbitrarily created libraries in each school district so insignificant that they were soon forgotten and disappeared from view. Nevertheless each library, however small, is a beginning and Czechoslovakia bids fair to rival Finland, which far outranks the United States in literacy.

Library Chat

On the lonely island of St. Joseph, on the north shore of Lake Huron, there is a small building that, owing to its dual functions of jail and library may well claim the title of Prison Library. Built about thirty years ago to house the local lawbreakers until the Canadian government could remove them to the mainland, it was little used. In an island eight miles wide and about twenty long, crime conditions were so satisfactory that the one-man police force rarely locked up more than two persons per year.

Fifteen years ago the islanders became "library-minded," but no funds were available for a suitable structure until the little-used jail was chosen. Soon the walls of the two cells were transformed by bookshelves and the corridor fitted up with more shelves and a large kitchen table installed to act as librarian's desk. In one of the cells the children's books were placed, while the other one served to store the weighty volumes on philosophy that kind friends discarded and sent to the library.

The heating plant of the building was, and is, a large black stove of the general store variety that provides ample heat only within the three-foot limit. Fuel is supplied by the village, but the librarian is required to light the fire, sweep the floor and keep the building open three afternoons per week, all for a yearly salary that does not reach three figures.

Recently some confusion was caused by the robbery of a store and the consequent arrest of the suspect. Naturally, the jail was again in demand, and the librarian, after a conference with the policeman, decided to house the suspect with the philosophical treatises rather than the children's books as less moving was necessary.

H. C. Gourlay.

The University of Arizona reports another publication which its library staff prints on a hand-press. It is about 3 x 5 inches in size, each issue is printed on a different color of paper, and it is called *The Bookmark*. There was a special number to welcome the new students, which contained a guide to the library and library regulations in brief. The November issue started as follows:

The Library's Eighteen Day Diet

If it takes 1200 pounds of fish daily to satisfy Goliath, the sea elephant, it must take two pounds of reading matter per day to ease the hunger of a Senior, and at least that much per week for a Freshie. Reckoning 200 calories for a Zane Grey book and 800 for Einstein, we have a total of 1600-2400 calories per student. Have you had your calories today?

Current Library Literature

Intended to index with brief annotation, or excerpts when desirable, articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those in Cannons' "Bibliography of Library Economy," to which this department makes a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this department.

ALLEN LUMBER COMPANY, PEORIA, ILL. HOME LOVERS' LIBRARY

Dealer's library leads way to better business. illus. Chicago. *Building Supply News.* 39:123-126. 1930.

The Home Lovers' Library of the Allen Lumber Company, Peoria, Ill., is open to the public. It has 300 textbooks on architecture, and as many more on decorating and landscaping. There are in addition current architectural and building periodicals, household magazines which devote space to home building and beautification, and about 2500 catalogs of manufacturers of building materials.

BOOK PRICES

Lewis, L. J. Low-priced book editions. *South Dakota Lib. Bull.* 16:28-33. 1930.

With classified list of low-priced books—nature, literature, travel, biography, novels of distinction, popular novels, children's books, etc.

BOOK SELECTION

Brigham, H. F. Book collections and book service. *Booklist.* 27:1-6. 1930.

"Three problems which must be met if the selection of books and the book service in public libraries are to be improved are the organization and systematization of book selection and routine and practices, the organization and systematization of discarding routine and practices, and the collection and intelligent use of government documents. The two important problems of book selection is limiting the selection aids which are used regularly to a small number carefully chosen to meet the needs of the particular library; and second, the desirability of using all qualified members of the staff in the selection routine for the good of the staff members as well as of the library as a whole."

BOOK WAGON DELIVERY

Fitch, A. F. The Book Bus in the Arrowhead. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:679-681. 1930.

A typical week's program of the Hibbing (Minn.) Public Library's Book Bus.

BOOKMAKING

Kittredge, W. A. The book as a work of art. illus. *Booklist.* 26:419-428. 1930.

"I wish that librarians might concern themselves more with the physical form of books and thus encourage the publishers and designers who are doing what they can to improve the arts of bookmaking. In almost every community there are typographers and printers who would find much interest in books selected on account of the thorough and fine way in which they are made. Every year there are special editions of illustrated books, printed at reasonable prices—books which might well be included in the collections of public libraries. In the making of children's books, a special taste and talent is shown. . . . There are various publications about book collecting such as *The Fleuron* from England, and *The Colophon*, now being issued in the United States. These publications are not too expensive, and would be desirable acquisitions to the library. They will give the librarian a clue as to where much material can be found."

BORROWERS

Clarke, G. E. Borrowers. *Lib. World.* 23:3-4. 1930.

"There are three classes of borrowers—those who want a particular book; those who want a book on a particular subject; and those who simply want a book to read. . . . What can be done with them [the third class]? Have they really got individual feelings and desires or have we to deal with them in the mass? I think, a little regretfully, that we must take the latter alternative. It is missionary work, and work that we might well be proud to do."

CATALOGING

Hall, A. G. Cataloging problems in county libraries. LIB. JOUR. 55:686-687. 1930.

"For the catalog at central let me be for once emphatic and unbending. It is the central pivot, the main bearing, on which all our machinery rests, no matter how loosely knit our organization, how inadequate our book collection, or how small our funds. One thousand books carefully chosen, intelligently classified and thoroughly cataloged make a foundation for a far more effective library, both for pleasure and information, than thousands of books carelessly arranged and completely buried from the public by indifferent cataloging, or even, may I whisper it, in some counties by no cataloging at all."

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

The July, 1930, issue of *Wis. Lib. Bull.* (26:204-221. 1930.) is chiefly devoted to the subject of children's reading, with articles by Mary D. Rains on "The Child and the Book," "The Child's Joy in Reading," by Flora Emily Hottes, "Books for the Between Ages," by Sterling Andrus Leonard, a list of books of interest to boys and girls—grades seven and eight; plans for children's summer reading; and aids for librarians in children's reading and work.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES

College and Reference Library Yearbook Number Two. Compiled by a Committee of the College and Reference Section of the American Library Association. A. L. A., 1930. pap. 146 p. $2.

Partial contents: College Library News, 1928-1929; Bibliography of American College Library Administration; University, College and Reference Library Statistics; Recent Bibliographical Undertakings; Suggestions for Minimum College Library Standards; Building Plans (Universities of Illinois, Rochester, Cincinnati and Loyola University); Directory of Librarian in College and University Libraries; Directory of Reference Librarians in Public Libraries.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

Underwood, Ruth. Yes! we have a library! illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:681-684. 1930.

Service library stations of the Harris County Public Library, Houston, Texas.

Winning, Margaret. Equalizing library opportunities: town and country. LIB. JOUR. 55:684-685. 1930.

An historical, statistical, and international survey of county libraries by the county librarian of the Public Library of Fort Wayne and Allen County, Indiana.

See also CATALOGING.

EDUCATION, ADULT

Willard, J. D. Rural adult education and libraries. How far have forces of all agencies been mobilized to forward library development? *Adult Ed. and the Lib.* 5:67-74. 1930.

"The extension service in home economics and agriculture has done more than any other force in the United States to focus thinking of communities and leaders on community needs. . . . How many of the 5,800 extension workers themselves know what service the county or state library can give or should be enabled to give? How many of the 5,800 know how to make effective use of the library for themselves? How many of the 273,518 volunteer leaders in the extension service projects last year ever heard of a county library or have any understanding of the possibilities in library books and their use?"

This article is followed by another by F. K. W. Drury and Elta Lenart of the A.L.A. Adult Education Office, entitled "What Some Libraries Are Actually Doing for Rural Readers," which presents in brief form a few answers to a questionnaire asking county librarians what they actually do for their patrons. (p. 75-84.)

ETHICS, PROFESSIONAL

Suggested Code of Ethics for Librarians. A. L. A. 1930. pap. 4p. Rates in quantities.

Adopted by the Council of the A.L.A., December, 1929, as a suggested code of ethics, and voted to be published as a basis of any future code.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Horrocks, Sidney. Government publications. *Lib. Assn. Record.* n. s. 8:93-104. 1930.

"This article is concerned chiefly with Sessional papers (1a, 2a, 2b), Command papers (3), and non-Parliamentary papers; for information regarding 1b, 1c, 2c, 2d and 2e, the reader is referred to the excellent article by Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith on 'Parliamentary and Official Papers' in the *Library Association Record,* 1924, vol. ii, new series." An appendix of approximately three pages lists selected government publications (1928) with prices.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Webb, H. A., *comp. The High-School Science Library for* 1929-1930. Reprinted from the *Peabody Journal of Education,* vol. 8, no. 1, July, 1930. pap. 14p. 1930.

Sixth annual compilation by the editor of *Current Science.* Classified: Science in Home and Community, The Forms of Land and Water, Exploration and Travel, Flying and Fliers, Living Creatures of Earth, etc.

JUNIOR COLLEGE LIBRARIES

Eells, W. C. *Bibliography on Junior Colleges.* Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1930. pap. 167p. 25c. (U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Office of Education, Bull., 1930, no. 2).

Contains about 25 bibliographical references to libraries.

LIBRARIES

Société des Nations. Institut International de Coopération Intellectuelle. *Guide des Services Nationaux de Renseignements du Prêt et des Echanges Internationaux.* Paris: Institut International de Coopération Intellectuelle, 1930. pap. 49p. (Coordination des Bibliothèques).

Successor to a previous brochure, *La Coordination Internationale des Bibliothèques,* published by the Institut in 1928. Arranged alphabetically by countries. Enumerates briefly the address, organization, aims, resources, conditions of use and means of reproducing material of the principal libraries of the world.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles County. Civic Bureau of Music and Art. *Los Angeles County Culture and the Community.* Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles, Calif. pap. illus. No pagination.

The six-page section on Literature describes briefly and gives views of the Los Angeles Public Library, Huntington Library, etc.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Chubb, L. Amalgamation—and after. *Lib. Assistant.* July, 1930. p. 141-148. 1930.

Presidential address delivered at the 35th annual meeting, held at Norwich, England, June 11, 1930. The Association, conducted on more liberal lines than in the past, has a membership of 3,000, as compared with 850 in 1927, and is the largest organization in Europe of librarians and persons interested in the bibliographical sciences.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. *See* PUTNAM, HERBERT

LIBRARY SCIENCE

Ballou, C. A. A laboratory course in applied library science—a study. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 21:207-208. 1930.

Paper read at the library section of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club, April 18, at Ann Arbor. The outline of study arranged for Detroit high school libraries used the laboratory method with supervised study, which seemed to be the logical as well as the entertaining method of instruction. Two and one-half hours credit per semester is allowed, and in two years about fifty pupils have been enrolled.

LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

Bowerman, G. F. *A Chief Librarian Looks at Work with Children: Pittsburgh's Contribution Thereto.* Pittsburgh, 1930. pap. 22p.

Address delivered by the librarian of the Washington (D. C.) Public Library at the twenty-ninth annual commencement exercises of the Carnegie Library School in Pittsburgh, June 7, 1930, the last before its merger with the Carnegie Institute of Technology. Discusses the scope, purpose, and ideals of sound library work with children; its relation to library work for adults; the desirable qualities of children's librarians—their personal and educational equipment, fundamental training and continuing education and training; the status of the children's librarian; her recognition as to salary and her rank in her own library.

PITTSBURGH, PA. CARNEGIE LIBRARY. *See* LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN; SCHOOL AND LIBRARY COOPERATION.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Hodges, Ella. Can we have a service measuring stick? What good is it? *Lib. Occurrent.* 9:224:226. 1930.

"Thus to see our library as one of the important agencies of the community, to see the special needs of the community in the principal phases of common life activities, and then to consciously measure our service against these needs in a manner of their relative importance is to demonstrate wherein the library is a real piece of the texture of the community and not merely a cultural appendage."

PUTNAM, HERBERT

Hard, Anne, The nation's librarian. illus. *New York Herald Tribune Magazine.* July 6, 1930. p. 12-13; 24. 1930.

"Significantly in this age, Herbert Putnam, impersonally serious, delicately humorous, penetrating and above all creatively executive, stands as a combination in himself of librarian and educator."

RADIO AND LIBRARIES

Nowell, Charles. Broadcasting and public libraries. *Lib. Assn. Record.* n. s. 8:81-92. 1930.

Abridged from a lecture to the members of the North Western Branch of the Library Association. "Broadcasting, by its talks and lectures, has introduced to thousands of listeners many subjects of absorbing interest, and librarians have been made aware of the relatively large number of borrowers who strive in their own way to follow up this listening by reading one or more of the books recommended. What happens to individuals listening by their own firesides is intensified when a group is listening, a group which not only hears the broadcast lecture, but discusses it afterwards." For a successful group there are three important points to watch: The instrument should be a good one; the group leader should be able to elucidate points which the lecturer cannot fully explain in the limited time at his disposal; and the group nucleus should be local societies interested in the subjects under discussion. Two (British) publications of value are *The Radio Times* and *The Listener.*

REFERENCE LIBRARIES. *See* COLLEGE LIBRARIES

ROSENWALD FUND

Marks, Robert. The library as a culture-museum. LIB. JOUR. 55:688. 1930.

"The Rosenwald aid to libraries is one designed to stimulate rather than support. Its library program is based on an effort to implant in the communities of the South a realization of the needs for cultural activity and a conception of the means by which this aid can be realized."

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY COOPERATION

Foster, M. E. The possibilities in a cooperative plan of school library administration. *Penn. Lib. Notes.* 12:134-136. 1930.

The administration of school libraries in Pittsburgh now covers a professional library at the Board of Education Building; a library in a teachers' training school; 16 high school libraries with 31 trained librarians; 83 elementary school libraries; class-room collections in 24 schools, and two stations.

(*Continued at foot of page* 736)

The Children's Librarians' Notebook

Berry, Erick. *Penny Whistle.* Macmillan. $1.

Glad that Erick Berry has made her Africa live in a book for the smaller children. I think that children will enjoy it nearly as much as *Little Black Sambo,* especially those who can reproduce the music notes Penny Whistle learned.—M. W.

Davis, Mary Gould. *Baker's Dozen.* Harcourt, Brace. $2.

This selection of stories which has proved to be of lasting interest to children will be most valuable to both teachers and parents for telling or reading aloud. The collection is so varied that it will be of interest to all types and would be a decided asset wherever there is a demand for such material.—M. P.

Everson, Florence M. *Puppet Plays for Children.* Beckley-Cardy. $1.

A collection of four plays for puppets and one shadow play, with easy and simple directions for making and staging the puppets. Would be most helpful for school project work and simplest book of its kind I have found. May be able to interest the county school children with a few copies and hope the demand will grow to warrant a larger order. —M. W.

Field, Rachel. *Pointed People.* Macmillan. $1.25.

A new edition with added poems which will delight all ages of children and will help to interest the uninitiated in the reading of poetry. Black and white silhouettes are most attractive. Must check shelf list before ordering for all branches and school collection.—M. W.

Hader, Berta and Elmer. *Lions and Tigers and Elephants Too.* Longmans, Green. $1.25.

Just the sort of book needed for primary children, both in school and out. Because of paper binding will order reenforced binding for the school collections.—M. W.

Morris, Kenneth. *Book of the Three Dragons.* Longmans, Green. $5.

This is a most attractive retelling of old Welsh legends. The book is beautifully bound and contains several striking illustrations which are well suited to the theme. However, its appeal is quite limited and since the book is fairly expensive its use in our library would not be great enough to warrant its purchase.—M. P.

O'Donnell, Elliott. *The Boys' Book of Sea Mysteries.* Dodd, Mead. $2.

I doubt if this type of book would interest the mid-Western "land-locked" boy. It is made up of many short, curt reports of unusual happenings at sea and would interest only those brought up on sea lore. Will not buy.—M. W.

Palm, Amy. *Wanda and Greta at Broby Farm.* Longmans, Green. $2.

Story of the happenings to two girls on their farm home in Sweden. Will not buy—too far remote from life on an ordinary farm home. The story does not ring true.—M. W.

These books are actually reviewed by different children's librarians in the field. The name of the reviewer of any book will be given upon request.

SELIGMAN ECONOMIC LIBRARY

Hill, E. C. A priceless treasure of business. *Nation's Business.* 18:33-35, 164, 166. 1930.

An account of the economic library of 50,000 books, pamphlets, autograph letters, broadsides and handbills collected over a period of fifty years by Edwin R. A. Seligman, professor of Political Economy in Columbia University, recently sold to the university library, where it is known as "The Seligman Collection." It includes the library of American finance collected from 1830 and 1880 by Albert S. Bolles of Philadelphia, given to Professor Seligman by his brothers in 1887 as a wedding present; and half of the remarkable collection assembled by Francis Place. It is especially strong in British patent office reports, German Socialistic and Communistic literature, early English and American labor periodicals, and the early literature of fire and life insurance. The collection on the Bank of England and the early projects for land banks is probably unique. The Americana of the library is of the greatest interest and importance.

TEACHERS COLLEGE LIBRARIES

American Association of Teachers Colleges. A Department of the National Education Association. *Ninth Yearbook* 1930. pap. 160p.

Standards recommended for the libraries of teachers colleges and normal schools, p. 134-135. "Each teachers college shall have at least 15,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents and bound periodicals. For normal schools offering only two and three year curriculums the minimum shall be 10,000 volumes. It is recommended that by 1940 these minima shall be increased to 25,000 and 17,000 respectively. In computing the number of volumes in a library not over 15 per cent shall be allowed for duplicates." Recommended percentages for the distribution of books among the Dewey decimal classifications are given. (See p. 741 of this issue.)

THEFTS, BOOK

Partridge, Robert. Public library thefts. *Ln. and Book World.* 19:387-388. 1930.

"The psychological explanation is that these thefts arise from a misconception on the part of the pilferer regarding public property. If his conscience ever pricks him he argues to himself, curiously enough, that the things in the library, being public property, are there for anyone to take. If he does not avail himself of the opportunity, somebody else will. . . . The power of publicity has not been sufficiently utilized. Occasional articles in the local newspapers, honestly informing citizens of the losses sustained by their libraries, and appealing to the good nature of the public, soliciting its aid to protect its own property, might also help."

THORDARSON LIBRARY

Bay, J. C. Bibliotheca Thordarsoniana; a private collection of scientific and technological literature. illus. por. In: Bibliographical Society of America. *Papers.* v. 23. Part One, 1929. p. 1-17.

The private library of Chester H. Thordarson of the Thordarson Electric Company, Chicago, contains about 25,000 books, comprising original sources and monumental works covering the history and development of science and technology. His collection of Icelandica and Islando-Americana ranks third in the country, Cornell University (the Fiske Collection) and Harvard University having more extensive collections.

TORONTO (ONT.) CENTRAL CIRCULATING LIBRARY

Miller, E. V. D. Impressions of Toronto's new library. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:689-690. 1930.

Brief account of the dedication of the new Toronto Central Circulating Library.

School Library News

Index to Material on Libraries

The following index to the material on libraries, books and reading in some of the most recent readers has been compiled by Elizabeth O. Williams of the Los Angeles City School Library to aid the teacher in bringing a wider understanding of the use of books and libraries to every boy and girl from the first through the upper grades of the elementary school.

I. history of books

Learn to Study Readers. Horn, Ernest, and others. Ginn.
Book III. Horn Book and New England Primer. p. 271-274.
Book IV. Story Books of Colonial Children. p. 247-253.
Book V. Story of How Man Has Left Records. p. 190-209.

Reading Hour. Rowland, S. V., and others. Winston.
Book IV. New Trails. The Talking Paper. p. 325-327.

Study Reader. Walker, Alberta, and others. Merrill.
Sixth. Book Making Long Ago. p. 243-254.

Thought Study Readers. Spencer, P. R., and others. Lyons & Carnahan.
Book V. Books of Yesterday. p. 178-189.

II. use of books

(Contents, Index, Dictionary, and Encyclopedia)

Bolenius Readers (rev. ed.) Bolenius, E. M. Houghton Mifflin.
Fourth. How to Read a Textbook. (Also use of the encyclopedia). p. 42-44.
Use of the Encyclopedia. p. 45-46, 125.
How to Use the Dictionary. p. 160-161.
Dictionary and Encyclopedia Lessons. p. 166, 198, 208, 250, 286.

Children's Own Readers. Pennell, M. E., and Cusack, A. M. Ginn.
Books III-VI. Little Dictionary. Illustrated.

Good Reading. Manly, J. M., and others. Scribner.
Book V. Using Reference Books. p. 78-79.
Learning How to Use an Article from an Encyclopedia. p. 85.

Facts and Fancies. Lewis, W. D., and Rowland, A. L. Winston.
Fourth. Why Books Have Indexes. p. 261.
Your Own Dictionary. p. 34-35.

Individual Progress Reading. Suhrie, A. L., and Gee, M. G. World.
Book I-IV. Each book gives information about copyright, acknowledgment, dedication, and contents written simply with explanations for children.

Learn to Study Readers. Horn, Ernest, and others. Ginn.
Book II. How to Use the Table of Contents. p. 77-78.
Using the Table of Contents. p. 192.
Book III. The Telephone Book. p. 69-78.
Learning to Use the Index. p. 185-187.
Using the Table of Contents. p. 284-285.
Book IV. Title Page. p. 68-71.
Using an Index. p. 90-91.
An Index Lesson. p. 204-207.
Learning to Use Reference Books. p. 286-288.
Using the Table of Contents. p. 344.
Book V. How to Use an Index. p. 29-33.
Dictionary Test Lesson on Locating Words. p. 55-56.
An Index Lesson. p. 335-336.

Newson Readers. Hardy, R. L., and Bryce, C. T. Newson.
Book I. Good Times. In This Book. p. 121. (Contents.)

Pathway to Reading. Coleman, B. B., and others. Silver, Burdett.
Fourth. Making a Dictionary. p. 93.
Alphabet Practice. p. 56.
Fifth. Dictionary Making. p. 90.
Sixth. Using Reference Books. p. 144.

Scouting Through. Lewis, W. D., and Rowland, A. L. Winston.
Sixth. Using the Dictionary. p. 69-73.
Two Books are Better Than One. p. 292.

Stone's Silent Reading. Stone, C. R. Houghton Mifflin.
Book IV. Learning to Recognize and Pronounce Words. p. 280-281.
Little Dictionary. p. 282-293.
Book V. Practice Exercises to Gain Speed in Finding Words in the Dictionary. p. 146-149.
Using the Little Dictionary. p. 284-285.
Book VI. Using the Little Dictionary. p. 314.

Story and Study Readers. Gecks, M. C., and others. Johnson.
Third. Know Your Book. (Contents.) p. 131, 251.
Fourth. The Little Dictionary (explanation of its use). p. 343-352.
Fifth. Using the Dictionary. p. 25.
Dictionary Practice Exercises. p. 49.
Little Dictionary. p. 406-416.

Study Readers. Walker, Alberta, and others. Merrill.
Second. Finding Out. p. 10.
Finding What the Cover Tells. p. 11.
Finding a Story (Contents). p. 12-15.
Third. Using the Table of Contents. p. 11.
Fifth. Getting Acquainted with Your Book. p. 216.

Thought Study Readers. Spencer, P. R., and others. Lyons & Carnahan.
Book IV. Do You Know Your Reading Book? p. 89-93. (Title, table of contents, index.)
How to Use Your Dictionary. p. 222-232.
Book VI. Let the Atlas Help You. p. 71-78.

Whys and Wherefores. Lewis, W. D., and Rowland, A. L. Winston.
Fifth. Using the Dictionary. p. 68-72.

Work and Play Books. Gates, A. I., and Huber, M. B. Macmillan.
Book I. Round the Year. Your Book. p. 163 (contents).
Book II. Friendly Stories. Your Book. p. 226 (contents).

BURLINGAME PUBLIC

III. CARE OF BOOKS

Facts and Fancies. Lewis, W. D., and Rowland, A. L. Winston.
Fourth. Facts and Fancies. What a Book Said. p. 10-11.
Learn to Study Readers. Horn, Ernest, and others. Ginn.
Book I. How to Mark Your Place. p. 12-13.
Do You Know How to Keep a Book Clean? p. 14.
Do You Know How to Open a New Book? p. 30-31.
Book V. How Books Are Spoiled. p. 52-54.
Silent Readers. Lewis, W. D., and Rowland, A. L. Winston.
Fourth. What a Library Book Said. p. 98.
Stone's Silent Reading. Stone, C. R. Houghton Mifflin.
Book VI. Preparing This Book for Use. p. 1.
Rules for the Care of Books. p. 2.
Story and Study Readers. Gecks, M. C., and others. Johnson.
Fifth. Your New Book. p. 9-11.
Study Readers. Walker, Alberta, and others. Merrill.
Third. Opening and Care of Books. p. 1-5.
Books to Put Away. p. 210-211.
Brownies Book Shelf. p. 209.

IV. LIBRARIES

Child Library Readers. Elson, W. H., and Runkel, L. E. Scott, Foresman.
Book I. Some Books for the Room Library. p. 174.
Book II. Some Books for the Room Library. p. 237.
Book III. A Child's Library. p. 313-314.
Citizenship Plays. Hubbard, Eleanore. Sanborn.
The First American Library; a Play in One Act. p. 95-106.
Do and Learn Readers. White, M. L., and Hanthorn, Alice. American Book Co.
Book I. Our Friends at Home and School.
The Librarian. p. 147-148.
Our Library. p. 149-151.
Open Door Readers. Neal, E. A., and Storm, O. P. Macmillan.
Second. The Library. p. 98-101.
Study Readers. Walker, Alberta, and others. Merrill.
Third. Book Brownies Library. p. 7-9.
Thought Study Reader. Spencer, P. R., and others. Lyons & Carnahan.
Book VI. Our Friend the Library. p. 287-295. (Registration—the use of catalog and classification.)
Treasure Trails. Harper, Wilhelmina, and Hamilton, A. J. Macmillan.
Books I-IV contain a letter with a library list.

V. BOOKS AND READING—BOOK LISTS

Child Story Readers. Freeman, F. M., and others. Lyons & Carnahan.
Book IV. Keeping a Record of Your Reading. p. 19-20.
Books V and VI. "Books to Read"—following each selection.
Facts and Fancies. Lewis, W. D., and Rowland, A. L. Winston.
Fourth. Aboard the Good Boat "Books." p. 36-39.
Laidlaw Readers. Dressel, Herman, and others. Laidlaw.
Primer. Good Stories. p. 62-64.
First. Good Stories. p. 16-17.
Learn to Study Readers. Horn, Ernest, and others. Ginn.
Book IV. What to Remember About Stories and Poems. p. 26-32.
Lincoln Readers. Davidson, Isobel, and Anderson, C. J. Laurel.
Fourth. Never Without a Book (Abraham Lincoln). p. 2.
Newson Readers. Hardy, R. L., and Bryce, C. T. Newson.
Book I. Good Times. For Our Bookshelf. p. 127.
Book II. Open Door. For Our Bookshelf. p. 206-207.
Book III. Storyland. For Our Bookshelf. p. 286-287.
The Land of Story Books. p. 16-17.
Book IV. Book Friends. Authors and Artists We Like. p. 327-328.
For Our Bookshelf. p. 349-351.
Making Stories Come Alive. p. 252.
Interesting Books About Birds. p. 157-158.
Lewis Carroll and His Books. p. 59-62.
Pathway to Reading. Coleman, B. B., and others. Silver, Burdett.
Second. When Mother Reads. p. 164-165.
Reading Hour. Rowland, S. V., and others. Winston.
Book IV. Johnston, A. F. Book Houses. p. 1.
Booklists. p. 21.
A Book-House Friend. p. 259-261.
Brief Book lists follow each chapter.
Scouting Through. Lewis, W. D., and Rowland, A. L. Winston.
Sixth. Reading Poetry. p. 187-195.
Silent Readers. Lewis, W. D., and Rowland, A. L. Winston.
Fifth. What Shall I Read? p. 126-129.
Stone's Silent Reading. Stone, C. R. Houghton Mifflin.
Book IV. What Do You Read at Home? p. 155-156.
Book V. Books That Boys and Girls Like. p. 280.
Interesting Informational Books. p. 282.
Book VI. Books That Boys and Girls Like. p. 54-59.
Study Readers. Walker, Alberta, and others. Merrill.
Primer. Making a Bookcase for Father. p. 26-35.
First. Books and Reading. p. 28. 34, 35, 40.
Third. Story Book Friends. p. 15-16.
Fourth. What Books Give Us. p. 1-3.
Sixth. Making Book Friends Come to Life. p. 130-136.

Bookbinding Exhibit in Brussels

BOOKBINDINGS belonging to periods from the twelfth to the sixteenth century are being shown at the Royal Library in Brussels. A second exhibit of bookbindings from the seventeenth century down to our day will follow within a few months. About 550 bookbindings figure in the first exhibit. They are of great variety and yet every one distinctly belongs to its epoch. As the organizers of the exhibit point out, only the twentieth century has dared to break away from symmetry in book covers and all these bindings from the twelfth to the sixteenth century observe the same laws of harmony and symmetry.

In The Library World

Los Angeles County Dedicates Branch

On Friday, June 27, over a hundred librarians, attending the A. L. A. convention in Los Angeles, motored to Palos Verdes Estates to attend the dedication exercises of the new library building, a branch of the Los Angeles County System.

The building of reinforced concrete and designed by Myron H. Hunt, was erected at a cost of $60,000 provided through a bond issue voted by Palos Verdes Library District. Another $30,000 was used for the site, landscaping, and furniture. On the main floor entering from the park is a long reading room 80 by 26 feet, adjoining which is a children's room 35 by 24 feet, and the main stack 34 by 26 feet. There is also a work room on this floor with a rest room for employees. Opening off of this floor there is a large garden enclosed open air reading room or patio, with covered porch. On the floor below is an exhibit hall, 48 by 24 feet, for month to month shows of paintings, sculptures, prints, etc.; it will also be used for chamber music, lectures, and meetings of local bodies. Back of the exhibit hall is a large storage vault for paintings, rare books, and art objects, a large unpacking room, and boiler room. The high ceilings on both floors are arranged for two additional mezzanines for stack space, ultimately estimated to take care of 30,000 volumes.

Palos Verdes Estates Library, a branch of Los Angeles County

The hand-made walnut furniture is patterned after real pieces of antique Italian design and was all made by the Palos Verdes Guild at Portuguese Bend. The books, librarian, and cataloging are furnished by the Los Angeles County Library under contract with Palos Verdes Library District, but the trustees plan to purchase some books each year and expect to receive gifts.

Bronx Library Urged

A movement to obtain from the Board of Estimate funds for a public reference library in the Bronx was started August 29, when 200 residents of that borough attended the first of a series of rally meetings in the auditorium of the Fordham Branch Library. Colonel Daniel P. Sullivan, civic worker, presided. Letters in support of the movement were received from Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown of New York University and the Rev. William J. Duane, S. J., president of Fordham University, both of whom had been invited to attend the meeting. Colonel Sullivan, in stressing the need for the proposed library, asserted that agitation for it had been in progress for two months. He said that as a result of this movement an item of $25,000 had been included in the Board of Estimate's next budget and would come up for a hearing in October. Of this amount $20,000 would be used for the purchase of books and the remainder would be set aside to pay the librarian and other expenses, he said.

Library Station in Business Arcade

The Carnegie Library at Alliance, Ohio, has a library booth which forms a part of the Arcade News Stand near the entrance to the principal business arcade on Main Street in Alliance. This station was opened in 1927 with approximately six hundred adult volumes. The contract has been on a monthly rental basis, the rent to include the service of attendance on the public, except on Saturday afternoons and evenings, when a representative from the Main Library is in charge. Almost from the beginning the station attracted many people who had not been in the habit of using the Main Library, while others began to take

books more frequently because it was convenient for them while shopping. The counter for charging books opens directly on the arcade and beneath is a glass case for the display of books. During the past three years it has proved that the publicity received by the Library as a whole has been of as great benefit as the circulation of books from the booth. Many patrons who register at the station begin later to frequent the Main Library, which is on a hill several blocks from the business section of the city. The station is open very nearly as many hours as the Main Library. Requests to have books reserved are received there in the same manner as they are received at the Library. Patrons are told, however, that because of limited space at the station they cannot return Main Library books there and must return all station books to the station. About a year ago a collection of approximately one hundred attractive books for little children, mostly "easy books," was placed at the station as an accommodation to parents, who are permitted to borrow them on their cards. The lessees of the building appreciate having the library station in the arcade and when the news stand was temporarily vacant during a change in ownership, they permitted the library to continue the station without rental charge, except for heating and lighting. The rent has been reasonable and it has been found that the cost per book circulation, even with a liberal allowance for Main Library overhead expense, has been less than that of the library system as a whole.

Alliance Book Station in the Business Arcade

Prizes For Best Essay

THE NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION is offering prizes for the best essay on Library Publicity, submitted at the annual meeting in Albany, October 14-17. The paper may be either an account of Library Publicity achieved, plans for such publicity, or attractive ways of calling attention to the library service within the building or through window displays, club meetings, newspaper, or any other sources. Papers are not to exceed 500 words in length.

Graded List of Children's Books

UNDER the direction of a committee of the American Library Association, Nora Beust, librarian of the School of Education Library, University of North Carolina, has compiled a *Graded List of Books for Children* with the needs of both teacher and librarian in mind. No text-books as such are included, only books for general reading, supplemented with titles which meet local school needs. For the convenience of teachers and librarians, a list of reference books useful for the first nine grades has been added and the editor has provided a general subject index, basing the choice of subject headings largely on those indicated in the *Children's Catalog*, compiled by Minnie Earl Sears. There are three lists: Section A, picture books and easy reading books for children in grades one, two, and three; Section B, titles for fourth, fifth, and sixth grade pupils; Section C, for seventh, eighth, and ninth grade children. All grades in which a book may be used are designated after the individual entry. The volume is published by the American Library Association, Chicago, Ill.

Two Cities Cooperate Over Radio

PROBABLY the first case to be recorded where two libraries in different cities cooperate on weekly radio book talks is that of the Des Moines, Iowa, Public Library and the Davenport, Iowa, Public Library, which are 175 miles apart. Every week during the past two years the Des Moines Public Library has broadcast a program consisting of book reviews, but since the synchronization of stations WHO at Des Moines and WOC at Davenport, the two libraries have decided to cooperate with the book programs, although all programs will be broadcast from the Des Moines studio.

Standards for Teachers Colleges

Among the items to be considered by the Committee on Standards and Surveys, American Associations of Teachers Colleges, during the year were the standards for teachers college and normal school libraries, which were presented to the Association in Boston, again in greater detail by Dr. George W. Rosenlof at Cleveland last year, and which were laid on the table for consideration at this year's meeting. During the year the Committee secured the assistance of a number of interested librarians in teachers colleges, and members of various library associations working on the problems of library standards. As a result of this cooperation the Committee was able to prepare a set of standards for teachers college and normal school libraries which embodied all the essential elements of Dr. Rosenlof's proposal of last year and some additional refinements, approved by the representatives of the library groups and by Dr. Rosenlof, which would make the standards easier to administer. The Committee recommended the substitution of the revised standards for the standards as submitted last year. The standards adopted are as follows:

1. *Books and Periodicals:* Each teachers college shall have at least 15,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents and bound periodicals. For normal schools offering only two or three year curriculums the minimum shall be 10,000 volumes. It is recommended that by 1940 these minima shall be increased to 25,000 and 17,000, respectively. In computing the number of volumes in a library not over 15 per cent shall be allowed for duplicates. The books should be distributed among the various classifications in approximately the following order:

Class	Subject	Per Cent
000-099.9	General Library Bound Periodicals	7.5
100-199.9	Philosophy and Psychology	5.0
200-299.9	Religion and Bible Stories	2.5
300-399.9	Sociology and Education	20.0
400-499.9	Language and Philology	2.5
500-599.9	Sciences	7.5
600-699.9	Useful Arts	7.5
700-799.9	Fine Arts	5.0
800-899.9	Literature	20.0
900-999.9	History and Geography	20.0

(These proportions should be revised from time to time in order that they may be adjusted to changing emphasis in the work of teachers colleges.)

Each teachers college library shall provide not less than 150 periodicals appropriate to the academic, cultural and professional needs of the institution. *Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be considered only as recommendations.*

2. *Training School Library:* Each teachers college or normal school should also provide at least one (if elementary and secondary training schools are separately housed, separate libraries are desirable) training school library, which will be administered by the teachers college library and which will serve the needs of the training school students and serve also as a model and practice unit for the teachers college students. The books in the training school library may be counted in the minimum total but not to exceed 20 per cent of the total.

3. *Staff:* Each teachers college or normal school with an enrollment of less than 1000 "full-time" students should employ at least two full-time librarians in addition to the librarian or librarians in charge of the training school libraries. An additional full-time librarian should be employed for each additional 500 full-time students or major fraction thereof above 1000. These librarians should have academic qualifications equal to those prescribed for regular faculty members in Standard V-B. This training should include at least one year's work in an approved library school. These librarians should be accorded the same privileges as any other members of the instructional staff. Assistants should be employed as needed to care for necessary clerical and routine work in the library. Additional assistance should be provided as needed in colleges offering a definitely organized curriculum for the training of special teacher-librarians.

4. *Budget:* Each teachers college or normal school with an enrollment of less than 1000 "full-time" students should apportion annually to the library not less than 7 per cent of the entire college budget for current expenses exclusive of capital outlay and such supplementary business operations as dormitories, cafeterias and book stores. For enrollments more than 1000 and less than 1500 the per cent should not be less than 6 and for enrollments over 1500 the per cent should not be less than 5. This amount should be apportioned to salaries, books and other items in approximately the following proportions:

	Per Cent
1. Salaries and wages	55
2. Library supplies	2
3. Travel	1
4. Printing and publications	2
5. Binding and repairs	5
6. Books	25
7. Periodicals	5
8. New equipment	3
9. All other items	2

5. *Physical Equipment:* The library should be housed so as to provide reasonable safety from fire for the stacks; adequate provision for reading, reference work, and use of periodicals; accessions, cataloging and work rooms; librarian's office, reserve book and loan desk service; library methods classrooms, and the equipment necessary for efficient service in all departments of the library.

Important Italian Books Published Within the Last Five Years

Compiled by LEONILDA I. SANSONE
Italian Librarian, Aguilar Branch, New York Public Library

Historical Novels

Bacchelli, Riccardo. *Diavolo al Pontelungo.* Ceschina, Milan. 1927. 2 vol.
Corra, Bruno. *Passatore.* Alpes, Milan, 1929.
Gasparotti, Luigi. *Sparvieri.* Treves, Milan, 1928.
Monti, Allessandro A. *L'Avventura di Luchino Tarigo.* Ceschina, Milan, 1929.
Novelli, Enrico. *Fiamma su la balzana.* Bemporad, Firenze, 1928.
Zuccoli, Luciano. *Scandolo delle Baccanti.* Treves, Milan, 1929.

For Students of Italian (edited with notes and vocabulary)

Bracco, Roberto. *Piccolo santo.* Century.
Cowper, F. A. G. *Italian folk tales and folk songs.* Chicago Univ.
Farina, S. *Fra le corde di un contrabasso.* Chicago Univ.
Fucini, Renato. *Novelle e poesie.* Chicago Univ.
Marraro, H. R. *Contemporary Italian short stories.* Holt.
Pirandello, Luigi. *Cosi e se vi pare.*
Reinhard and de Filippis. *Novelle Italiane moderne.* Century.
Wilkins and Altrocchi. *Italian short stories.* Heath.

Books Reflecting Contemporary Italian Thought

Angiolietti, G. B. *Giorno del guidizio.* Ribet, Torino, 1928.
Borgese, G. A. *Ottocento Europeo.* Treves, Milano, 1927.
Croce, Benedetto. *Storia d'Italia.* Bari, Laterza, 1928.
Gentile, Giovanni. *Educazione e la scuola laica.* Vallecchi, Firenze, 1927.
Gentile, Giovanni. *Fascismo e cultura.* Treves, Milano, 1928.
Pagano, Luigi. *Fionda di Davide. Saggi critici.* Bocca, Torino, 1928.
Papini, Giovanni. *Sant' Agostino Vallecchi.* Firenze, 1929.
Volpe, Gioacchino. *Guerra, dopoguerra fascismo.* La Nuova Italia, Venezia, 1928.
Volpe, Gioacchino. *Italia in cammino, l'ultimo 50 anni.* Treves, Milano, 1928.

Contemporary Fiction

Andrea, Duchessa d'. *Rovine di stelle.* Ceschina, Milano.
Avancini, Avancino. *La sensitiva.* Ceschina, Milano.
Bacchelli, Riccardo. *Citta degli amanti.* Ceschina, Milano.
Bontempelli, Massimo. *Figlio di due madre.* Mondadori, Milano.
Brocchi, Virgilio. *Miti.* Mondadori, Milano.
Chiesa, Francesco. *Villadorna.* Mondadori, Milano.
Comisso, Giovanni. *Gente di mare.* V. Treves, Milano.
Deledda, Grazia. *Vecchio e i fanciulli.* Treves, Milano.
Maj, Bianca de. *Pagare e tacere.* Treves, Milano.
Moretti, Marino. *Casa del santo sangue.* Treves, Milano.
Parodi, Mario. *Fanciullo e la preda.* Treves, Milano.
Perri, Francesco. *Emigranti.* Mondadori, Milano.
Vergani, Orio. *Io, povero negro.* Treves, Milano.
Viani, Lorenzo. *Angio, uomo d'acqua.* Alpes, Milano.

EASY ITALIAN BOOKS FOR ADULTS

Tales of Chivalry

Causa, Cesari. *Racconti delle fate.* Salani.
I cavalieri della tavola rotonda.
Cavezzi, Carlo. *Storia dei paladini di Francia.*
Fulvia, pseud. *Novelle indiane.* Hoepi.
Guerino il meschino. Bertieri, 1928.
Mille e una notte.
Povero Fornaretta (ill. by Marini). *Bertieri,* 1925.
Reali di Francia.
Schmidt, Christopher. *Genoveffa.*
Lorenzini, Carlo. *Avventure di Pinocchio.* Bemporad (ill. by Mussino).

Religious Books

Dandolo, Milly. *Storia di Gesu.* Internazionale.
Gallina, P. C. *Parabola di Gesu.* Fiorentina, 1927.
Lucarini, Ostilio. *Racconto della bibbia.* Mondadori, 1924.
Revelli, Mariz. *Racconto degli Evangeli.* Treves, 1928.
Lives of the following saints:
St. Luigi Gonzaga
St. Augustine
St. Catherine
St. Clara of Assisi
St. Jeanne d'Arc
St. Francesco d'Assisi (simplest is by Mariz Revelli)
St. Teresa

Recent German Books

Selected by Dr. John A. Walz,

Professor of the German Language and Literature, Harvard University

Bonsels, Waldemar. *Himmelsvolk. Ein Buch von Blumen, Tieren und Gott.* (Heavenly People. A Book of Flowers, Animals and God.) Berlin, 1921, Schuster & Loeffler.

Not an animal book in the usual sense, but a book showing the divine spirit in animate and inanimate creation, appealing to children and adults. Bonsels is the author of the widely known *Die Biene Maja und Ihre Abenteuer* (The Bee Maja and Her Adventures), also of *Das Anjekind* (Anna, the Child), Schuster & Loeffler (Berlin, 1921), the tragic story of a strange girl living a lonely life with her father in the wildness of the North German heath; of *Indienfahrt* (My Journey in India), Rütten & Loening, Frankfurt a. M., 1916 and later, a strangely fascinating account of the weirdness and mysticism of nature and life in India.

Grimm, Hans. *Volk Ohne Raum.* (People without Land.) 2 vol. A. Langen, Munich, 1926.

The plight of the German people as the result of the war, as seen by a German patriot; realistic and well written.

Kolbenheyer, E. G. *Amor Dei. Ein Spinoza-Roman.* Munich, Geo. Müller, fifth ed., 1917.

Kolbenheyer, born in Hungary, is one of the leading German novelists—though little known outside of Germany. His Spinoza novel gives a sympathetic picture of the great philosopher on the background of Jewish and Dutch life in Amsterdam and The Hague during the seventeenth century; somewhat impressionistic. Kolbenheyer is also the author of three strong novels dealing with the life and times of Paracelsus.

Löns, Hermann. *Sammtliche Werke.* (Collected Works.) 8 vol. Hesse & Becker, Leipzig, 1924.

Löns is one of the best writers on nature and animal life. *Aus Forst und Flur* (From Forest and Meadow) gives realistic and at the same time poetic pictures of animal life in Northern Germany, especially the Luneburger Heide in Hanover. *Niedersachsisches Skizzenbuch* (Low Saxon Sketchbook) pictures the North German landscape and country life. *Widu. Ein Neues Tierbuch* (Widu. A New Animal Book), A. Sponholtz, Hanover, 1917, describes the daily life of animals in the woods and fields of Northern Germany. Animals are to Löns individualities. His novels give realistic pictures of German life. *Dahinten in der Heide* (Back Yonder in the Heath) is a wholesome story of a man who meets defeat in the city but builds for himself a new life as tiller of the soil. *Die Hauser von Ohlendorf* (The Houses of Ohlendorf) is a romance of a German village. *Der Wehrwolf* (The Werewolf) is a powerful story of the horrors of the Thirty Years' War as experienced by the peasants of a North German village.

Mann, Thomas. *Gesammelte Werke.* (Collected Works.) 10 vol., Berlin, S. Fischer, 1922ff.

Including *Buddenbrooks, Novellen* (Short Stories), *Der Zauberberg* (The Magic Mountain), *Betrachtungen Eines Unpolitischen* (Meditations of a Man Outside of Politics). Thomas Mann's latest story is *Mario und der Zauberer* (Mario and the Magician), Berlin, S. Fischer, 1930; an interesting experience in an Italian summer resort with a tragical ending, showing the author's power of realistic description and keen psychological analysis.

Toller, Ernst. *Masse-Mensch.* (Mass-man.) G. Kiepenheuer, Potsdam, 1925.

A strong and characteristic expressionistic drama representing the proletarian upheaval in Europe.

Wassermann, Jakob, *Das Gansemannchen.* (The Goose-man.) Berlin, S. Fischer, 1915.

The story of a musical genius who learns through bitter experience that life demands humanity even from the genius, not merely singleness of purpose and devotion to work. A powerful novel of German life in the second part of the nineteenth century.

Zahn, Ernst. *Helden des Alltags.* (Everyday Heroes.) Stuttgart, Deutsche Verlagsanstalt, 1905 and later.

Stories of Swiss life showing the heroism of ordinary men and women; clear and vigorous style. *Herrgottsfaden* (Gossamers), forty-first ed., 1921; the conflict of two strong personalities on the background of a peasant community in the Swiss Alps; interesting plot, lifelike characters, vigorous style.

Series

Deutsche Literatur. (German Literature.) Leipzig, Philip Reclam jun., 1930ff. Ed. by Professors Kindermann of Danzig, Brecht of Munich, Kralik of Vienna.

A collection of the most important literary and cultural documents of the German people extending from the early Middle Ages to the end of the nineteenth century. It is divided into twenty-five. Each of the series may be purchased separately. When completed, the collection will contain all that is most worth while in German literature. Several volumes have appeared so far.

Work of Reference

Reallexikon der Deutschen Literaturgeschichte. (Encyclopedia of German Literary History.) Ed. by P. Merker and W. Stammler, Berlin. 3 vol. De Gruyter, 1925-29. (A fourth supplementary volume is announced for 1930.)

An up-to-date and thoroughly reliable presentation of the various literary forms, schools, influences, etc., to be met with in German literature, with valuable bibliographies.

Magazines

Velhagen und Klasings Monatshefte. Berlin, Velhagen & Klasing.

Westermann's Monatshefte, Braunschweig, G. Westermann, high-class, illustrated monthly magazines for the general public, with a wide range of subjects.

Library Organizations

Rural Library Extension Institute

THE FIRST Rural Library Extension Institute was held at the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, June 30-July 18, 1930, in connection with the ninth annual Rural Leadership Summer School of the College of Agriculture. The Institute was held under the auspices of the American Library Association Committee on Library Extension, with the cooperation of the A. L. A. Board of Education for Librarianship and the Carnegie Corporation. The cooperation of the University of Wisconsin in providing class rooms on the agricultural campus, and adequate dormitory facilities and a hospitable environment; and the cordiality and helpfulness of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission through its secretary, Mr. C. B. Lester, in making their facilities available and releasing Miss Harriet C. Long, head of the Traveling Library Department, for conducting the course in County Library Service, were important factors in making the Institute a success. The fine spirit of interest and cooperation on the part of the Wisconsin Library School through the Principal, Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine, and others of the faculty, and their willingness for Institute students to make use of material at the Library School, were greatly appreciated.

An outstanding feature of the Institute was its connection with the Rural Leadership Summer School under Professor J. H. Kolb of the University of Wisconsin. Association with other workers in the field of rural advancement, including chiefly social and religious workers and ministers, gave to the library students a broader view of rural conditions; and the opportunity for daily classes in Rural Sociology under Professor Kolb, a recognized master of the discussion method with adult students, was stimulating and informing. The course on Adult Education with the larger group, under Mr. John D. Willard, Rural Specialist with the American Association for Adult Education, was also a helpful and broadening discussion of rural problems closely related to the work of the library.

In the distinctly library field there were two class periods daily—one on general and state library extension in charge of Miss Alice S. Tyler, and the other on county library service, by Miss Harriet C. Long. In these courses each member of the Institute was assigned a project in either state or county library extension at the opening of the Institute; these entailed as much reading and research as was possible in so brief a period, with presentation and discussion at the end of the three weeks. The number of (estimated) hours of work on the projects reported by seventeen members varied from eight to fifty hours, with a total of four hundred and forty-nine hours and an average of twenty-seven hours (Median 28). Some of the larger and more detailed projects were assigned to two members in collaboration, and one project was assigned to three persons.

In addition to the four daily classes during the first two weeks, there were visiting lecturers during the third week, after the Rural Leadership group had gone. The visiting lecturers with their subjects were: Miss Essae M. Culver, Secretary Louisiana Library Commission, "Intensive Promotion of Library Service," and "Library Service, State and County"; Miss Harriet A. Wood, State Supervisor of School Libraries, Minnesota State Dept. of Education, "Library Service to Rural Schools"; Miss Gratia A. Countryman, Librarian of the Minneapolis and Hennepin Co. Public Library, "County and City Relations in County Library Service"; Miss Mary G. Lacy, Librarian, Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Institute was frankly an experiment and all concerned in it, faculty, members and promoters, entered into the spirit of friendly cooperation. The scope was necessarily limited in many ways, but chiefly as to time. The method was that of discussion, with such use of lectures as seemed necessary in presenting subjects in outline for discussion, or certain informational topics. The Institute group consisted of twenty members from sixteen states. The number was definitely limited upon Professor Kolb's advice, in order that the discussion method could be made more effective. Of the twenty students, thirteen were engaged in some phase of state extension work and seven in county work. Six Southern states were represented with state workers, connected with the library extension program in the South made possible by the Rosenwald Fund.

Free

A RESEARCH ARTICLE "How the Kindergarten Found Its Way to America" by Elizabeth Jenkins, is published in the September, 1930, number of *The Wisconsin Magazine of History*. Reprints of this article may be had free of charge by applying to Dr. Joseph Schafer, Superintendent, The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Executive Board Meeting (Los Angeles Conference)

Agents in Great Britain for A. L. A. Publications.

March 19, 1930.

VOTED, That the Executive Board approve the appointment of The Woolston Book Company of Nottingham, England, as agents for A. L. A. publications in accordance with the terms outlined in the Secretary's letter of March 19, 1930.

Copyright Bill. April 15, 1930.

VOTED, That the Executive Board approve the action taken by Carl L. Cannon, chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying, at the hearing on the copyright bill, as outlined in his letter of April 9, 1930, and that it indorse the proposed amendment to Vestal Bill, H. R. 6990, transmitted with Mr. Cannon's letter of April 9, 1930.

Committee on Annuities and Pensions. May 23, 1930.

VOTED, That the President be authorized to appoint a special Committee on Annuities and Pensions to study and promote the development of annuities, pensions and insurance for librarians.

Basic Books for the Junior College Library. June 10, 1930.

VOTED, That the Executive Board approve the recommendation of the Editorial Committee that the manuscript "Basic Books for the Junior College Library," by Edna Hester, be accepted for publication.

Index to Club Program Material. June 10, 1930.

VOTED, That the Executive Board approve the recommendation of the Editorial Committee that the manuscript "Index to Club Program Material," by Elizabeth Henry, be accepted for publication.

The Program for Elementary School Library Service.

VOTED, That the Executive Board approve the recommendation of the Editorial Committee that "The Program for Elementary School Library Service," by Lucile Fargo, be published by the American Library Association.

Library Service to Children.

VOTED, That the Executive Board approve the recommendation of the Editorial Committee that the manuscript "Library Service to Children," by Effie L. Power, be accepted for publication.

VOTED, That the next Midwinter Conference be held in Chicago.

Pensions and Annuities.

VOTED, That Mr. Brigham be appointed as chairman of the Special Committee on Pensions and Annuities and that the president be authorized to make other appointments after consultation with the chairman.

Children's Librarians Select Best Books of 1929

Contributed by Mary E. Eastwood

The following tabulation represents the vote of 21 of the leading children's librarians of the country as to the best books published in the year 1929 for the children's shelves of the smaller public libraries, the vote being based upon a tentative list of 150 titles selected and presented by the Book Information Section of the New York State Library. The titles are arranged in order of the votes received by each, the **, * and — votes being evaluated on a percentage basis. The sign ** indicates that in the voter's judgment the book in question should be included in a recommended selection of about 75 of the best books of the year; * means that it is considered by the voter to be deserving of favorable consideration; — indicates that for one reason or another the book may be ignored by the small public library. In the tabulation, the new titles of the year and the new editions of older books have been listed separately. *Children's Books of* 1929 prepared by the Book Information Section of the New York State Library is based largely upon the votes of these 21 children's librarians. This list was published in *New York Libraries* August, 1930, and appears also in leaflet form. The titles are grouped according to the ages of the children to whom they will appeal; publishers, prices and classification numbers are given, and each title has a descriptive note.

	Total number of votes		
	**	*	—
1			
Field, Rachel. *Hitty.* Macmillan. $2.50.	20	1	..
2			
Petersham, Mrs. M. F. & Petersham, Miska. *Miki.* Doubleday. $2.....	18	3	..
Young, Ella. *The Tangle-Coated Horse.* Longmans. $3.50.....	19	1	..
3			
McNeely, Mrs. M. H. *The Jumping-Off Place.* Longmans. $2.....	17	3	..
Nordhoff, Charles & Hall, J. N. *Falcons of France.* Little. $2.50.....	17	3	..

	Total number of votes		
	**	*	—
4			
Snedeker, *Mrs.* C. D. P. *The Beckoning Road.* Doubleday. $2	16	4	..
5			
Eaton, Jeanette. *Daughter of the Seine.* Harper. $2.50	16	3	..
Hodgins, Eric & Magoun, F. A. *Sky High.* Little. $2.50	15	5	..
Miller, E. C. *Pran of Albania.* Doubleday. $2	18	1	1
6			
Auslander, Joseph & Hill, F. E. *ed. The Winged Horse Anthology.* Doubleday. $3.50; Educ. ed. $1.50	14	5	..
Beskow, Elsa. *Pelle's New Suit.* Harper. $1.25	16	3	1
Stiles, K. B. *Stamps.* Harper. $3	16	1	..
7			
Brock, E. L. *The Runaway Sardine.* Knopf. $2	14	6	1
Gibson, Katharine. *The Goldsmith of Florence.* Macmillan. $5	13	6	..
Hillyer, V. M. *Child's Geography of the World.* Century. $3.50	15	4	1
8			
Bianco, Margery. *All About Pets.* Macmillan. $2	15	3	1
Mirza, Y. B. *Myself When Young.* Doubleday. $2.50	14	3	..
Swift, H. H. *Little Blacknose.* Harcourt. $2	14	3	..
9			
Allee, Mrs. M. H. *Susanna and Tristram.* Houghton. $2	16	2	2
Brann, Esther. *Nanette of the Wooden Shoes.* Macmillan. $2	11	8	..
10			
Finger, C. J. *Courageous Companions.* Longmans. $3	12	7	1
Mukerji, D. G. *Chief of the Herd.* Dutton. $2.50	11	7	..
Overton, J. M. *Long Island's Story.* Doubleday. $3.50	12	5	..
Peck, A. M. *Storybook Europe.* Harper. $2.50	11	7	..
Wiese, Kurt. *The Chinese Ink-Stick.* Doubleday. $2	10	9	..
11			
McNeer, May & Ward, Lynd. *Prince Bantam.* Macmillan. $2.50	11	6	..
Williamson, Hamilton. *A Monkey Tale.* Doubleday. 75c	12	6	1
12			
Ackley, Mrs. E. F. *Marionettes.* Stokes. $2.50	13	3	1
Adams, J. D. *Vaino: a Boy of New Finland.* Dutton. $2.50	10	7	..
Smith, Mrs. S. C. G. *Made in America.* Knopf. $2	10	7	..
13			
Schram, fru C. W. N. *Olaf, Lofoten Fisherman.* Longmans. $2	10	6	..
14			
Adams, Peter. *Clipper Ships Done in Cork Models.* Dutton. $1.25	7	11	..
Meigs, Cornelia. *The Crooked Apple Tree.* Little. $2	7	13	1

	Total number of votes		
	**	*	—
15			
Nicolay, Helen. *Andrew Jackson, the Fighting President.* Century. $2	10	4	..
Van Doren, Mark & Lapolla, G. M. ed. *Junior Anthology of World Poetry.* Boni. $2.50	10	4	..
Wiese, Kurt. *Karoo the Kangaroo.* Coward-McCann. $1.50	9	8	1
16			
Eyton, J. S. *Kullu of the Carts.* Bobbs-Merrill. $2.50	11	5	2
Field, Rachel. *Pocket Handkerchief Park.* Doubleday. 75c	7	11	1
Rowe, Dorothy. *Traveling Shops.* Macmillan. $2	7	9	..

NEW EDITIONS

1			
Jewett, S. O. *Betty Leicester;* illus. by Beatrice Stevens. Houghton. $2.50	15	3	..
2			
Homer. *Odyssey of Homer;* tr. by G. H. Palmer; illus. by N. C. Wyeth. Houghton. $5	12	5	..
3			
Janvier, T. A. *Aztec Treasure House for Boys;* illus. by Ben Kutcher. Harper. $2.50	11	4	..
4			
Alcott, L. M. *Aunt Jo's Scrap-Bag;* illus. by Beatrice Stevens. (Little Women ser.). Little. $2	10	6	1
Yonge, C. M. *The Lances of Lynwood;* illus. by Marguerite de Angeli. (Children's classics.) Macmillan. $1.75	8	8	..
5			
Leighton, Robert. *Olaf the Glorious;* illus. by Henry Pitz. (Children's classics.) Macmillan. $1.75	8	7	..
Longfellow, H. W. *Song of Hiawatha;* illus. by Frederic Remington and N. C. Wyeth. Houghton. $2.50	9	5	..
6			
Edgeworth, Maria. *Simple Susan, and Other Tales;* illus. by C. M. Burd. (Children's classics.) Macmillan. $1.75	9	4	..
James, Will. *Smoky, the Cow Horse;* illus. by the author. (Ser. of illus. classics for younger readers.) Scribner. $2.50	10	6	2
7			
Atkinson, Eleanor. *Greyfriars Bobby;* illus. by Marguerite Kirmse. Harper. $3	8	7	1
Ségur, Sophie (Rostopchine) comtesse de. *Sophie: the Story of a Bad Little Girl;* tr. fr. the French by M. F. Melcher; illus. by M. W. Barney. Knopf. $1.75	7	7	..
8			
Crichton, Mrs. F. E. S. *Peep-In the World;* with new illus. by Frank McIntosh. Longmans. $1.75	9	3	1

Among Librarians

New Oregon State Librarian

Harriet C. Long, since 1920 Chief of the Traveling Library and Study Club Department of the Wisconsin Commission, has resigned to accept the appointment of State Librarian of Oregon. Miss Long has made a notable contribution to the upbuilding of library service in Wisconsin. She has been a liaison officer in the contacts of the Commission work with the women's clubs and many other state-wide organizations. She has been a leader always in preaching the gospel of county library development. She has met and solved difficult problems of administration in the rapidly growing work of the Department. The number of books sent out from the Traveling Library has more than doubled in these ten years, from 82,000 to 177,000. She has carried on courageously in inadequate quarters and now will miss the satisfaction of adjusting the work of the Department in the new State Office Building next year.

Miss Long has given self-sacrificing and tremendously vital service to library work in Wisconsin. Her name belongs on the honor roll of those from Hutchins and Stearns onward, who have visioned what might be done in library service in this state and have worked untiringly for its accomplishment. Twenty-five years ago Wisconsin gave Cornelia Marvin to the Oregon State Library. She has made it one of the leading state agencies of the country. May Miss Long have an equally long and successful career.

* * *

College and University Libraries

Dr. Ephraim Douglass Adams, one of the founders and a director of the Hoover War Library, died September 3 at his home on the Stanford University campus after a year's illness. He had been professor of history at Stanford for twenty-eight years.

Walter Hausdorfer, Columbia '27, has resigned his position as assistant in the Economics Division of the New York Public Library to become librarian of the School of Business, Columbia University.

Marion H. Hoftyzer, Michigan '30, joined the staff of the University of Iowa Library as a cataloger on Aug. 1.

Eulin P. Klyver, Columbia '29, has been appointed librarian of Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., beginning September 1.

O. Gerald Lawson, Columbia '29, has accepted the position of acting librarian of Drew University Library, Madison, N. J. He was previously in the Reserve Book Room, Washington Square College Library, New York University.

Alice H. Lerch, for the past thirteen years a member of the staff of the New York Public Library, has been appointed librarian at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.

William D. Lewis, N. Y. P. L. '29, formerly on the staff of the Reference Department of the New York Public Library, has now been appointed librarian of the University of Delaware.

Anna O'Donnell, Michigan '30, has accepted a temporary appointment as cataloger in the University of Iowa from Sept. 1, 1930, to July 1, 1931.

John Paul Stone, Illinois '30, after teaching at Louisiana State Teachers' College, Natchitoches, this summer, will begin work as librarian of the State Teachers' College, San Diego, Cal.

E. R. B. Willis, hitherto assistant librarian of the Cornell University Library, has been made associate librarian.

Allen D. Wilson, Illinois '30, has been appointed librarian of the Virginia Junior College, Virginia, Minn.

* * *

Special Libraries

Helen G. Cushing, Albany '20, has joined the staff of the H. W. Wilson Company as cataloger.

Clarissa L. Goold, Columbia '28, has resigned from the H. W. Wilson Company, where she has been doing cataloging, to succeed Marion Horton as supervising instructor of Home Study courses, School of Library Service, Columbia University.

Anna Lenschow, Albany '23, has accepted a position on the staff of David J. Haykin at the Library of Congress.

Helen R. L. Pease, Columbia '27, who has been a children's librarian in the Muhlenberg Branch, New York Public Library, has resigned and will succeed Caroline S. Jenkins at the Ethical Culture School.

Miriam Tompkins, Chicago '30, has been appointed instructor in book selection at the Emory University Graduate Library School for the year 1930-31.

Public Libraries

FLORENCE E. ANDERSON has resigned her position in the New York Public Library to join the staff of the Order Department in Portland, Oregon.

MRS. ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK died suddenly, August 31, at her summer home in Maine.

ELIZABETH C. BUTTERWORTH has resigned her position of cataloging assistant in the Columbia University Library to go to the Library of Congress as cataloger of periodicals.

ANNETTE CROGSTER has been appointed children's librarian of the Arleta branch, Library Association of Portland.

BONNIE BELLE FIELD, Pittsburgh '30, has accepted the position of children's librarian in the Tyrrell Public Library, Beaumont, Tex., starting Sept. 1.

MAUD GRILL, Columbia '29, accepted an appointment in February as county librarian of Jackson County, Mich. Miss Grill has been connected with the Michigan State Library since 1924.

JAMES G. HODGSON, Albany '17, has been appointed superintendent of the Business and Municipal Library of the Queens Borough Public Library, Jamaica, N. Y.

MARGARET O. MEIER, Columbia '29, who has been in the Reference Department of the Free Public Library, Newark, N. J., has accepted the position of assistant librarian at the Central Library of the Rochester Public Library.

CHARLES M. MOHRHARDT, Columbia '28, has left the Toledo Public Library to become chief of the Technical Department at the Detroit Public Library.

LILLIAN F. NISBET, Simmons '14, for three years librarian at the United States Veterans Hospital in Portland, Oregon, has been appointed readers' adviser in the Library Association of Portland.

ROSE B. PHELPS, Columbia '27, has accepted a position as supervisor of branch reference work and instructor in reference and bibliography at the Queens Borough Public Library, starting in September.

ARTHUR G. RENSTROM, Columbia '30, has sailed for Europe to take a library position in Stockholm, Sweden.

MARY E. ROSSELL, N. Y. P. L. '15, has accepted the position of children's librarian in the Roanoke, Va., Public Library, starting September 1.

ELIZABETH STEWART, N. Y. P. L. '17, has resigned from the Fifty-eighth Street Branch of the New York Public Library to become the branch librarian of the Fair Haven branch of the Free Public Library, New Haven, Conn.

CAROLYN SMITH, formerly a member of the staff of the Portland, Oregon, Public Library, has been reappointed children's librarian of the North Portland branch.

IRMA WEGENER, Columbia '27, who has been assistant librarian of the Madison, N. J., Public Library, has been promoted to the position of librarian.

KATHARINE R. YETTER, Columbia '29, resigned her position in the Brownsville Children's Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library to become children's librarian in the Hosmer Library, Minneapolis, starting September 2.

School Libraries

RUSSELL S. JONES, of the Russell Sage Foundation Library, New York, has received an appointment in the library of the Technical High School of Brooklyn, to take effect in September.

MRS. GERTRUDE H. MATHEWSON, for eighteen years librarian of the Berkeley (Cal.) High School, died July 2.

ELIZABETH SCRIPTURE, Albany '13, who has been librarian of the Marshall High School, Minneapolis, since 1924, has recently resigned to become supervisor of School Libraries in the Denver Public Schools, starting September 1.

Twelve Thousand Libraries

ACCORDING to reports received by the Department of Commerce from its trade commissioner at Prague, nearly 12,000 public libraries show the result in Czechoslovakia of a law requiring such institutions in every city and town. Education and entertainment of the Czechoslovakian public have been greatly assisted by this law, which makes the establishment of public libraries in all municipalities of the republic compulsory.

In Slovakia the law providing for the establishment of public libraries did not become effective until 1924. In 1927, three years after the law became effective, 92 per cent of the 3451 municipalities of this province had public libraries. The libraries had a total of 399,938 books and during the year had 160,310 readers, who borrowed 983,022 books.

In the provinces of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia there are now a total of 12,840 municipalities. Of these 11,633 have public libraries with 5,002,840 books. During the year these libraries have 712,752 readers, who borrow 13,380,121 books. Cost of maintaining these libraries for the year amounts to $37,425.

In Sub-Carpathian Ruthenia complete data covering the public libraries are lacking but it is known that there are 271 public libraries with 42,106 books. In 1927 these libraries had 7264 readers who borrowed 77,450 books.

Opportunities

This column is open to librarians

United States Civil Service Examination

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following open competitive examination:

HOSPITAL LIBRARIAN

Applications for hospital librarian must be filed with the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than October 7, 1930.

The examination is to fill vacancies in Veterans' Bureau hospitals throughout the United States.

The entrance salary for hospital librarian is $1,800 a year. Higher-salaried positions are filled through promotion. Appointments may also be made from this examination to positions of assistant librarian at an entrance salary of $1,620 a year.

The duties of hospital librarians in Veterans' Bureau hospitals are to stimulate through personal contact with bed and ambulatory patients their interest in recovery by the therapeutic application of general reading; and to maintain and administer a library of standard and current literature, and a medical and professional library for staff use.

Applicants will be examined on (1) mental tests; (2) library economy; (3) cataloging and classification; and (4) modern language.

Full information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or from the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city.

Wanted—Eastern library is developing its Italian collection. Cataloger wanted who speaks and writes Italian with grace and accuracy. J13.

Qualified library assistant with experience in indexing, cataloging, reference, bibliographical work, in work with periodicals, pamphlets, and documents would like responsible position in college, university, special, public library, or with publishing house. J10.

Trained school librarian, four years' experience, desires position in the East. Salary $2,500. J11.

College and library school graduate with a year's experience in special library work desires position in a college or public library. Work on Pacific Coast preferred. J12

Position wanted by cataloger with training and experience. I-14.

Position in children's department wanted by responsible young woman with library summer school training and three years' experience, who has also had experience as teacher. I-13.

Library school graduate with experience in circulation department of large public library desires position in public or business library. California or Arizona preferred. I-16.

Experienced cataloger wants position organizing and cataloging public documents. I-17.

University graduate with library training and twelve years' experience, four years in the technical department of a large city system, desires position in a public or private library of the South or Southwest. I-18.

Young woman with college, summer library school training, and four and one-half years' experience in large public library desires position in library in Middle West or East. Especially interested in circulation work and book selection. I-11.

Position in library in Southwestern State wanted by a young woman with one year's experience and library training. I-10.

Wanted—Library Journals!

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The Calendar

Oct. 1-2—Connecticut Library Association, annual meeting at New London, Conn.

Oct. 2-4—Colorado Library Association, annual meeting at Denver, Colo.

Oct. 7-9—Missouri Library Association, annual meeting at Sedalia, Mo.

Oct. 8-10—Michigan Library Association, annual meeting at Marquette, Mich.

Oct. 9-10—Kentucky Library Association, annual meeting at Paducah, Ky.

Oct. 13-18—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Albany, N. Y., in connection with Convocation of the University of the State of New York.

Oct. 14-17—North Central Library Conference, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, will be held in St. Paul, Minn.

Oct. 15-18—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting at Moline, Ill.

Oct. 15-17—Ohio and Indiana Library Associations, annual meeting (joint session) at Dayton, Ohio.

Oct. 20-22—Montana Library Association, annual meeting in Billings.

Oct. 21-24—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at Galen Hall Hotel, Wernersville, Pa.

Oct. 22-24—Kansas Library Association, annual meeting at Salina, Kan.

Oct. 23-24—Mississippi Library Association, annual meeting at the Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus.

Oct. 29-Nov. 1—Southwestern Library Association meeting at Dallas, Tex.

Nov. 6-7—New Mexico Library Association, annual meeting at Albuquerque, N. M.

Nov. 10—Arizona State Library Association, annual meeting at Phoenix, Ariz.

Nov. 20-23—Nebro Library Conference, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Nov. 21—Illinois High School Library Association meets as Section of High School conference at Urbana, Ill.

Nov. 27-29—Southeastern Library Association, annual meeting at Tampa, Fla.

Dec. 29-30—Midwinter meeting of the American Library Association will be held at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Advance Announcements of Fall Books of Interest to Libraries

NORMAN W. HENLEY PUBLISHING CO.
2 West 45th Street, New York, N. Y.

New Fall Books

HENLEY'S ABC OF GLIDING AND SAILFLYING
Edited by Major Victor W. Pagé

This book tells you all about gliding and sailflying, and is based on practical American and German experience, extending over a period of years. The leading types of gliders and sailplanes and their construction, control and launching are described. Instructions are given for forming a glider club and for building a strong yet simple primary glider, including working drawings. 290 (6x9) pages, 72 illustrations. Bound in cloth, $2.00. Bound in antique paper, $1.50.

AVIATION ENGINE EXAMINER
By Major Victor W. Pagé

A complete and informative work on all types of airplane engines, written in **Question and Answer form,** for those wishing to qualify as aircraft engine mechanics. The book is also of value to pilots or students wishing a general and diversified knowledge of aviation engines and their accessories. It details many fine points of engine design and construction, discusses timing and adjustment of parts, and shows numerous examples of current practice in aviation engine building as it illustrates and describes leading American and foreign engines and their components. The book is written in simple language and is fully illustrated with specially posed photographs and factory drawings. 440 (6x9) pages, 244 illustrations, $3.00.

ELECTRICITY FOR BEGINNERS
By Edward Harper Thomas, E.E.

This treatise, prepared by an experienced instructor, is written in language and terms that can be understood by all who want to begin at the bottom in their study of electricity. The book prepares the reader for a more advanced study of the subject, and considers and explains many of the common terms and everyday manifestations of electricity that form an excellent groundwork and a basis for more thorough study. 196 (5x7) pages, 24 illustrations, $1.50.

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ARITHMETIC OF ELECTRICITY
By Prof. T. O'Conor Sloane

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GOLD ALLOYS
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A practical business guide to the preparation, composition and melting of gold alloys of every description and caratage, for the use of goldbeaters, goldsmiths, jewelers, watchcase makers, enamellers, setters, pen makers, stampers, gilders and all kindred workers in the precious metals, showing how difficulties and failures are met with simple remedies; compounding the different color-tinted alloys; reducing and improving the various carats of gold; metals which impair the physical properties of gold and its alloys; fluxes and their uses; recovering gold from solid waste products; imitation platinum and palladium alloys; tables of gold values; tables of weights; and many other tables of interest to dealers in the precious metals and diamonds. This book contains such a fund of valuable information that it will long serve as a textbook for the trade. It covers everything the jeweler or silversmith should know. 344 (6x9) pages, $5.00 net.

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS' MANUAL
By F. W. Britten

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This is the fourth revised and enlarged edition of what may be called an encyclopedia of die making, punch making, die sinking, sheet metal working, and making of special tools, sub-presses, devices and mechanical combinations for punching, cutting, bending, forming, piercing, drawing, compressing and assem-

Advance Announcements of Fall Books of Interest to Libraries

NORMAN W. HENLEY—(*Continued*)

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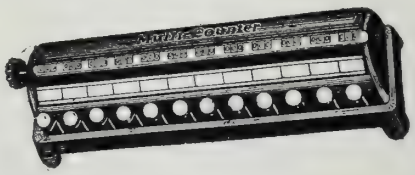

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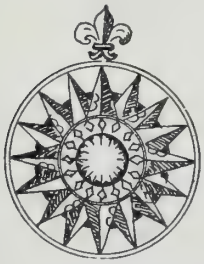

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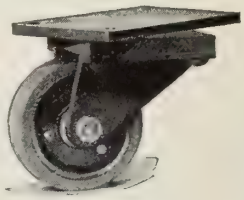

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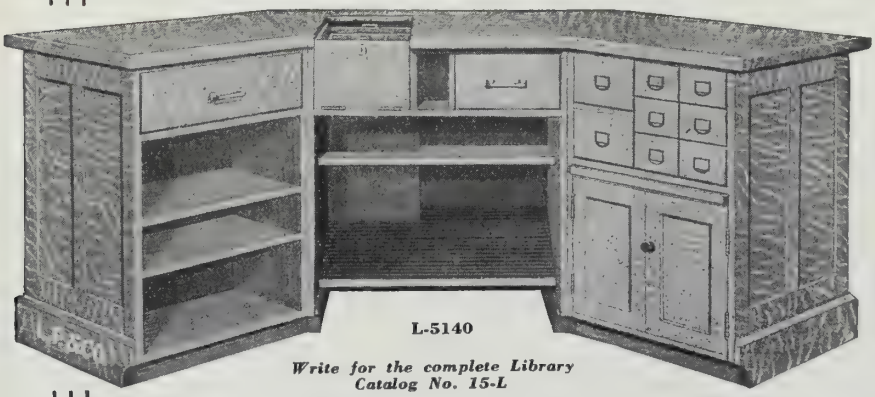

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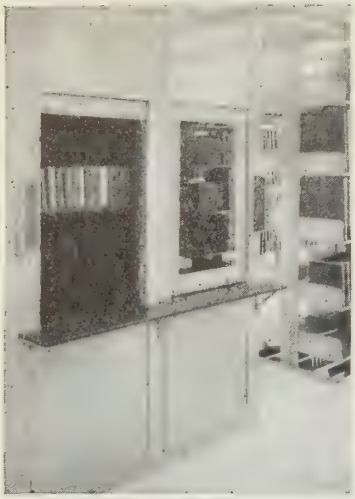
Forthcoming Issues of

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

An article in the ***Children's Library Yearbook***, Number Two, entitled "Children's Book Week: An Appraisal of Activities," by Clara Whitehill Hunt, Superintendent of the Children's Department in Brooklyn Public Library, gives such full justice to the fine possibilities of Book Week while, at the same time, warning against the enthusiasm for a popular custom that may sweep the children's librarian into schemes out of harmony with her own work, that The Library Journal has asked and received permission to reprint it in full in the Book Week number of October 15. Other articles scheduled for this number include "Boys' Reading" by Lillian H. Smith, head of the Boys' and Girls' Division of the Toronto Public Library; "Children's Books by Southern Writers" by Emma Lee of the Rosenburg Library, Galveston, Texas, and "Books and the Discipline Problem Boy" by Mrs. Nell Steinmetz of the Los Angeles Public Library. An article on Girls' Reading had been planned for but unexpectedly has been cancelled too late to obtain another author on the subject.

The Department devoted to the Forecast of new books, given in each first of the month issue, is growing more and more complete as publishers send in their lists each month. We hope that you are finding the brief annotations of titles more helpful than the previous straight list of publications. B. E. W.



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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

OCTOBER 1, 1930

A Cost Survey in a University Library

By Elinor Hand

Librarian's Secretary, University of California Library

In library practice if there is one thing that seems to be less clear and more productive of misunderstanding and misinterpretation than another, it is the question of costs. This is due in part, but only in part, to variations in practice; more particularly it is due to the lack of a generally accepted terminology and of a uniform method of keeping statistics and compiling data. If anyone doubts this, let him attempt to work out some comparisons between libraries of the same type from the figures published in the annual reports of the institutions concerned. If he still doubts, let him accept membership on one of the statistical committees of the A. L. A. and wrestle with the replies to the committee's questionnaires. If he is totally without conscience and circulates a questionnaire of his own, of course he deserves what he gets and infinitely worse; but the question of an appropriate punishment for him is outside the scope of this paper. The point is that when he has finished tabulating the replies he will probably be more at sea than when he started.

Consider Mr. Windsor's paper on the cost of cataloging, presented at the Chicago midwinter meeting of 1925-26. As reported in The Library Journal for Feb. 1, 1926, Mr. Windsor stated that the cost of cataloging the University of Illinois Library "roughly . . . might be estimated at an average of 77 cents a book." That sounds like something fairly definite—until the next sentence, which reads: "For three years he gave figures from five other libraries as follows: 50c., 56c., 66c., 76c. and $1.03." When more than 100 per cent variation in the extremes of cost is reported from six libraries engaged in practically identical work, there would seem to be need for revising our methods of compiling data; or at least for reaching some common ground on which to base a comparison of results that would mean something.

In view of the amount of money the libraries of this country are spending, detailed information as to costs should be available, and available in shape to permit ready comparison of the figures from similar institutions. Administrative officers and governing bodies have a right to know how, and how efficiently, libraries are spending the funds granted them. Librarians themselves can learn much by comparisons that really compare. Incidentally, comparative figures which can be trusted may prove a valuable weapon for either defence or offence, and an invaluable text in a campaign to educate the power controlling the purse strings. For even though that power be well disposed, misconceptions may easily arise through lack of detailed information; and the librarian who cannot produce the facts readily and in a form comprehensible to persons unfamiliar with the mechanics of library work, may find himself responsible for a situation inimical to the institution under his care.

That quite honest misunderstandings may arise despite the best efforts of the parties in interest to get together, was borne in upon us at the University of California some months ago, when in the course of a conversation over certain appropriations for the following fiscal year a member of the budget committee said to the librarian, in substance: "What the committee has never been able to understand is, why it should cost this library ten dollars to put a book on the shelves." Inquiry brought

Paper read before the College and Reference Section of the A.L.A., Los Angeles, June 25, 1930.

out the fact that this had been an article of faith with the budget committee for some years. Of course, what had happened was, that some member of the committee had conceived the idea of dividing the number of dollars appropriated for all library purposes in some one year by the number of volumes added to the library in that year, to find the cost of putting a volume on the shelves. It was a simple matter to show up the fallacy in this reasoning, but the damage had been done. It is not always easy to eradicate an idea that has become fixed, even when the premise is proved wrong. The budget committee's feeling that the administrative expense of the library was excessive still persisted, and the way to overcome it obviously was to present the facts. The next step was to ascertain the facts. It would have been easy enough to make general statements based upon the usual statistics: to divide the payroll of the accessions and catalog departments by the number of volumes put through and to offer the quotient as the cost of placing a volume on the shelves. But there were reasons inherent in our organization and in the nature of some of our problems which would make results so obtained rather too sketchy for our purposes. Accordingly, those members of the staff responsible for various phases of work in the library were called into consultation, a plan of operations outlined, a month given to testing out the plan to discover where it was weak, and the attack launched on Jan. 1, 1929. We little knew what we were getting into.

For six months, every member of the staff was required to keep a daily record of the actual disposition of his time for every hour of the day, under one or more of several headings worked out for his department. These daily records were kept on time sheets covering one month. At the end of the month the individual time sheets were collected by the department heads, each of whom consolidated the data on a single time sheet covering the work of his department for the month. This proved an effective way of gathering the essential facts, but for some reason it never seemed to acquire much popularity with the staff, some members of which relieved their feelings without resorting to profanity by inserting an additional heading on the sheets: "Time spent in keeping this record." Within a few months the librarian felt it wise to depart for Europe, there to remain until the storm blew over. Upon his return in September he found his secretary wrestling with about a ton of accumulated data; and the number and variety of the unexpected questions which they raised were an object lesson in the complications of detail inherent in the operation of what is probably a fairly smoothly running library machine.

In analyzing the data we excluded from consideration general, that is, undistributable, overhead and capital expenditure, such as repairs to plant and the cost of new equipment. Each process was debited with its exact, or where this was impossible with its carefully estimated share of the cost of supplies, postage, printing, freight and other items of operating expense. Distribution of the cost of student assistance presented no difficulty since the distribution of time appeared on the time sheets, and no more was involved than adding up the hours each student assistant had put in under each of the heads, and multiplying by his hourly rate of pay. The case of the salaried staff was less simple. The plan finally adopted for this group was to treat each monthly time sheet separately, dividing the monthly salary rate by the number of hours the individual had actually worked during that month, to obtain the cost per hour of that individual's services. Of course, this gave an hourly rate which varied considerably from month to month for the same individual; but the method insured a proper allocation of the element of distributable overhead represented by vacations, sick leaves and other absences not involving deduction of salary. Like the original one-cylinder automobile, it was clumsy but it worked. In this connection it should be noted that the months covered by the investigation, January to June, take in just about half of the staff vacations, since at the University of California the regular session extends approximately from the middle of August to the middle of May, and vacations are supposed to be and generally are taken between May 15 and August 15, or during the Christmas holidays.

From chaos, order gradually emerged; and with it a picture or rather a diagram of an average half year of work in a large university library, as it might appear to an efficiency engineer. All of the results were interesting, some were surprising; at least we found them so. But judge for yourselves.

Let us first look at cataloging. In our cataloging statistics the word "volume" is used to designate a publication traveling under its own title page, so to speak, rather than the mass of matter included between two covers. Sixteen thousand, six hundred and fifty volumes were cataloged during the six months at a cost of $10,921, or 65½c. per volume. Inclusion of the processes of accessioning, plating, pocketing, etc., preliminary to cataloging proper increases the gross cost by $1,168, and the cost per volume rises to 72 6/10c. This is lower than Mr. Windsor's five-year-old figure of 77c. for the University of Illinois, but higher than

the 67 7/10c. given by Mr. C. H. Brown for Iowa State College for 1929. The average cost of cataloging in the three institutions is a trifle over 72 4/10c. Perhaps the evidence is sufficient to justify acceptance of the figure of 72½c. per volume as the norm for cataloging costs in a large college or university library in this country at the present time.

Rather strangely, the unit cost of recataloging proved to be well below that of new cataloging; 53 1/10c. as against 72 6/10c. The number of volumes recataloged during the six months was 10,333 and the gross cost $5,498. We shall be interested to learn whether the experience of other libraries engaged in recataloging generally agrees with ours. Evidently it does not everywhere. Mr. C. H. Brown writes from Ames, Iowa: "I should expect that the cost of recataloging and reclassification would be more than for cataloging. I am quite sure it has been with us." Of course, the terms of the problem differ somewhat in different institutions.

The most unsatisfactory part of our survey was also that which yielded the (to us) most surprising result, namely, the part relating to the cost of acquiring a book for the library. The processes of acquisition by purchase, by exchange and by gift proved to be so intertwined with one another and with other processes in and outside of the accessions department as to render it practically impossible to distribute costs accurately without imposing upon the organization of the department a rigidity it was desired to avoid, as well as a burden of record-keeping disproportionate to the object aimed at. The result of tabulating the figures as set down is, that each volume accessioned appears to carry a load of cost much of which would be lifted from it by a more detailed analysis of the work of the department on different lines; and such a restudy is now under consideration.

The number of volumes issued from the loan desk during the six months was 164,703. The actual cost of paging books, recording charges and discharging and reshelving books returned was comparatively light, but the desk carries the burden of a good deal of miscellaneous auxiliary work. This has to be included in computing the cost of the service, which for the period amounted to $13,040, or 7 9/10c. per volume issued. In this connection it may not be out of place to mention another figure, though it has nothing to do with this cost survey. A time check made in November, 1927, to determine the speed of loan desk operation gave 5 9/10 minutes as the average time of a transaction. The day chosen was a normal day in one of the heavier months; the number of transactions recorded being 1400. Of this number 926, or more than two-thirds, were completed in five minutes or less. At present we should probably not be able to equal this record, as the stack is 50 per cent larger than it was in November, 1927.

Bookbinding on the Pacific coast is said to be considerably more expensive than in the Middle West and on the Atlantic seaboard. The following figures should throw some light on the subject. It cost us about $11,000 to bind some 6,300 volumes during the period under consideration, the unit cost working out at approximately $1.74 per volume, of which $1.53 was the average price charged by the binder and 21c. the operating cost to the library. The work was done at the bindery operated by the university in connection with the printing office.

To deal with the remaining data *in extenso* would make this paper sound too much like the directors' report of an industrial concern, if one can imagine an industrial concern continuing to operate when only one department can be kept out of the red. That honorable exception is the photostat service, which showed a profit of $57 on a volume of business aggregating $528. We cannot even stabilize our financial position by using the receipts from fines, since all such are covered into the university treasury. Not only does the library derive no direct financial benefit from fines, but thanks to the wonders of accounting in a state university it actually costs us money to levy them, which must bring vast satisfaction to the victims.

Many of the data assembled and the facts brought out in our survey are of local rather than general interest, but one subject refuses to be ignored: Inter-library loans. In the period surveyed we responded to 406 requests for inter-library loans, sending out 556 volumes; in the same time we borrowed 233 volumes. We found that the unit cost of handling books lent and books borrowed was practically the same. We had always assumed that it was more costly as well as more blessed to give than to receive, but the figures fail to bear out the assumption. When a member of the university community wishes to borrow a book through the library, we always endeavor by reference to our union catalog or other sources of information definitely to locate a copy, and not, like Mr. Longfellow, to shoot our arrows into the air. We also try to verify doubtful and to complete imperfect references before writing. This work takes the time of highly trained assistants and is expensive, but there seems no good reason why it should be put up to the library from which we wish to borrow, to do it. On the

other hand, most of the requests to borrow from us come from smaller institutions of collegiate rank, or from branches or divisions of the university outside of Berkeley, where bibliographical equipment is limited or non-existent. We spend many hours in verifying blind references received from such sources because we realize that in most cases they have given us all the data they have or are in a position to get, and that an obligation rests upon us to make good the deficiency. The result is that the library is put to considerable expense to maintain this service, quite apart from packing and shipping costs. During the period of the survey its inter-library service cost the library $1,255 exclusive of carriage charges, which were repaid; or an average of $1.59 per volume handled. There seems to be sound basis for the suggestion which has been made more than once at library meetings and in our professional literature, that a borrowing library should pay for the service it receives. The larger libraries may and very generally do feel a certain moral obligation to render aid outside their legitimate spheres of activity; but it would be difficult to show good reason why they should be penalized for doing it.

We have found out a great many things from our survey, and many of them we shall be able to turn to good account. If any librarian finds life becoming dull, it is recommended that he initiate an investigation of this kind in his own library: he may anticipate plenty of excitement, if no other result. But there ought to be other results, especially if several institutions of the same kind would conduct their surveys in the same way and would compare their findings. Our program was home-made and in many respects crude and clumsy; it should be possible to better it without great difficulty. Anyone who undertakes to do so will have our blessing and our warmest admiration. He will have an interesting time. He may not want to repeat the experiment, but he will learn a lot.

This Job of Being a Public Librarian

By Harold A. Wooster

Librarian, Scranton Public Library, Pennsylvania

THERE WOULD be certain advantages if a public librarian could be several people instead of one lone individual with natural human limitations. When the public library was a literary institution for a cultured few it was a fairly easy matter to secure a librarian who represented the tastes, viewpoint and ideals of the limited group which made up the patrons of the library. Now that the public library is a many-sided institution, trying to serve the daily needs and varied cultural aspirations of an entire community the task of being a representative librarian is far more difficult. In fact, a librarian should be male and female black and white, Jew and Gentile, capitalist and laborer, Catholic and Protestant, radical and conservative, old and young and of many nationalities, many professions, many trades and with many different experiences and viewpoints, to have the proper background for his work. A calm survey of the present situation with a consideration of some of the points involved may be of interest.

It is perhaps a natural viewpoint, and within proper limits desirable, for different groups in a community to be interested in the public library and to desire that one they consider as especially representing and understanding themselves to be the head of this increasingly important institution. There seem to be three inescapable facts. First, that the important factor in regard to a librarian is not what group does he represent but what is his fitness for the position. An able person will benefit all while an incapable person will not bring genuine satisfaction to any group. Second, that underneath apparently different aims and viewpoints there is a common meeting ground especially in matters of genuine culture and self-development. Human nature and ideals are the same in spite of artificial names and classifications. Third, that through knowledge, tolerance, sympathy and imagination, it is possible for an individual to be of several ages, nationalities, religions and viewpoints. Realizing these facts, librarian and library supporter can live and work together with complete mutual respect, good will and understanding.

The matter of any special religious qualification in regard to a public librarian seems most unfortunate. This is, of course, entirely proper in the field of denominational libraries. In private life, a librarian should be allowed, as a human being, entire and unbegrudged religious freedom. Religious faith is such a personal matter depending on uncontrolled circumstances of family and birth that to punish or reward a person for their religious connections appears illogical. Nor is religious faith a cloak to be doffed, changed, altered, apologized for or

gloried in. As a public official, on the other hand, a librarian does not have a right to any religious preference and no librarian worth hiring would use his office for the advantage of any religious group at the expense of another.

As a matter of fact, in the daily work of a public librarian matters of different religious viewpoints play a very small part. A public library is not a book monopoly and does not expect to supply all of the book needs of a community. The field of religious books is so special, so changing, so personal that except for a very safe middle ground of a non-controversial nature the average public library leaves this type of book for individual or special library purchase. The book of confession, of indictment, of destructive criticism or of propaganda will always have writers and readers but as a usual thing does not have to be supplied for public consumption by the taxpayers' money. In purchasing a book of general literature you question why it should be bought and the reasons which convince you deal with the skill, ability, reputation and authority of the author, but rarely touch on matters of religion. Any librarian of character and professional ideals will in scrupulous manner guard and protect the religious rights and interests of the entire community when it comes to the spending of public money. On the other hand to try to scrutinize and guarantee that every book in every way will suit every reader and displease none is an impossible and undesirable ideal. Readers must be able to use discrimination, to select and reject, to make allowances and discount and to consider the viewpoint of the author.

While a librarian may not inherit his religion he certainly does his nationality. Yet nationality is a minor consideration in the world of books. One of the great discoveries of reading is that human nature changes very little as between the past and the present and that beneath the surface people of different nationalities and different circumstances of life are the same. As a boy I remember, vividly, lying on my stomach, heels in the air, utterly absorbed in *The Last of the Mohicans* and *The Talisman*, and realizing for the first time that a foe, the redskin and the Saracen, could be a hero and a gentleman. A librarian can not look down on any nationality or believe that any group has a monopoly of human virtues for acquaintance with history, art, science, biography; literature tells so clearly the need of respect and tolerance for all.

Although a librarian's religion and nationality do not seem to matter so very much it is a great loss that he can not be both old and young at the same time. Age does have an accumulated experience, a laboriously acquired wisdom, a seasoned and tried philosophy of life, which is a great advantage. Yet youth with its courage, dash, idealism, energy, gambling spirit, dissatisfaction and originality, is greatly needed as a motive force. The old may try to be young and the young to be old but it never seems possible to truly be both at the same time. It is also probably true that a woman librarian has certain special gifts and qualifications and that the man has other gifts and qualifications, but the solution of this problem is not the effeminate man or the masculine woman.

Being professionally trained and untrained at the same time would also have its advantages. The professional training often shows the right and proper way to do things according to tried and established standards but has the danger of tying a person to theory, tradition and routine. The untrained person may start in the wrong direction, wasting time and energy, but he may also have certain advantages in a fresh viewpoint, a willingness to experiment and a close touch with the untrained user of the library. The professional somehow must try to retain the enthusiasm and the viewpoint of the amateur, the beginner, while the untrained person must bend every energy to securing the skill and technique of the professional. Possibly a librarian should be both educated and uneducated at the same time (as most of us are). The person who has climbed to the top of some small educational hill often looks down upon and forgets his brotherly sympathy with those struggling up a slope. The librarian must remain both a learner and a leader.

No librarian can possibly be big enough for his job, it is too special, too general and too many sided. Yet it is possible for a librarian, no matter what his race, creed or special experience in life, to serve an entire community in a loyal, faithful, capable, satisfactory manner.

BURLINGAME PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Okayama Prefectural Library in Japan

By Masaharu Muto
Chief Librarian

THE OKAYAMA PREFECTURAL LIBRARY had its beginning in 1908 with a donation of twenty thousand books by Marquis Ikeda, whose ancestors governed Okayama district in the Hoken era, comprising the main portion of the collection. Although public libraries in Japan date as far back as 770, when the Yakatsugu Isonokami "Untei" or "Yakatsugu Library" was established, they were just a museum type of library, where one might examine some rare but little understood Chinese classics. When I entered the library staff in 1914, our library was just such a reading place, with an attendance of about two hundred people a day.

The General Reading Room

In order that we might increase the utility of the library, nine library workers and I set to the task of collecting more popular and useful volumes. We gathered such as a very limited allowance from the prefectural authorities could purchase, and what we could acquire through donations. The total number of books was raised to about forty thousand volumes.

The library assumed quarters in Okayama City, in a small wooden four-story building which faced the prefectural offices. The books were placed in order, and a "lending system" was arranged whereby for one yen[1] one might draw out books from the library for one year. The library was open to all, and there was no charge for reading of books inside the building.

In order to extend the use of the library over the entire prefecture, printed catalogs were sent to the outlying districts within the prefecture. The result was a demand sufficient to warrant the establishment of a "traveling library," by means of which individual schools, small libraries, or organized groups might upon registration with the library have sent to them any books which they might desire. These books were sent by mail, railroad, busses and private carriers.

Two drives were made in 1918, one for the establishment of a local collection, and another to cultivate the "library spirit" among the students and younger children. A canvass was made of the entire prefecture, and to date the collection contains some thirty-five hundred articles, including many valuable manuscripts. The latter drive was carried out with the cooperation of the schools. Lectures were given both at the library and at the schools. Reading certificates were awarded to students reading a designated number of books from lists made according to the age of the child. Special loans were made to the schools, small libraries, and organized groups. An annual summer course was established in library administration to acquaint the teachers with the

The Catalog Room

[1]One yen = 49c. American money.

library and its uses. A separate children's room was also established.

To make the books more accessible to all, temporary branches were established in the various public congregating places. The first was placed in the local park, Korakuyen,

The Children's Room

known as one of Japan's three most beautiful parks. It was placed in a picturesque little cottage at the foot of a hill. It was named "Shikibunko" (Library of the Seasons); in spring it was called "Cherry Blossom Library"; in summer, the "Waterfall Library"; in autumn, "Maple Leaf Library," and in winter, "Snow Library." Other branches were established at the bathing beaches in summer and the hot springs in winter, all outside the City.

By 1922 our old building was overcrowded, and a drive started for a new structure which might be more modern and spacious, if not more beautiful than the one then occupied. With the kind guidance of the architect, Dr. Riki Sano, plans were completed, and in the spring of 1923 our new quarters were ready for occupancy. The building was completed at the cost of one hundred and thirty-six thousand yen.

The floor space amounts to twenty thousand square feet. It is a two-story building of thirty-four rooms, including a reference room, general reading room, ladies' reading room, children's room, lecture and special exhibit hall, special display room, lunch room, smoking room, disinfecting room, binding room, packing room, and store room.

Old systems were discarded and replaced with new ones. The Dewey system of cataloging was installed to replace the old Japanese system. A book consulting office was established where all reference questions could be brought. The board of advisors was increased to thirty-seven members.

For a prefecture of one million two hundred and thirty-eight thousand people, and a population in Okayama City of one hundred and twenty-five thousand people, our library is not up to the American standard. The atmosphere also is very rural when compared to the large libraries at Osaka and Tokyo. There are two hundred and fifty very small libraries and a city library of thirty-nine thousand five hundred and eighty-six volumes,

A Temporary Branch, Shikibunko, Placed in a Local Park

from which a prefectural club has been formed. However, the modern public library is a comparatively new thing in Japan, and it is indeed gratifying to note the encouragements from the government and the prefecture by the awarding of a bounty at various times. The realization of the need for better libraries is leading to a constantly improving standard of library work, and holds bright hopes for the future.

Pacific Northwest Regional Cooperation—Periodical Holdings

By Charles W. Smith
Librarian, University of Washington, Seattle

GEOGRAPHICALLY defined, the Pacific Northwest is the area bounded upon the north by Alaska, upon the east by the crest of the Rocky Mountains, upon the south by California, and upon the west by the Pacific Ocean. Historically speaking, it is the Territory of Old Oregon. It comprises the Province of British Columbia and the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and the western part of Montana. Within this area there exists much of historical, economic and cultural unity, disturbed only by the fact that it is crossed by an international boundary line. One of the unifying factors within this region is the Pacific Northwest Library Association. Through the Annual Conference of this Association and by means of its special and standing committees, a number of cooperative enterprises have been sponsored and carried to completion. Among these have been a location list of books for the blind, a location list of books relating to the Pacific Northwest, and a list of books on the Pacific Northwest for small libraries. It has prepared also a Union List of Manuscripts now awaiting publication, and has sponsored cooperative advertising and cooperative information on subscription books. Relating to the matter of periodicals, the P. N. L. A. has taken no official action. At its last Conference, held in August, 1929, however, the topic of Coordination of Periodicals was discussed and initial steps were taken to secure cooperative action. Let me state very briefly the nature of the problem as it appears today.

For many years librarians have recognized the importance of cooperating so as to prevent needless duplication in the purchase of books. The folly of competing with each other for the possession of rare and expensive sets has been particularly evident with regard to highly specialized periodicals. Nevertheless, much remains to be done by way of working out a satisfactory technique of coordination. The cost of serials and their number continues to mount. The cost of binding has been increased by the tendency of magazines to go to the "flat size" and by the intermingling of text and advertising, thus greatly increasing the quantity of matter that must be preserved. College and university and all large public libraries are concerned with the growing costs of periodicals and essential serials, and must devise ways and means of securing the most necessary material without too seriously depleting the book funds available. The problem of coordination with regard to periodical and serial publications is most important, and it must be admitted that little progress has as yet been made. The situation, however, has been greatly improved by the publication of the *Union List of Serials.* This national survey of the periodical resources of America furnishes sufficient information to enable librarians to work with some degree of knowledge in planning for the future. It shows at least where sets of the various periodicals are to be found and indicates the degree of completeness of the holdings reported.

During the winter and spring of 1929, the University of Washington Library submitted the following proposals in the hope that some plan for future coordination might be adopted:

1. That each *Union List* library of the Pacific Northwest keep that work up to date by a card supplement of additions as made.
2. That each *Union List* library exchange cards with the others so as to keep the *Union List* up to the minute so far as the Pacific Northwest is concerned.
3. That an annual meeting be held to pass on proposed periodical subscriptions with view to dividing the field and fixing responsibility for the acquisition of local serials. Each library to be represented by a delegate empowered to act for his institution.
4. That special interlibrary loan obligations be recognized among the libraries of the Pacific Northwest.
5. That periodic revisions of the *Union List* should be urged and that an effort should be made to induce the cooperation of important libraries strategically located but not yet participating.

These proposals with slight reservations or modifications were unanimously indorsed as to principle, with the intent of working out some practical method of procedure at a meeting to be held for the purpose in connection with the next annual conference of the P. N. L. A. At this conference, which was held in Spokane, I outlined the need for cooperative action, and after some discussion it was proposed that those specially interested in the coordination of serials should meet to work out a plan of action. An adjourned meeting was held as proposed, which was attended by the executives of all save one of the *Union List* libraries in

Paper presented before the Periodical Section, A. L. A. Conference, Los Angeles.

the Pacific Northwest. The following agreements were unanimously approved:

1. That the libraries of the Pacific Northwest represented in the *Union List of Serials* request the following other libraries to cooperate in the coordination of periodical purchases:

   Legislative Library, Victoria, B. C.
   Vancouver Public Library, Vancouver, B. C.
   Washington State College, Pullman, Wash.
   Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.
   Spokane Public Library, Spokane, Wash.
   Tacoma Public Library, Tacoma, Wash.
   Portland Library Association, Portland, Ore.
   Reed College Library, Portland, Ore.
   Oregon State Library, Salem, Ore.
   Montana State School of Mines, Dillon, Mont.
   Montana College of Agriculture, Bozeman, Mont.
   Boise Public Library, Boise, Idaho.

   This cooperation is needed in the selection and purchase of serials, and will be useful also in connection with interlibrary loans.
2. Each of the libraries above listed is requested to check the *Union List* for its holdings, and to prepare in typewritten form on letter-size paper a list of its serials to be forwarded to each of the *Union List* libraries of the Pacific Northwest and to each other.
3. It was suggested that this list of serials be distributed about Jan. 1, 1930, and annually thereafter.
4. It was agreed that *Union List* libraries send to each other at that time lists of additions which they have made supplementary to the *Union List*, such supplementary lists to be sent also to such new libraries as may agree to cooperate as above.
5. It was further determined to ask one *Union List* library in each State or province to assume the responsibility of cooperating with other libraries in that State or province to see what can be done to improve the situation with regard to completing sets of locally published serials.

These, then, were the Spokane agreements of August, 1929. What progress has been made to date? The first important development was the announcement by the H. W. Wilson Company of active work upon a supplement to the *Union List of Serials*. This altered the local situation radically, and made unnecessary the annual typewritten supplements which had been proposed. It left, however, two important lines of work for local cooperation, namely, an increase in the number of participating libraries, and a division of responsibility for the acquisition and completion of sets of locally published serials. The number of libraries has already been increased. The Library Association of Portland and the Tacoma Public Library are contributing entries to the *Union List Supplement*, and the Library of Washington State College at Pullman promises to contribute when a complete revision of the *Union List* is made. Whitman College of Walla Walla, Wash., has prepared a complete typed list of its periodical holdings in accordance with rules of the *Union List*, and this is available to local libraries as a basis of interlibrary loans. With regard to sponsorship for complete sets of locally published serials, there is still much to be done. It has been left to the librarian of each State and provincial university library to act as leader in this phase of coordination within his own State or province. In Idaho and Montana, action awaits meetings of the State library associations. British Columbia has reported no progress to date. In Oregon, a meeting was held last December, with the result that Miss Ruth Rockwood of the Library Association of Portland has undertaken the preparation of a list of all serials published in Oregon. This is to be used as a basis for coordination in the State of Oregon, and good progress will doubtless follow the completion of her list. In Washington, several conferences have been held by the Seattle Public Library and the University of Washington Library. A list of the principal serials published in the Pacific Northwest as reported in the *Union List of Serials* has been studied. It was found that some two hundred titles, or fully half of the list, are not reported complete in any library in America. The Seattle Public Library has assumed responsibility for completing thirty-eight of these titles, and the University of Washington Library has sponsored sixty-seven others. It is not expected that all of these sets can be completed, but much can doubtless be done.

A word needs to be said in regard to the type of responsibility assumed by libraries cooperating under the Spokane agreements. Such obligations as are assumed shall be self-imposed and self-enforced. No attempt at cooperative purchasing is intended. Each library will continue to buy its own sets as at present. It will place its own periodical subscriptions and pay its own bills, without interference from any outside person or agency. A knowledge of holdings is the first requisite in such a scheme of cooperation. This fortunately is being supplied by the *Union List of Serials*. The next requisite is the willingness and the ability to define one's own field of acquisition. If each library were to insist upon running its own affairs without regard to its neighbors, little progress could be expected. In the Pacific Northwest, advantage of regional conference has been taken in working out library relationships, and libraries are coordinating with regard to the welfare of the entire area. If similar group action is taken in other areas, it will be possible to look forward to vastly augmented periodical resources, even within the course of the next decade. The ultimate goal of library cooperation should be nothing less than the nationalization of the book resources of America.

A Merit Badge for Reading

By Vera J. Prout

Head, Children's Department, Kansas City Public Library

A VERY INTERESTING experiment is being worked out in the Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library, made possible through a recent action of the local Boy Scout Council. Realizing the influence which good books and the reading habit play in the life of a boy, these men felt that the national Merit Badge for Reading was not furnishing all the impetus needed. A reading committee was authorized to determine how the use of books might be fostered and the Merit Badge idea expanded with greater effect among our own boys. Serving with this committee were the librarian of the public library and the Educational Director of the Boy Scouts. It was decided to inaugurate a local Reading Program and Book Badge, with the hope that it might have a far wider than local interest. The new plan is designed to include every Scout, even a Tenderfoot, instead of waiting until he is a Second Class Scout; but does not prevent his getting the national Merit Badge when he is ready for it. The requirements of the program are as follows:

1. Any Boy Scout registered in the Kansas City, Mo., Council is eligible for this program.
2. The program consists of reading a minimum of six books during any period of three months.
3. These books are to be taken from this selected list of 400 books chosen by the Reading Committee of the Kansas City Council with the aid of the public library.
4. This list of books may be obtained from the main or branch libraries, Scout headquarters and Scoutmasters.
5. The Scout must have or secure a library card.
6. He must secure a book badge registration card from a librarian, at the main or any branch library. This card must be signed by a librarian upon completion and review of the reading of one or more books.
7. This book badge registration card is to be turned in at headquarters to obtain the book badge.
8. The badge will be presented at a court of honor.
9. There is no limit to the number of book badges which a Scout may obtain.

The first task of the library was to prepare a book list that might be used as a guide, and this was done by the Boys' and Girls' Department. The book reviews submitted for the national badge had not been presented in great numbers, but one thing they had done very forcibly; we realized more than ever the fact that there are a great number of boys whom we have never reached, despite the fact that we are serving thousands and really influencing their reading. Some of the books reported on were rather appalling, causing dismay alike to the children's librarians who received them and, when they were refused, to the boys who handed them in. A great deal of tact was necessary to convince him that there could be books more worthy of consideration, and to prove our point by finding him one he could appreciate. With these experiences in mind, we approached the making of this list. The good reader gave us no concern beyond providing some things which he is sure to like, but a great deal of thought was put on the boy who has read very little and very poorly. For the benefit of these we included, under the heading "Other Good Books," many titles popular in type, which will never pass muster as literature. They are merely bait which we hope will soon be outgrown by the boy to whom they make their present appeal. Nothing below the library standard of inclusion is there, for we must always have some stepping-stones. The other divisions of the list, borrowed from the national requirements, are "Some Standard Books" and "Some Phases of Scouting," with a very liberal interpretation of each phrase. In a list of 400 titles it is manifestly impossible to more than skim the surface of books for boys, and in our examination we will accept any other books of equal merit.

After the lists were distributed and the campaign launched by the Educational Director of the Boy Scouts, it was found that the response from the Scoutmasters was very slow in coming. With a majority of them it was just one more thing added to the many already required. Something must be done to "sell" the idea to those directly responsible for its administration. To meet this situation the Scout troops were divided into groups and assigned to the branch library nearest their meeting place. The branch children's librarians, all of whom are Councillors, issued a verbal invitation to each of these Scoutmasters to come to the library on a given evening and talk over the reading program. The attendance the first evening exceeded expectations, although some of them wondered what it could all be about. The children's librarian gave an informal talk on the value of reading, and suggested some ways of interesting boys in books. The head of the department talked about the list, the interest displayed by the boys and the part the library plays in this new project. The chairman of the Reading Committee and the Educational Director talked from their angle and drew the men into animated discussion of the subject and ways and means of promoting it. Similar group meetings are

planned for every branch in the city where there are Scout troops, and if they all end on as enthusiastic a note as the first one the problem of the Scoutmasters' attitude is easily solved.

Our last school visits were being made just after the lists were ready, and in each of the upper grades the boys were told about the plan and given lists. Posters were put in our boys' and girls' rooms, and we talked to the Scouts with whom we came in contact. Our efforts met an immediate response, which promises great possibilities as the idea becomes more generally known. An unexpected number of entries have been made, and two boys have turned in their first group of six books.

When the national Merit Badge was first started each branch children's librarian was made a Councillor, which made it much easier to handle than having only one for the entire city. The same plan is being used with the local program. Upon entering, the Scout is given a card upon which is written his name, address, library card number and telephone number. A duplicate is kept in our file. On the card is room for the list of books read, when reviewed and by whom. When he has completed his six books the boy hands his card in at a Court of Honor and receives his badge.

To make it easier for us and because we find he puts more thought into it we ask that the reviews be written. Some of them have been very amusing, but they all show sincerity and effort. One tells us naively that "A person without a good literary background is just out of place in society." Another traces the progress of civilization to the development of the reading habit: "A long time ago men did not have many books so they were not very smart and did not progress very much. Now men have plenty of books to read and are far more advanced than their ancestors." A review of *Boots and Saddles* begins, "Principle characters: Mr. General Custer, Mrs. General Custer," and ends with this bit of information, "After the battle the only thing left on the field was a poor old horse. This horse is now in the Museum in Lawrence."

With the idea just beginning we are sure of its ultimate success.

Bibliography: An Indispensable Aid to Sociological Research

By Mary Moran Kirsch

Librarian, Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library, Madison, Wisconsin

The great and manifold interest in social and economic problems awakened to an unprecedented degree in the American public, as a result largely of developments in the economic life of the country since the close of the World War, has had the effect of tremendously increasing the volume of printed matter dealing with all the phases of these problems. The consequence is that a man in public service or academic life, or a forward-looking, constructively-minded business man, manufacturer or financier, is well-nigh bewildered by the mass of printed matter on any subject of particular interest to him that comes daily to his desk, or that is to be found in the numerous general and special libraries with which America is blessed more than any other country in the world.

This presents a particularly difficult problem to all those who in their work are called upon to propose or determine social and economic policies. As a rule, these men and women have no time for exhaustive research, but their policies, particularly if they are legislators or high administrative officers, have a considerably greater immediate influence on the daily life of the people than years of laborious and scholarly research of economists and sociologists. The equipment which they need in reference to a given question consists of information relating to the present status of the problem with which they deal, all that has been done in connection with it, and many facts and data which have been collected on subjects closely related to this problem. They must have a guide, and that guide naturally appears in the form of a bibliography.

In order to fulfill this mission a bibliography should be more than a mere list of books and manuscripts relating to a given subject, and even more than the history or description of them with the notices of dates, editions, and so on. It must be a living record of what has been done in any given field; it must be an eloquent description of the thought which forms the most essential principle of the subject. The material in a bibliography must be so arranged as to present the history of a movement from the time it first begins to take shape in the form of a timid idea, as it works upward against obstacles of all kinds, and as it finally gains recognition as a factor in life,

whether from a scientific or social point of view. To accomplish this, bibliographical material should be arranged as often as is possible in a chronological order, for generally such an arrangement is helpful in gathering up the superficial history of a particular problem. Next, the content of the annotations must unfold the exact point of view of each of the publications under consideration. That is to say, annotations should be arranged and worded so as to bring out the true meaning of the various contributions in relation to the time they were written and the status of the problem at that time. An accurate description should, of course, be given of all the factual information contained in the different articles, pamphlets, and books examined, but, generally, the comments made should not be in the form of criticism. A bibliography which is arranged in the order of time and which is carefully annotated gives not only a picture of the history and present standing of a given question, but it serves as a powerful suggestion as to the lines of rational thought and action that should be followed in the future.

Such a conception of bibliography is of special importance in an institution like the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library, which aims to place at the disposal of its patrons the most comprehensive and accurate information which it is possible to obtain, and where legislators and public officials come for information and enlightenment on public questions which will form the subject of future legislative or administrative action.

Because of the nature of its work the reference library finds it necessary to compile many bibliographies, beginning with simple lists of references especially requested by legislators, public officials, students and private citizens, and ending with select or comprehensive bibliographies which, also, are compiled upon request, or which are prepared to serve the librarians and assistants in working with theories, policies, and opinions on economic, social and political questions.

The preparation of great numbers of bibliographies of the latter type, the demand for which is increasing, is beyond the powers of such a small staff as is that of the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library; hence, the library has found it profitable to lean heavily on the students who are enrolled in the University of Wisconsin Library School, and who are required to submit a bibliography to the Library School as one of the requisites for graduation. It has been the practice of the Legislative Reference Library to undertake the supervision and instruction of students who are interested in bibliographies of a sociological, economic and political character. In this way, the library receives a number of bibliographies which are exceptionally well done, and the students find it possible to work with subjects which undoubtedly would remain unknown to them were the library not at hand to furnish the necessary background in subject matter and library technique. The distinctive qualifications of the students of the Library School from the point of view of education, training, and earnestness of purpose, and the further fact that in working out their bibliographies they come in contact with specialists in various fields at the state capitol and the University of Wisconsin, make their work most valuable in the attempt of the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library to reach the high ideal of a constructive and stimulating collection of bibliographies, the subject matter of each of which is concerned with practical problems of immediate importance.

The following bibliographies which have been compiled during the past two years for the Legislative Reference Library by University of Wisconsin Library School students serve as good illustrations of an approach to model bibliographic studies on subjects of current and social interest:

Large scale agricultural marketing.
Economic and sociological research in agriculture.
Police power.
Chain stores.
State advertising.
Maternity as a public health problem.
Branch and chain banking.
Utilization of farm and forest waste.
Cold storage and refrigeration of food.
Elimination of illiteracy.
Public opinion: its nature and agencies for creation and dissemination.
Land utilization and land economics.
Lobbying.
Roadside development.
Sale of drugs other than by pharmacists.
Commercial and political expansion in the Caribbean region.
Training of employees by corporations.
Has woman suffrage benefited the United States?
Waterpower and superpower.
Commercial canning for the last half decade.
Dairying in the South since 1920.
Satellite cities.
Road building problems.
Crop and market reports: their history and present status in the United States.
Fish culture.
The American woman at work.
The machine age in industry.
Newest fads in education.
Petty forms of gambling.
Migratory farm labor.
The financing of public education.
Sterilization of abnormals.
Methods of identifying criminals.
Leadership.
The trend of progress of the movement to improve small load conditions.
Legal phases of agricultural marketing and agricultural cooperation.

Librarian Authors

Burton Egbert Stevenson, born in Chillicothe, Ohio, has been writing ever since he was a boy. At the age of twelve he started a printing office and an amateur paper of his own called *The Boys' Own,* a monthly publication which he continued until he went to college. While at Princeton he acted as correspondent for *The New York Tribune* and the old *United Press* and after college he took a newspaper job in his home town. In 1894 he was City Editor of the *Chillicothe Daily News* and in 1898 of the *Chillicothe Daily Advertiser.* In 1899 he was chosen librarian of the Chillicothe Public Library and has held this position ever since, the trustees giving him leave of absence for service in France, twenty-five months during the war, as European Representative of the A. L. A. Library War Service, and four and a half years recently as Director of the American Library in Paris. At the time Mr. Stevenson became librarian the Chillicothe Public Library was quite small and occupied a room in the city building. Now it has a handsome Carnegie building of its own, built in 1907. Its circulation has grown from 19,752 in 1900 to 166,-352 in 1929.

Burton Egbert Stevenson

His most widely known work is *The Home Book of Verse* published in 1912, but he has many other volumes to his credit. In 1900 he published *At Odds With the Regent,* a story of the Cellamare Conspiracy; in 1901 *A Soldier of Virginia,* a story of Colonel Washington and Braddock's defeat; in 1902 *The Heritage* and *Tommy Remington's Battle;* in 1903 *The Holladay Case;* in 1904 *Cadets of Gascony,* two stories of old France, and *The Marathon Mystery;* in 1905 *The Young Section Hand;* in 1906 *The Girl With the Blue Sailor* and *Affairs of State;* in 1907 *The Young Train Dispatcher* and *That Affair at Elizabeth;* in 1909 *The Quest for the Rose of Sharon* and *The Young Train Master;* in 1910 *The Path of Honor;* in 1911 *The Spell of Holland;* in 1912 *Mystery of the Boule Cabinet* and *The Young Apprentice;* in 1913 *The Gloved Hand* and *The Destroyer;* in 1914 *The Charm of Ireland;* in 1915 *Little Comrade;* in 1917 *A King in Babylon;* in 1918 *The Girl from Alsace;* in 1922 *The Kingmakers;* in 1923 *Famous Single Poems;* in 1924 *The Storm Center,* and in 1926 *The Coast of Enchantment.* He is also editor of Theodore Winthrop's posthumous novel, *Mr. Waddy's Return,* 1904; Condensed Classics edit. *Tom Jones,* 1904; Editor and Compiler of *Days and Deeds* (verse), 1906; *Days and Deeds* (prose), 1907; *Poems of American History,* 1908; *A Child's Guide to American Biography,* 1909; *Home Book of Verse,* 1912; *Home Book of Verse for Young Folks,* 1915; *Home Book of Modern Verse,* 1925. A dramatization of *The Boule Cabinet* was successfully produced by Winthrop Ames.

This summer Mr. Stevenson returned to America and has plunged into his literary work again. He hopes to have a new novel ready for next spring and then he will go ahead with a thorough revision and amplification of *The Home Book of Modern Verse.* These are only two of the many projects he has on hand which, as he says, "have been accumulating, so to speak, ever since 1925 when I went to Paris. I have had no book since January, 1926, when *The Coast of Enchantment* was published. I was home for four months last summer and managed to revise and enlarge *The Home Book of Verse for Young Folks,* but that was all I had time to do." Mr. Stevenson is a member of the Century Club and the Authors Club of New York; of the Union Interallié of Paris; of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and of the Library Institute.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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Editorial Forum

THE GREAT regional conference representing the librarians of the Northeast, which brought together eight hundred attendants at Swampscott last June will be patterned by the regional meeting of librarians of the Northwest at St. Paul, October 14-17. Here the state meetings of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska and North and South Dakota will be jointly held and the occasion will be of first importance. Both Minnesota and Wisconsin have long been noteworthy as leading library states and the other states of the great Northwest are following their example. These regional meetings serve the double purpose of bringing together men and women who are leaders in the profession and giving the younger folk better opportunity to participate than at the crowded and often distant national conference.

IF SEVERAL institutions would conduct surveys in the same manner as the University of California and compare findings, a very definite estimate of the cost of library operation in a university library could be made. In view of the amount of money the libraries of this country are spending, detailed information as to costs should be available and available in shape to permit ready comparison of the figures from similar institutions. For six months every member of the library staff of the University of California was required to keep a daily record of the actual disposition of time for every hour of the day under one or more of several headings worked out for the department. At the end of each month the individual time-sheets were collected by the department head, each of whom consolidated the data on a single sheet covering the work of the department for the month. This proved an effective way of gathering the essential facts. Miss Hand in her article states that a great many things were learned from their survey and many of them they will be able to turn to good account. She recommends, if any librarian finds life becoming dull, that he initiate an investigation of this kind in his own library.

FOR MANY YEARS librarians have recognized the importance of cooperating to prevent needless duplication in book purchase. The problem of competing with each other for the possession of rare and expensive sets has been fully appreciated by libraries, but not as yet worked out. In this number Charles W. Smith tells of how the Pacific Northwest has cooperated in its periodical holdings, and he suggests that if similar group action is taken in other areas it will be possible to look forward to vastly augmented periodical resources. Certainly the ultimate goal of library cooperation should be nothing less than the nationalization of the book resources of America. In the July issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, Dr. Jurgens of the Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft, Berlin, gave a short description of the German Cooperative Clearing House for Duplicates in use since 1921. The main differences from the Wilson plan, outlined in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL of February 1, 1930, are that there is no money involved; service is limited to certain libraries but includes both books and journals; and that all orders can be filled as there is no waste of time by making demands on exhausted stock.

A BOY SCOUT Merit Badge for Reading is an interesting experiment being worked out in the Kansas City, Mo., Public Library and one sure of ultimate success. The Boy Scout local Council, realizing that the national merit badge for reading was not furnishing all the impetus needed, appointed a reading committee of which Purd B. Wright, librarian of the Kansas City Public Library, was a member, to determine how the use of books might be fostered and the merit badge expanded with greater effect. It was decided to inaugurate a local reading program and book badge which would include every Scout, even a Tenderfoot, instead of waiting until he is a Second Class Scout. The program requires that each boy read a minimum of six books, taken from a selected list of 400 books chosen by the Reading Committee, during any period of three months. Written reviews of each book must be accepted by a children's librarian, either at the main library or at one of the branches, and some reviews have

been very amusing. One boy went so far as to trace the progress of civilization to the development of the reading habit and another told naïvely that "a person without a literary background is just out of place in society."

Another veteran is gone, of the A. L. A. in its beginnings, leaving Melvil Dewey and R. R. Bowker of the original trio and Charles Evans, bibliographer, still active in their several ways, remaining from the roster of 1876. The present generation can scarcely appreciate the value of the early work which William Eaton Foster, like Charles A. Cutter and others, gave to moulding the association in the seed-sowing days, fore-shaping it for the blossoming into such rich fruition in these later years. Mr. Foster's initial service was in preparing the valuable reference lists as to American history printed in the early volumes of this Journal and reprinted by the Society for Political Education. He had the unique record of growing up with the library which he made famous and which made him famous in the profession, for he was called to the librarianship of the Providence Public Library at its inception, and at the end of a half century saw it one of the most notable among our public libraries. He was a man of modest and gentle mien, but his modesty could not conceal his ability as administrator and scholar, and his indefatigable industry produced many valued contributions to history and bibliography. He had the wisdom to suggest an associate who should become his successor and in his case the oft repressed query, "How soon will the old man go?" was never in thought because he rightly belonged in and to the library until the day of his death. Happily the appreciation of him from the pen of Dr. Koopman and the latest portrait appeared ante-mortem in the May, 1930, Library Journal, so that he had the satisfaction of reading what would be said of him after his passing. Long may his example and the tradition of his good work remain active in his library and in the chosen profession which he honored.

Word comes at the last moment from the North German Lloyd Steamship Co. that the proposed trip of the German librarians has been cancelled, probably for the reason that German librarians are not so amply paid that sufficient of them could venture the modest cost of the journey. We voice the regret of the American library profession that they may not entertain their German brethren as had been planned.

Library Chat

One of the quaintest and most successful reading centers in the South is told about in *The Christian Science Monitor* of September 9. It is a free library of more than 3,000 volumes that has been established far out in the Ozark Hills by Mrs. Ada Check, 72-year-old housewife and book enthusiast. The library at Check's Corner, Arkansas, is run strictly in accordance with the ways of pioneer neighborliness; its door is never locked and the books are free to whoever wishes them. Country people are at liberty to come at any hour of the day, take out whatever books they wish, and keep them until they have finished reading them. Not a volume has been stolen during all the history of the project and no more than half a dozen have been lost in as many years.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago, Mr. and Mrs. Check organized the first community club of their countryside and at that time Mrs. Check conceived the idea of a community library, although the club was much wanting in funds as were its founders. But one day a means presented itself; it came in the form of a stray sheep, a bedraggled ewe, which stumbled into the Check premises one night. Mrs. Check fed the straggler and gave it quarters for the night and next morning she found herself possessor of two sheep instead of one, for during the night a lamb had been born. The self-elected hostess advertised for an owner, but as no owner appeared she resolved to found her library with the flotsam of a rainy night. It happened that in her girlhood she had learned the art of carding and spinning wool, so when summer came, Mr. Check sheared the ewe and his wife carded the wool, spun it into thread, and wove a coverlet which she sold. From that start the holding of sheep increased to more than twenty head, which gave abundant wool for long winters of carding, spinning, and weaving. Within three years Mrs. Check had made and sold more than two dozen hand-woven coverlets and at least fifty hand-made patch quilts and put the returns into her community library. Six years ago, when sufficient funds had accrued, Mrs. Check bought the furnishings for a one-room library and an initial stock of about 200 worthwhile books, and Mr. Check put up a frame building immediately behind his store to house the beginnings. The quaint backwoods library has grown steadily since that date until now there are more than 3,000 volumes, of which more than 500 were contributed gratuitously the first year.

The October Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during the coming month

(Exact date of issue, when known, is given directly after publisher's name)

Biography, History and Travel

Addams, Jane. *The Second Twenty Years at Hull House.* Macmillan. $4.
With autobiographical notes and reflections.

A Yankee Trader in the Gold Rush. Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.
The letters of Franklin A. Buck, 1846-1880.

Beard, Charles A. and William. *The American Leviathan.* Macmillan (28). $5.
A popular yet serious study of that American Leviathan—the Government of the United States.

Beard, Miriam. *Realism in Romantic Japan.* Macmillan (7). $5.

Beaux, Cecilia. *Background with Figures.* Houghton Mifflin. $5.
The foremost woman painter in America has written a delightful autobiography.

Brewerton, George D. (edited by Stallo Vinton). *Overland with Kit Carson.* Coward McCann (24). $4.

Carswell, Catherine. *The Life of Robert Burns.* Harcourt (16). $3.75.

Charpentier, John. *Rousseau, the Child of Nature.* Dial Press (28). $5.

Churchill, Winston. *A Roving Commission: My Early Life.* Scribner (1). $3.50.
First complete account of Churchill's early life.

Clemenceau-Jacquemaire, Madeline. *Madame Roland.* Longmans, Green (1). $4.

Colum, Padraic. *Cross Roads in Ireland.* Macmillan. $3.50.
Not only the look and voice of Ireland today, but the tradition from which she sprang.

Coolidge, Dane and Mary Roberts. *The Navajo Indians.* Houghton Mifflin. $4.
Full of legends and stories gathered from actual conversation with the Indians.

Craig, Gordon. *Henry Irving.* Longmans, Green (1). $3.

Cresson, W. P. *Francis Dana.* Dial Press (8). $5.
A Puritan diplomat at the court of Catherine the Great.

Croce, Benedetto (Charles H. Tutt, trans.). *Politics and Morals.* Oxford Univ. Press. $2.50.

Cross, Wilbur L. *Four Contemporary Novelists.* Macmillan (14). $2.
Four critical biographical essays, the subjects being Galsworthy, Wells, Bennett, and Shaw.

Der Ling, Princess. *Lotos Petals.* Dodd Mead. $3.50.
A delightful combination of fact and fancy—of random memories from an eventful life, and of the folk-lore of old China.

Dodd, E. H., Jr. *Great Dipper to Southern Cross.* Dodd Mead. $3.50.
From Bermuda to West Indies, the Canal Zone and the Galapagos.

Fisk, Ethel F. *The Letters of John Fiske.* Macmillan. $5.

Fitzgerald, William, Jr. *Gentlemen All.* Longmans, Green (8). $2.
The story of the landed Southern gentleman, hospitable, gallant, buoyant, and yet essentially ineffectual.

Foucault, Marquise de. *A Chateau at the Front,* 1914-1918. Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.
Journal of Madame la Marquise de Foucault, who lived near the Belgian frontier during the war years.

Frothingham, Thomas Goddard. *Washington: Commander in Chief.* Houghton Mifflin. $5.

Fuess, Claude M. *Daniel Webster.* Little, Brown (17). $10.

Fülöp-Miller, René. *The Unknown Tolstoi.* Dial Press (28). $5.
By the author of *Rasputin, the Holy Devil.*

Fyfe, Hamilton. *Northcliffe: An Intimate Biography.* Macmillan (7). $4.

Gibson, Walter B. *Houdini's Escapes.* Harcourt, Brace (2). $3.
The first and only authentic record of the actual methods devised and used by Houdini, the master showman of the twentieth century.

Goldring, Douglas. *The French Riviera.* Farrar & Rinehart (17). $3.

Grant, Amy Gordon. *Letters from Armageddon.* Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.
Letters sent to Mrs. Grant by friends who were interested in her readings for war relief.

Gray, Edward J. *Leif Eriksson: Discoverer of America.* Oxford Univ. Press. $5.

Griffiss, Townsend. *When You Go to Hawaii.* Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.

Grubb, Kenneth G. *Amazon and Andes.* Dial Press (8). $5.

Hapgood, Norman. *The Changing Years: A Life in Three Eras.* Farrar & Rinehart (3). $4.
Reminiscences.

Holland, Clive. *Czechoslovakia—The Land and Its People.* Dodd Mead. $2.50.

James, Henry. *The Life and Letters of Charles W. Eliot.* Houghton Mifflin. 2v. $10.
The life of the head of a great university, Harvard, for forty years.

Jordan, Donaldson, and Pratt, Edwin J. *Europe and the American Civil War.* Houghton Mifflin. $4.

Kirkconnell, Watson. *The European Heritage.* Coward McCann (15). $2.
Contributions made to civilization by all the different nationalities and peoples of Europe.

Lord Balfour: an Autobiography. Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.
The early years of a great statesman who was withal a philosopher and accomplished man of letters, a keen sportsman, a whimsical and charming human being.

McCabe, Lida Rose. *Ardent Adrienne.* Appleton. $3.
Life of Madame de La Fayette.

Mackall, Lawton. *Portugal for Two.* Dodd Mead. $3.50.

Marjoribanks, Edward. *For the Defence.* Macmillan (14). $2. (Cheaper edition.)
Life of Sir Edward Marshall Hall.

Mason, Edward S. *The Paris Commune: An Episode in the History of the Socialist Movement.* Macmillan.
The Commune of Paris of 1871.

Massingham, H. J. *A Friend of Shelley.* Appleton. $3.50.
A memoir of Edward John Trelawny.

Meier-Graefe, Julius. *Pyramid and Temple.* Macaulay (1). $5.
Travel diary of a philosopher and artist combined.

Miller, Francis P. and Helen H. *America the Pace Setter.* Morrow (2). $3.
A study of the influence on Europe of America in all lines, social, political, economic, etc.

Morley, F. V. (text by). *Everybody's Boswell.* Harcourt. $3.50.

Newmark, Harris. *Sixty Years in Southern California.* Houghton Mifflin. $7.50.

Odum, Howard W. *An American Epoch.* Holt. $3.50.
Southern portraiture in the national picture.

Page, Elizabeth. *Wagons West: A Story of the Oregon Trail.* Farrar & Rinehart (3). $5.
The true story of a New Englander who went west in '49.

Parrington, Vernon Louis. *Main Currents in American Thought.* Volume III, *The Rise of Critical Realism in America.* Harcourt, Brace (9). $4.
The theme of Volume III is the industrialization of America under the leadership of the middle class and the rise of a critical attitude toward the ideals of that class.

Pennypacker, Morton. *The Two Spies: Nathan Hale and Robert Townsend.* Houghton Mifflin. $5.

Pepper, George Wharton. *In the Senate.* Univ. Penn Press. $2.
An appointed Senator evaluates the United States Senate.

Potter, E. S. G., trans. *Boehmer's Life of Luther.* Dial Press (18). $5.

Powell, Lyman. *Mary Baker Eddy.* Macmillan (7). $5.

Riegel, Robert E. *America Moves West.* Holt (10). $5.

Robinson, William A. *Thomas B. Reed: Parliamentarian.* Dodd Mead. $5.

Rockwell, Paul Ayres. *American Fighters in the Foreign Legion.* Houghton Mifflin. $5.
The World War story of the most romantic fighting unit the world has ever known.

Scarborough, Katherine. *Homes of the Cavaliers.* Macmillan (14). $5.
Storied houses of old Maryland.

Schneider, Herbert W. *The Puritan Mind.* Holt (10). $4.
How the New England Puritans laid the foundation of "the genteel tradition."

Sheppard, E. W. *The Life of General Forrest.* Dial Press (28). $5.

Somerville, E. Œ. *The States Through Irish Eyes.* Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

Sullivan, Mark. *Pre-War America.* Scribner (1). $5.
The third volume of *Our Times.*

Turner, Nancy Byrd. *The Mother of Washington.* Dodd Mead. $3.50.

Vagts, Miriam Beard. *Realism in Romantic Japan.* Macmillan. $5.

Van Doren, Carl. *Swift.* Viking (4). $3.
Life of Jonathan Swift.

Wade, John Donald. *John Wesley.* Coward McCann (8). $3.50.

Ward, Christopher. *The Dutch and Swedes on the Delaware,* 1609-64. Univ. Penn Press. $5.

White, Henry C. *The Life and Art of Dwight William Tryon.* Houghton Mifflin. $7.50.
The life of a poetic painter of New England landscapes.

Winckler, Joseph (Whittaker Chambers, trans.). *Bomberg: The Mad Count.* Farrar & Rinehart. (17). $3.

Wingfield-Stratford, Esmé. *Those Earnest Victorians.* Morrow (2). $3.50.
In a book full of wisdom and humor the author presents a vivid picture of a fascinating and misunderstood society.

Winston, Robert W. *High Stakes and Hair Trigger.* Holt (10). $3.50.
The life of Jefferson Davis.

Woods, William Seaver. *Colossal Blunders of the War.* Macmillan. $2.50.
Our errors laid bare in order to prevent such disasters in the future.

Religion and Psychology

Bilkey, J. G. *Solving Life's Everyday Problems.* Macmillan (14). $1.75.

Calkins, Clinch. *Some Folks Won't Work.* Harcourt (9). $1.50.
Analysis of unemployment.

Clemen, Prof. Carl. *The Religions of the World.* Harcourt, Brace. $5.
In collaboration with eleven other eminent authorities.

Eisler, Robert (A. H. Krappe, trans.). *The Messiah Jesus.* Dial Press (28). $10.

Foerster, Norman. *Toward Standards.* Farrar & Rinehart (17). $2.50.

Franc-Nohain. *Life's an Art.* Holt (10). $2.50.
There are books in plenty that tell you how to think and how to play, but there are very few on how to live.

Lewis, Clarence Irving. *Inference and Investigation: The Elements of Logic.* Macmillan. $2.50.

Lunn, Arnold. *The Flight from Reason.* Dial Press (18). $3.50.
Conflict between religion and science.

Martin, Alfred W. *Seven Great Bibles.* Stokes (23). $2.50.
An attempt to introduce other religions besides Christianity.

Ransom, John Crowe. *God Without Thunder.* Harcourt, Brace. $3.50.
An unorthodox defense of orthodoxy.

Robertson, Edith A. S. *He Is Become My Song.* Macmillan (21). $2.25.
The story of Christ in poetic form.

Ross, W. D. *The Right and the Good.* Oxford Univ. Press. $4.50.
Author examines nature relations, and implications of three conceptions which appear to be fundamental in ethics—those of "right," "good in general," and "morally good."

Saurat, Denis. *Literature and the Occult: from Milton to Whitman.* Dial Press (18). $4.

Slosson, E. E. *A Number of Things.* Harcourt, Brace (9). $2.
The author discussed in a personal, light vein a great variety of scientific, literary, sociological, and religious subjects.

Snowden, James H. *What Do Present-Day Christians Believe?* Macmillan (14). $2.50.

Belles-Lettres

Aiken, Conrad. *John Deth and Other Poems.* Scribner (1). $2.50.

Bridges, Robert, ed. *Poems of Gerard Manley Hopkins.* Oxford Univ. Press. $3.

Cazamian, Louis. *The Development of English Humor.* Macmillan (7). $1.75.

Colum, Padraic. *Old Pastures.* Macmillan. $1.50.
New poems.

Colum, Padraic. *Orpheus: Myths of the World.* Macmillan (7). $5.

Drachman, J. M. *Studies in the Literature of Natural Science.* Macmillan (7). $3.50.
A history of the books about science.

Drinkwater, John. *American Vignettes.* Houghton Mifflin. $10.
Poetry.

Flexner, Hortense. *This Stubborn Root and Other Poems.* Macmillan. $1.25.

Frost, Robert. *Collected Poems.* Holt. $5.
Complete poetical works to date.

Grenfell, Sir Wilfred. *The Fisherman's Saint.* Scribner (1). $1.
Essay on St. Andrew, the patron of all fishermen.

Harnandez, Jose. *Gaucho: Martin Fierro.* Farrar & Rinehart (3). $3.50.
A narrative poem.

Kreymborg, Alfred, ed. *Lyric America.* Coward McCann (24). $5.
An anthology (1630-1930).

McCutcheon, George Barr. *Books Once Were Men.* Dodd Mead. $2.50.
Hazards and delights of book-collecting and the outstanding personalities, past and present, in the field.

Noyes, Alfred. *Forty Singing Seamen and Other Poems.* Stokes (9). $3.

Robinson, Corinne Roosevelt. *Out of Nymph.* Scribner (1). $2.
New poems collected for the first time.

Robinson, Edwin Arlington. *The Glory of the Nightingales.* Macmillan. $2.

Sandburg, Carl. *Early Moon.* Harcourt, Brace (2). $2.50.

Thompson, Edward. *In Araby Orion.* Farrar & Rinehart (10). $1.50.
A prose elegy tribute to a young soldier killed in the Holy Land during the war.

Wister, Marina. *Night in the Valley.* Macmillan. $1.25.
Poetry.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

Blatz, William E., and Bott, Helen. *The Management of Young Children.* Morrow (2). $3.

Benjamin, Harold. *Man, the Problem Solver.* Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.
A compact outline of civilization.

Boyden, Elizabeth Clark, and Warren, Mrs. Prescott. *Contract Bridge of* 1931. Harcourt, Brace. $2.
New and revised edition.

Briffault, Robert. *Rational Evolution: The Making of Humanity.* Macmillan. $3.50.
New, rewritten edition.

Brooks, C. Harry. *Your Character from Your Handwriting.* Morrow (2). $1.75.

Carrick, Alice Van Leer. *Collector's Luck in Spain.* Little, Brown (17). $3.
Spain is the happiest hunting ground that Mrs. Carrick, as a collector, has ever found.

Cheney, Sheldon. *The New World Architecture.* Longmans, Green (1). $10.
First world survey of modern architecture as it has emerged during the last forty years.

Collins, A. Frederick. *Experimental Chemistry.* Appleton. $2.

Driscoll, Charles B. *Doubloons.* Farrar & Rinehart (10). $5.
An authentic account of treasure ships and unrecovered treasure.

Eipper, Paul. *Animal Children and Human Children.* Viking (18). 2v. $4.
By the author of *Animals Looking at You.*

Ellis, Havelock. *The Fountain of Life.* Houghton Mifflin. $4.
Journals originally published in three separate volumes are now reissued in a single volume.

Farmer, Fannie Merritt. *The Boston Cooking-School Cook Book.* Little, Brown (17). $2.50.
Completely revised.

Flexner, Abraham. *Modern Universities: European and American.* Oxford Univ. Press. $3.50.
Notable evaluation of present-day tendencies in higher education in America, England, and Germany.

Foster, William T., and Catchings, Waddill. *Progress and Plenty.* Houghton Mifflin. $2.
Discussion of the economics of prosperity.

Gardiner, Norman. *Athletics of the Ancient World.* Oxford Univ. Press. $10.
Survey of position of athletics in the social, religious, and political life of the Ancient World.

Gauss, Christian. *Life in College.* Scribner (1). $2.50.
What goes on in American colleges and the real reason that takes so many young men there. Author's own experiences.

Gee, Wilson. *The Place of Agriculture in American Life.* Macmillan. $1.50.

Goldberg, Isaac. *Tin Pan Alley.* John Day (16). $3.50.
The glamorous story of the birth of ragtime and jazz, American popular music.

Hayden, Arthur G. *The Rigid Frame Bridge.* Wiley (15).

Helderman, L. C. *National and State Banks: A Study of Their Origins.* Houghton Mifflin. $3.

Houghton, A. D. *The Cactus Book.* Macmillan. $2.
The botany of cacti, their care and propagation.

Huebner, Grover C., and Kramer, Roland L. *Foreign Trade: Principles and Practices.* Appleton. $5.
A complete manual.

Johnson, Willis Fletcher. *The National Flag: A History.* Houghton Mifflin. $2.

Johnston, Henry Alan. *What Rights Are Left?* Macmillan. $2.
Mr. Johnston points out just what it is that prohibition prohibits.

Keynes, John Maynard. *A Treatise on Money.* Harcourt, Brace. 2v. $8.
The first volume deals with Index Numbers, the Fundamental Equation of the Value of Money, the Theory of Bank Rate, and the Dynamics of the Price Level. The second volume introduces discussions of the actual statistics relating to the elements appearing in the theoretical section.

Kiefer, P. J., and Stuart, M. C. *Engineering Thermodynamics.* Wiley (15).

Mavity, Nancy Barr. *The Modern Newspaper.* Holt (10). $3.

Phillips, John C., and Lincoln, Frederick C. *American Waterfowl.* Houghton Mifflin. $4.50.
Conservation of ducks, geese and swans of North America.

Radin, Max. *The Lawful Pursuit of Gain.* Houghton Mifflin. $1.25.

Shepard, Odell. *Thy Rod and Thy Creel.* Dodd Mead. $2.
The lore of fish and of anglers, about rods and reels and flies, and about the history and literature of angling.

Soby, James Thrall. *The Booklover's Diary.* Dodd Mead. $2.
Contains unique hints on collecting, reading, care of books, bookbinding, bookplates, libraries, etc.

Spearing, Herbert Green. *The Childhood of Art.* Holt (10). $10.
Thorough revision.

Steffens, C. M., and Faris, P. O. *Adventures in Money-Raising.* Macmillan (21). $2.50.

Sutherland, Hale, and Bowman, H. L. *Introduction to Structural Theory and Design.* Wiley (10).

Taft, Lorado. *The History of American Sculpture.* Macmillan. $5.
New edition with supplementary material.

Van Every, Edward. *Sins of New York.* Stokes (9). $5.
As "exposed" by the *Police Gazette.*

Fiction

Beraud, Henri. *The Wood of the Hanging Templar.* Macmillan (7). $2.50.
Story of peasant life in France in the years before the Revolution.

Canfield, Dorothy. *The Deepening Stream.* Harcourt (10). $2.
The story of one woman's developing character.

Christie, Agatha. *The Murder at the Vicarage.* Dodd Mead. $2.

Clarke, Isabel C. *Stepsisters.* Longmans, Green (8). $2.50.
The scene is laid in North Wales and traces the history of Dion Meldon, the little heiress of Clent Priory.

Colver, Alice Ross. *Hilltop House.* Dodd Mead. $2.

Crawford, Nelson Antrim. *Unhappy Wind.* Coward McCann (10). $2.50.
A study of the phenomenon of association.

Deeping, Warwick. *Stories of Love, Courage, and Compassion.* Knopf (24). $3.
Collection of Deeping's best stories.

Driggs, Laurence. *On Secret Air Service.* Little, Brown (17). $2.
The exploits of a group of airmen of the American Flying Corps.

Edwina. *Sinbad.* Coward McCann (24). $2.50.
The story of a mutt pup.

Endore, Guy. *The Man from Limbo.* Farrar & Rinehart (3). $2.

Falkner, Leonard. *M, a Detective Novel.* Holt. $2.

Farjeon, J. Jefferson. *The Appointed Date.* Dial Press (8). $2.
Mystery story.

Farrère, Claude. *Fashions in Marriage.* King (17). $2.

Feuchtwanger, Lion. *Success.* Viking (18). $5.
A modern historical novel of post-war Munich.

Gale, Zona. *Bridal Pond.* Knopf (10). $2.50.
Short stories.

Galsworthy, John. *On Forsyte 'Change.* Scribner (1). $2.50.
Nineteen new short stories that vary in time, place and motive, but relate to the great family of Forsyte.

Gilbert, Anthony. *The Night of the Fog.* Dodd Mead. $2.
Detective story.

Greig, Maysie. *A Nice Girl Comes to Town.* Dial Press (28). $2.
A story of love in London.

Grove, John, ed. *The Omnibus of Adventure.* Dodd Mead. $3.50.
Forty-two complete adventure stories by the world's greatest romantic writers.

Gunnarsson, Gunnar. *Seven Days' Darkness.* Macmillan. $2.50.
The scene in Reykjavik, Iceland.

Hamsun, Knut. *Vagabonds.* Coward McCann (29). $2.50.
A great pageant of life among the poorer classes of Norway.

Holt, Gavin. *The Praying Monkey.* Dial Press (18). $2.
Mystery laid in a little South American republic.

Kallinikov, Joseph. *Women and Monks.* Harcourt, Brace (2). $3.50.
Russian life from 1905 to the Revolution of 1917.

Kennedy, Margaret. *The Fool of the Family.* Doubleday, Doran (3). $2.
The story of the Sanger family from *The Constant Nymph* continued.

Lucas, F. L. *Cécile.* Holt (10). $2.50.
The story of two French sisters in their eighteenth century environment.

Lukash, Ivan. *The Flames of Moscow.* Macmillan (14). $2.50.
A novel of Russian life.

McGuire, Harry. *Stories of Hunting and Fishing.* Macmillan. $2.50.
An anthology of the best American hunting and fishing stories.

McKeogh, Arthur. *Second Lieutenant.* Farrar & Rinehart (17). $2.50.
Story of 77th Division of the famous Lost Battalion.

Muir, Daphne. *Pied Piper.* Holt. $2.50.
The story of the Crusade of the children.

Oliver, John R. *Rock and Sand.* Macmillan (7). $3.
Forty years ago when two different groups, French Canadians and Americans, were brought together.

Ostenso, Martha. *The Waters Under the Earth.* Dodd Mead. $2.50.
How the Welland children grow to manhood and womanhood.

Pelton, Charles. *Joyous Betrayal.* John Day (16). $2.50.
The story of three people, only one of whom was possessed of the courage to defy the turn of events.

Pertwee, Roland. *Pursuit.* Houghton Mifflin. $2.

Powell, Dawn. *Dance Night.* Farrar & Rinehart (10). $2.
Novel of an Ohio boom town.

Pryde, Anthony. *Esme's Sons.* Dodd Mead. $2.50.

Reuter, Gābriele. *Daughters.* Macmillan. $2.50.
The predicament of a woman whose children follow after strange gods.

Sassoon, Siegfried. *The Diary of an Infantry Officer.* Coward McCann (10). $2.50.
A continuation of *Memoirs of a Fox-Hunting Man.*

Savage, Juanita. *Don Lorenzo's Bride.* Dial Press (28). $2.

Sedgwick, Anne Douglas. *Philippa.* Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

Shelby, Gertrude, and Stoney, Samuel. *Po' Buckra.* Macmillan. $2.50.
Shows in microcosm the passing of the plantation country. By the authors of *Black Genesis.*

Smith, A. W. *Bandar-Log.* Little, Brown (17). $2.
A novel of England and India.

Stern, G. B. *Mosaic.* Knopf (10). $2.50.
A panorama of a Jewish family from 1860 to the present.

Tarkington, Booth. *Mirthful Haven.* Doubleday, Doran (Sept. 19). $2.
Maine folk and summer visitors.

Tempski, Armine. *Lava.* Stokes (23). $2.
Scene laid under the shadow of the volcano Hualalai, Hawaii.

Vines, Howell. *A River Goes with Heaven.* Little, Brown (17). $2.
The story of an idyllic summer spent in a tiny cabin near the Warrior Rivers in Alabama.

Warren, Dale. *A Modern Galaxy.* Houghton Mifflin. $3.
An assembly of short stories.

Waugh, Alec. *"Sir!" She Said.* Farrar & Rinehart (3). $1.

Weston, George. *The American Marquis.* Dodd Mead. $2.

Wharton, Edith. *Certain People.* Appleton. $2.
Collection of six new stories.

Wilhelmson, Carl. *Midsummernight.* Farrar & Rinehart (24). $2.50.
Story of a young Americanized Finn.

Wren, Percival Christopher. *Mysterious Waye.* Stokes (9). $2.
The story of Jon Waye, the mysterious.

Juvenile

Ashmun, Margaret. *Susie Sugarbeet.* Houghton Mifflin. $2.
Story for girls from eight to ten.

Berger, Josef. *Come Along.* Houghton Mifflin. $2.

Bigham, Madge A. *Sonny Elephant.* Little, Brown (17). $2.50.
For boys and girls from 5 to 10 years.

Collins, A. Frederick. *Mirth and Mystery.* Coward McCann (29). $2.
Full of ingenious catches, tricks and magical stunts.

DeHuff, Elizabeth Willis, and Kabotie, Fred. *Five Little Katchinas.* Houghton Mifflin. $1.75.
Modern imaginative story.

De La Mare, Walter. *Poems for Children.* Holt. $2.50.

Diamond, Lucy. *When He Was Just a Little Child.* Oxford Univ. Press. $1.25.
Collection of simple verse dealing with scenes and incidents surrounding boyhood of Jesus.

Field, Kathleen. *The Yellow Bird.* Oxford Univ. Press. $2.50.
Historical story. Scene laid in Spain in days of Columbus.

Hader, Berta and Elmer. *Mother Goose.* Coward McCann (15). $3.50.

Housman, Laurence. *Turn Again Tales.* Holt (10). $2.50.
Collected stories on a wide range of subjects.

Lofting, Hugh. *The Twilight of Magic.* Stokes (23). $2.50.
A glamorous tale of the Middle Ages in England and the adventures of a brother and sister.

Mason, Arthur. *The Wee Men of Ballywooden.* Doubleday, Doran (10). $2.50.

Matheson, John. *The Needle in the Haystack.* Morrow (2). $2.50.

Nesbit, E. *The Five Children.* Coward McCann (8). $3.

Perkins, Lucy Fitch. *The Indian Twins* Houghton Mifflin. $1.75.

Phillips, Ethel Calvert. *Little Rag Doll.* Houghton Mifflin. $2.

Post, Augustus. *Skycraft.* Oxford Univ. Press. $2.50.
Latest things in aircraft described and explained by one of the pioneers in aviation.

Rankin, Carroll W. *Finders Keepers.* Holt (10). $1.75.
The adventures of the Bailey family on a motoring vacation.

Rattray, R. S. *Akan-Ashanti Folk-Tales.* Oxford Univ. Press. $7.50.
Folk tales collected and translated by author and illustrated by natives of the Gold Coast Colony.

Shipman, Nell. *Kurley Kew and the Tree Princess.* Dial Press (8). $2.50.
Fairy tales.

Stratton, Clarence. *Robert the Roundhead.* Oxford Univ. Press. $2.50.
Story of days of civil war between the Royalists and Parliamentarians during the reign of Charles I of England.

Teasdale, Sara. *Stars To-Night.* Macmillan. $2.50.
Verses new and old for boys and girls.

White, Eliza Orne. *The Green Door.* Houghton Mifflin. $2.
There are two green doors in Hazel's life; one is in the back of her mind and leads into a make-believe land, the other is a green door in the house across the street.

Wiese, Kurt. *Wallie the Walrus.* Coward McCann (29). $1.50.
Adventures of a baby walrus.

Williamson, Julia. *Stars Through Magic Casements.* Appleton. $2.
Stories about stars.

In The Library World

Decidedly Hawaiian in Design

THE MAUI COUNTY FREE LIBRARY, Wailuku, Territory of Hawaii, was opened for service one year ago, Aug. 6, 1929. The structure was designed and built under the supervision of Architect W. C. Dickey, at a cost of $75,000. This money was appropriated by the Territorial Legislature for building and equipment. The library faces the other county buildings and is decidedly Hawaiian in design. The steep, red-tiled roof resembles the roofs of the grass huts used by the Hawaiians in the early days. The exterior is white cement with green window trimmings. An attractive patio opening off the children's room is sheltered from the street by vines and trellis and from the sky by a Monkey-pod tree with an enormous spread.

The Patio in the Maui County Library, Hawaii

New Buildings

FARIBAULT, Minnesota, dedicated the Thomas Scott Buckham Memorial Library July 20, 1930.

WORD COMES from Bath, England, that funds are being raised for a new hospital which will carry out the last wish of the late Alderman Cedric Chivers, former Mayor of Bath, and pioneer in library bookbinding methods. As the friend of many American librarians, Mr. Chivers was noted for his hospitality to library visitors as well as for his counsel and service to the library profession. The present Mayor of Bath writes that any contributions toward the new hospital project will be gratefully received and may be sent to him at Guildhall, Bath, England.

MRS. CAROLINE WELLS of Brewster, New York, has donated $20,000 to the Brewster Library Association which makes possible a new library building. The association obtained the site from the late William A. Ferris and also a legacy of about $46,000, which he left the town of Southeast, of which Brewster is a part, and which the town board has voted to use for the library.

THE SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY building at Washington, D. C., across the way from the Library of Congress, and contributed by Henry Clay Folger, was completed September 15.

THE LIBRARY of Jurisprudence of the United States was dedicated on June 27 in the lecture rooms of the Jurisprudence Seminar of the Hamburg, Germany, University.

North Central Library Conference

Among the speakers scheduled for the North Central Library Conference, to be held in St. Paul from October 14 to 17, are Dr. Everett Dean Martin, Director of The People's Institute, New York City, who will speak on "What Is An Educated Person?" Herbert Heaton, Professor of History, University of Minnesota on "Sorry, We Haven't Got It," and Carroll Streetor of the staff of *The Farmer's Wife*. Four general sessions are scheduled, round tables on Small and Large Public Libraries, School Libraries, College and University Libraries, County Libraries, Hospital Work, Children's Work and Cataloging. An informal reception will be given by the St. Paul Public Library on Tuesday evening and a dinner for the entire group is planned for Thursday evening. Exhibits will be on the mezzanine floor of the Hotel Lowry.

The Charging Desk, Maui County Library, Hawaii

Oxford Library Group Tour America

The bodleian library commission of Oxford University, England, arrived in New York, September 16, on its tour of this country and Canada, to study libraries for assistance in planning the extension of the Oxford University Library. Sir Henry Miers, who recently retired from the vice-chancellorship of the University of Manchester, is chairman of the commission. The other members are Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, director of the British Museum; Sir Edmund Chambers, Shakespeare scholar, accompanied by Lady Chambers; George N. Clark, historian; Henry R. K. Harrod, economist; and Kenneth Sisam of the Oxford University Press. Also with the group are Wilhelm Munth, librarian of the University of Oslo, Norway, and Mr. Sindinge-Larsen, architect, who also plan to study American library methods. Dr. William W. Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan, is accompanying the commission on its tour.

Pasteur Memorial Library

Well-known Americans, some of them residing in France, are taking active interest in the Pasteur Memorial Library at the University of Strasbourg. This undertaking is intended not only as a monument to the illustrious scientist, but also to strengthen the bonds of friendship between France and the United States. Several hundreds of valuable books, some of them in choice bindings, already have been contributed. The executive board is sending out an appeal for either books or money with which to buy more.

D. C. Numbers on L. C. Cards

THE PROJECT for printing Decimal Classification numbers on Library of Congress cards is now a reality. The work of assigning class numbers began on April 1, 1930, and cards with numbers on them began to appear by the end of the second week in April. By Aug. 1 a staff of three began carrying out a program even broader than anticipated, embracing practically all books in foreign languages as well as in English. The purpose of this communication is to acquaint the beneficiaries of this work and librarians in general with its scope and method, matters of policy in applying the Decimal Classification where the classifier's discretion is a factor, and the changes and developments in the Decimal Classification authorized by the editor, Miss Dorkas Fellows.

Scope. The following classes of books currently cataloged by the Library of Congress are being assigned Decimal Classification numbers:

(a) All books in English, with the exception of city directories, telephone directories, and nearly all current fiction.
(b) Some foreign books, as many as the time of the present staff will permit.
(c) Nearly all serial publications.

Method. The Decimal Classification numbers appear in the lower right-hand corner of the Library of Congress cards. Often more than one number is found there: the one at the extreme right is then the main class number, those inclosed in square brackets are alternatives suggested either in the Decimal Classification or by this office, and those in parentheses are the numbers assigned to the set or series of which the given book is a part.

In applying the Decimal Classification numbers no account can be taken of deviations from the classification tables as used in individual libraries. The numbers on the cards conform strictly to the Decimal Classification tables as given in the twelfth edition and are carried out as far as the tables permit. In making use of the numbers, libraries should take into consideration their policy in deviating from the Decimal Classification. It should be noted that geographic and general form divisions have been used rather freely on the cards, the former on .09 as a base (or as otherwise indicated in the Decimal Classification).

Changes and Expansions of the D. C. Libraries will be glad to know that this office is in close touch with the editorial office of the Decimal Classification (also located in the Library of Congress) and is permitted to make use of changes and expansions which have not yet appeared in print. In some instances the urgent need for a given expansion or change in the classification was made obvious by the work of this office, and the editor has gone out of her way to make it available.

The following changes in and additions to *Decimal Classification, ed.* 12, have been authorized by the D. C. editorial office and are to be incorporated in the 13th edition:

007	Action and organization in general. Human labor.
312	Change last note to read: "Class general local statistics of population on 312.09, divided geographically, like 930–999; e. g., Population of Maine 312.09741." An expansion by topics—births, deaths, etc.—is under consideration for 312.1–.9.
343.3–.9	Transfer general local material to 343.093–.099, leaving 343.1–.9 for topical expansion now under consideration.
371.333	Broadcasting.
.335	Visual instruction. Include here Television, considered as a method of instruction.
529.2	Eras, various kinds of years, months, weeks, decades, etc.
.3	Calendars in general, including ancient and non-Christian.
.4	Christian calendars.
.41	Coptic and other primitive Christian calendars.
.42	Calendar of Julius Cæsar.
.43	Calendar of Gregory, 1582–. Almanacs.
.44	Ecclesiastical calendar: determination.
.5	Modern projects for reform of the calendar.
581.92	Broaden present meaning from "Marine flora" to "Aquatic flora."
.928	Include with Arctic Ocean on this number Antarctic Ocean (now 581.929).
.929	Use for "Fresh-water flora," dividing 581.9293–.9299, like 930–999.
591.92	Follow same plan as for 581.92.

Pending Changes:

133–134	Class marks are not being given for Clairvoyance, Clairaudience, Lucidity, Telepathy, Materialization, Dematerialization, Telekinesis, and Levitation, pending possible transfer from 134 to 133.
629.13–.19	Scheme for Aeronautics is to be revised, probably consolidated on 629.13. Consequently works on Aeronautics are now being classed on 629.13, without subdivision except for form.
653	Scheme for Shorthand is being revised, and consequently subdivisions of 653 are not at present being used.
772	Class mark for Color photography is being omitted, pending possible change.
773	Class mark for Woodbury type is being admitted, pending possible change.

Extension of the Service. This office welcomes inquiries and suggestions in regard to its work. With the staff now complete, it is pos-

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Books catalogued by other government libraries and outside libraries for which the Card Division of the Library of Congress prints cards obviously cannot be supplied with Decimal Classification numbers under the present arrangement. On the other hand, practically all copyright books are catalogued by the Library of Congress and are assigned numbers.

sible that it will be able to undertake to supply D. C. numbers for books it has already classified or even for others in the Library of Congress on the same basis as the Library of Congress supplies L. C. classification numbers.

Caution. Since not all matters of policy in applying the Decimal Classification could be settled at once when the work was begun, some changes have been made since the first half of April. Libraries are asked to note the following inconsistencies:

923.1 –.9	Country subdivisions sometimes omitted.
808.81–.87	Used at first also for collections containing only English and American poetry, drama, etc.; now 821.08–827.08 are used.
924–928	Often carried out beyond the point recommended in the Decimal Classification.

The work of this office is in a broader sense the cooperative effort of American libraries than any project heretofore undertaken. More libraries support it and a larger percentage of them receive (or may receive) the benefit of it. Because it is in its beginnings and has immense possibilities for usefulness (particularly in reducing the cost of cataloging), it bespeaks the support and encouragement of all libraries using the Decimal Classification.

Chicago in 1933

The International Library Committee has accepted an invitation from the American Library Association to hold a meeting in Chicago in 1933, according to an announcement from A. L. A. Headquarters. Members of this committee form the executive body of the International Federation of Library Associations, organized last year in Rome largely through American aid and initiative.

Free

The Explorers' Club offers to any library, needing it to fill out their set, Volume 1 of *Hakluytus Posthumus; or Purchas His Pilgrimes.* Glasgow, MacLehose, 1905. Address Dr. Frederick A. Blossom, Librarian, 544 Cathedral Parkway, New York City.

The Library of Congress

Here from a billion pages breathes the Past,
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Speaking from out the depths of ages vast
To us and myriad races yet unborn,
Millenniums distant in the times to be.
This is the house of Cadmus, first to find
For inarticulate man eternity
In everlasting kingdoms of the mind.
Here if thy thought, though hid, can but abide,
E'en in a footnote on a dusty leaf
In some dim alcove by the living spied
Once in a lustrum, for a moment brief,
Thou, too, shalt live when all thy mortal state
Has been for centuries obliterate.

F. W. A.

Book News

Book Club Selections

(for October)

Book League of America

The Conquest of Happiness, by Bertrand Russell. Liveright.

An analysis of the underlying causes of individual unhappiness.

Book-Of-The-Month

Quiet Street, by Michael Ossorgin. Dial Press.

A veracious and fascinating picture of the Russian Revolution.

Business Book League

They Told Barron, edited by Arthur Pond and Samuel T. Moore. Harper.

A racy and diverting diary of Clarence W. Barron, former owner of the *Wall Street Journal.*

Catholic Book Club

The Resurrection of Rome, by G. K. Chesterton. Dodd, Mead.

Deals with Rome, not as a dead city, but as a city risen from the dead.

English Book Society

A Note in Music, by Rosamond Lehmann. Holt.

Junior Literary Guild

Kees (6, 7, and 8 years), by Marian King Harper.

The Five Children (9, 10, and 11 years), by E. Nesbit. Coward McCann.

Early Moon (older girls, 12 to 16 years), by Carl Sandburg. Harcourt, Brace.

Full Fathom Five (older boys, 12 to 16 years), by Frank H. Shaw. Macmillan.

Literary Guild

R. V. R., by Hendrik Willem Van Loon. Liveright.

A biography of Rembrandt.

Religious Book Club

The Problem of God, by E. S. Drightman. Abingdon Press.

Scientific Book Club

The Conquest of Life, by Theodore Koppanyi. Appleton.

The groundwork of the science is in this entertaining review of biology.

Among Librarians

JANET ADLER has joined the cataloging service of the John Crerar Library.

FRANCES IDA AMBUHL has joined the staff of the Newberry Library, Chicago, as first assistant in the Catalog Department.

FLORENCE BERRY, Pittsburgh '29, was married to Eugene F. McGrath on June 17.

LEONARD A. BUSBY, for twenty-nine years a member of the Board of Directors of the John Crerar Library and president of the board since 1929, died on Sept. 9.

CLARA CAMPBELL, Pittsburgh '16, has been appointed children's librarian in the Charlotte, N. C., Public Library.

WILHEMINA E. CAROTHERS has resigned from the faculty of the Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh, to accept an appointment as instructor in the Library Science Department, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.

AMELIA COLLIER, N. Y. P. L. '20, has accepted the position of librarian in the Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn.

ELIZABETH H. DEXTER, Pittsburgh '13, has been appointed chief psychiatrist in the Department of Child Guidance, Board of Education, Newark, N. J.

LOIS DODGE, St. Louis '26, formerly first assistant of the Cabanne Branch, St. Louis Public Library, has resigned to become librarian of the Ben Blewett Junior High School Library, St. Louis, Mo.

RUTH DRYDEN, Los Angeles '30, has recently married Carl Bauer.

MARTHA JANE FORESMAN, Pittsburgh '25, was married to Donald Wright Kling on Sept. 10, 1930.

WILLIAM E. FOSTER, librarian emeritus of the Providence (R. I.) Public Library, and librarian from the establishment of the library in 1878 to February, 1930, died Wednesday, Sept. 10.

GLADYS JEAN HAMLEY, N. Y. P. L. '29, who has been substituting for the past eight months in the Reference Department of the Library Association of Portland, has been appointed an assistant in the Circulation Department, beginning September 22.

AGNES F. HASSELL, St. Louis '29, children's librarian in the Rose City Park branch of the Library Association of Portland, resigned August 1 to be married to Arthur S. Bray.

MARGARET HINCKS, Pratt '28, has been transferred from the Arleta branch of the Portland Library Association, Oregon, to the Rose City Park branch.

ELIZA KAVANA, Columbia '27, has joined the staff of the Newberry Library, Chicago, as assistant in the Reference Department.

ALICE KENTON, Wisconsin '25, has become second assistant to David J. Haykin in the Office for Decimal Classification Numbers on Library of Congress Cards, Washington, D. C.

JULIA F. KOHL, St. Louis '24, has accepted the position of librarian of the Central High School Library, St. Louis, Mo.

MARION LAWRENCE, Los Angeles '27, will begin her duties as an assistant in the Circulation Department of the Library Association of Portland, the first of September.

ANNA LENSCHOW, Albany '23, formerly in the Reference Department of the New York Public Library, has become first assistant to David J. Haykin in the Office for Decimal Classification Numbers on Library of Congress Cards, Washington, D. C.

MINNIE A. LEWIS, who comes from the Riverside, Cal., Public Library, is replacing Miss Trepp as catalog reviser in the John Crerar Library.

OLIVE LEWIS, Western Reserve '29, has resigned her position in the Indiana State Teachers' College Library to become assistant classifier in the Newberry Library, Chicago.

LORNA LINNEMAN, Los Angeles '30, has recently married Horace L. Tilton.

GERTRUDE MAY, St. Louis '16, librarian of the Benton Branch, St. Louis Public Library, has resigned to take charge of the Soldan High School Library, St. Louis, Mo.

MARIE MOLNAR, Los Angeles '29, resigned from Tulane University Medical Library to accept a position at the DuPont Laboratories, Wilmington, Del.

ORA NEELEY, Los Angeles '28, has been transferred from the Vermont Square Branch to the Branches Department of the Los Angeles Public Library.

KATHERINE E. SCHULTZ, Albany '21, has been appointed instructor in cataloging and classification in the Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh, to succeed Miss Carothers.

PYRRHA B. SHEFFIELD, Western Reserve '13, has been appointed librarian of the Dowagiac (Mich.) Public Library.

LELAND R. SMITH, Western Reserve '29, has resigned as assistant in the Reference Division of the Cleveland Public Library to become librarian of Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.

CHRISTINE TREPP has resigned as catalog reviser in the John Crerar Library after a long period of service.

Opportunities

(This column is open to librarians.)

Wanted—Eastern library is developing its Italian collection. Cataloger wanted who speaks and writes Italian with grace and accuracy. J13.

College and library school graduate, with school library experience, seeks position preferably in school library, but would consider other types of library. Reference work preferred. J-14.

Young woman, library school graduate, desires position in children's department. J-15.

Library position wanted by woman with university education and summer library school training, twelve years' experience in public library work, and one as high school librarian. West or Middle West preferred. J-16.

Children's librarian with training and experience wishes position. Z-15.

Qualified library assistant with experience in indexing, cataloging, reference, bibliographical work, in work with periodicals, pamphlets, and documents would like responsible position in college, university, special, public library, or with publishing house. J10.

Trained school librarian, four years' experience, desires position in the East. Salary $2,500. J11.

College and library school graduate with a year's experience in special library work desires position in a college or public library. Work on Pacific Coast preferred. J12

Free

Through the generosity of the author, the Adelphi Company, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York City, offers a limited number of copies of *The Money Illusion*, by Prof. Irving Fisher, to libraries free of charge. The donor feels that this is a book which should be available to the reading public, but does not wish to send copies except to those libraries in which they will really be of service. Kindly indicate how many copies can effectively be used and apply direct.

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The Calendar

Oct. 1-2—Connecticut Library Association, annual meeting at New London, Conn.

Oct. 2-4—Colorado Library Association, annual meeting at Denver, Colo.

Oct. 7-9—Missouri Library Association, annual meeting at Sedalia, Mo.

Oct. 8-10—Michigan Library Association, annual meeting at Marquette, Mich.

Oct. 9-10—Kentucky Library Association, annual meeting at Paducah, Ky.

Oct. 10—New Jersey Library Association, annual meeting at the Reid Memorial Library, Passaic, N. J.

Oct. 13-18—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Albany, N. Y., in connection with Convocation of the University of the State of New York.

Oct. 14-17—North Central Library Conference, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, will be held in St. Paul, Minn.

Oct. 15-18—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting at Moline, Ill.

Oct. 15-17—Ohio and Indiana Library Associations, annual meeting (joint session) at Dayton, Ohio.

Oct. 20-22—Montana Library Association, annual meeting in Billings.

Oct. 21-24—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at Galen Hall Hotel, Wernersville, Pa.

Oct. 22-24—Kansas Library Association, annual meeting at Salina, Kan.

Oct. 23-24—Mississippi Library Association, annual meeting at the Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus.

Oct. 29-Nov. 1—Southwestern Library Association meeting at Dallas, Tex.

Nov. 6-7—New Mexico Library Association, annual meeting at Albuquerque, N. M.

Nov. 10—Arizona State Library Association, annual meeting at Phoenix, Ariz.

Nov. 20-23—Negro Library Conference, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Nov. 21—Illinois High School Library Association meets as Section of High School conference at Urbana, Ill.

Nov. 27-29—Southeastern Library Association, annual meeting at Tampa, Fla.

Dec. 29-30—Midwinter meeting of the American Library Association will be held at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

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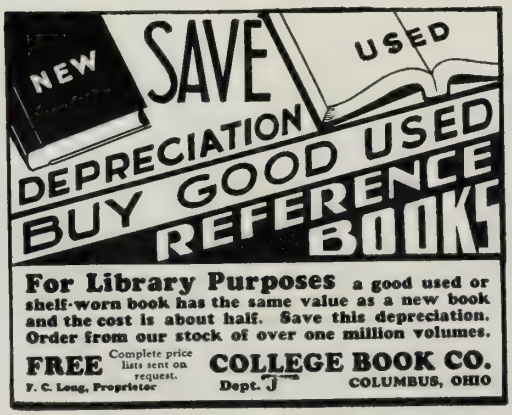

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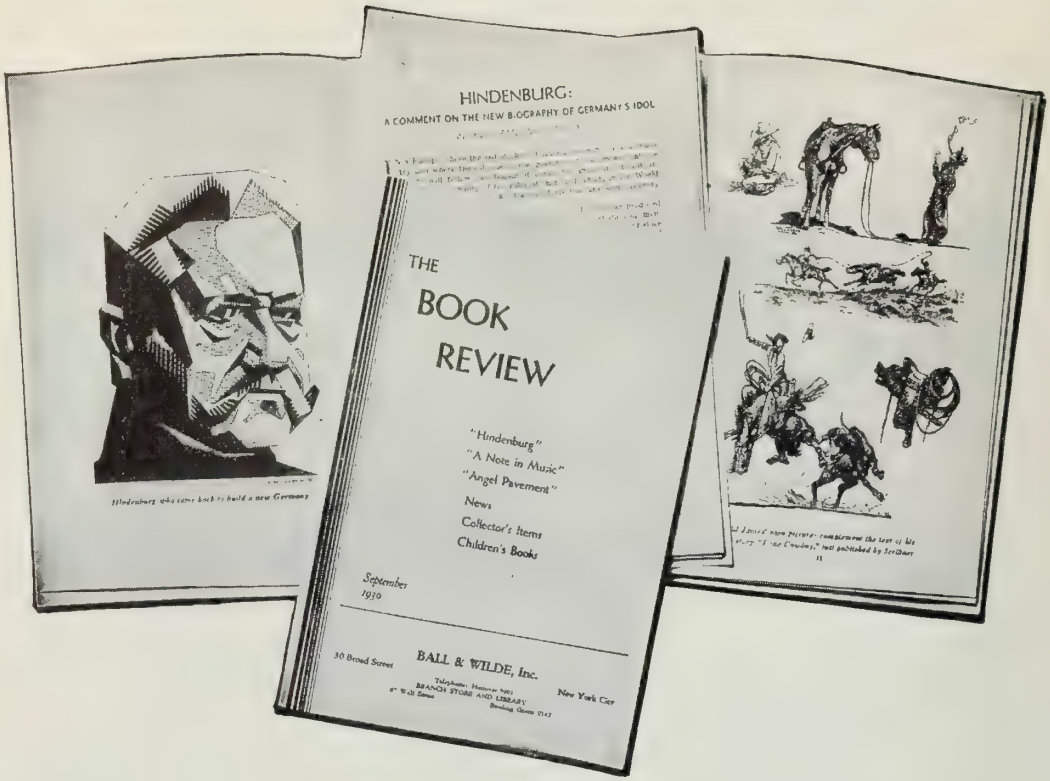

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Forthcoming Issues of
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Two articles scheduled for this number have been delayed and will be included in later issues; the article on juvenile reading by Lillian H. Smith will be run in the November fifteenth issue and the list of thirty or more useful and popular health books which ought to be in the average public library, prepared by Dr. R. S. Patterson and Dr. James A. Tobey, will be in the next issue.

The Library Journal has been unfortunate in obtaining information regarding the Bibliophile Tour. The day that the October first number went to press the North German Lloyd Steamship Company reported over the telephone that the tour had been definitely cancelled and two days later information came telling us that after all twelve librarians were making the tour. With this issue we are including the names of the ten members of the party as given by the American Express Company which has charge of land tour arrangements, and since the party sailed from Bremen October 3rd, we trust this latest information is correct.

B. E. W.

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A Journal of Investigation and Discussion in the Field of Library Science

The Library Quarterly has been established by the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago with the assistance of the Carnegie Corporation and the co-operation of the American Library Association, the Bibliographical Society of America, and the American Library Institute in response to the growing feeling of professionalism in the library world.

The editorial policy of *The Library Quarterly* will be that of a scholarly journal rather than a periodical; its chief interest will lie in defining valid criteria for every phase of library activity. The board of editors includes outstanding scholars in the field in Europe and America.

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The University of Chicago Press invites your co-operation in the founding of *The Library Quarterly* as a charter subscriber. The subscription price is $5.00.

VOLUME I, NUMBER I
JANUARY, 1931

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

OCTOBER 15, 1930

Children's Book Week: An Appraisal of Activities

By Clara Whitehill Hunt
Superintendent of Children's Department, Brooklyn Public Library, New York

I QUITE REALIZE that to question at all a movement so universally accepted as is Book Week lays one open to the dreadful suspicion of being a back number. "Not believe in advertising!" the shocked up-to-the-minute person exclaims. But wait a bit. Most decidedly I believe in the importance of publicity. Knowing that thousands of precious lives have been saved by health propaganda, one is not so stupid as to condemn all "drives" because some of them are silly. There is, however, a vast difference between efforts to make the Schick test known to every parent and a drive to remind a son one day in the year to write a letter or send flowers to his mother, with the implication that he, of course, forgets such attentions during the other three hundred and sixty-four. To resent some of the subjects of the "drives" which propagandists whip unthinking people into carrying on is not to disbelieve in advertising. One cannot be a real librarian and not feel impelled to spread the good news of one's faith. But a librarian's very devotion to her profession may sweep her into the current of enthusiasm for a popular custom before she stops to question its manifestations or estimate its possible results.

This may be a good time to ask what results we are aiming at in celebrating Children's Book Week. The bookseller, who is chiefly responsible for keeping the movement alive, is working for results in sales. The librarian works for results in readers. The librarian's hope is that the publicity features, attracting the attention of parents and children who have not before noticed the public library, will draw many into the building and establish in them the reading habit—the habit of reading such good books as will lead to a genuine and abiding love for the best. The librarian can measure such results as are expressed in figures—number of people brought into the building, number of new borrowers registered, increase in circulation. She can find out, perhaps, how many truly beautiful books were bought for Christmas, what people became staunch friends of the library as a result of the "Week." She can never know—until she gets to Heaven!—the best results, the spiritual changes wrought in boys and girls through the books introduced to them at this time. More than five thousand communities celebrated Book Week in 1929. I do not need to read their reports to be convinced that untold good was accomplished by the cooperation of booksellers, libraries, schools, women's clubs, newspapers, churches, in emphasizing the importance of books. I have been slowly but thoroughly converted by the work of our Brooklyn librarians to a belief in the possibilities of this annual celebration. But to believe warmly in the general purpose of a project is not necessarily to subscribe to all the methods employed by its supporters. A thing that impressed me in reading the glowing reports was that so many librarians let themselves be used by other agencies to carry out schemes many of which were, to my mind, out of harmony with the librarian's own job. I cannot imagine any librarian who takes the time to *know her books thoroughly* having so much time left to assist in these projects. And that she should lend her aid to devices very superficially connected

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with the book—to such as relate to the bones rather than the soul of the book—this made me feel once more that being obliging has a wrong side.

It is probably a legitimate means to the end of inveigling children to look inside of books for a teacher to have her pupils design bookmarks, dress paper dolls or make soap models of book characters, or guess riddles whose solutions are to be found in books. A bookseller shows a canny knowledge of human nature when he offers prizes for the best posters, booklets, book-plates, models, peepshows, etc., made by the school children of the city. A friendly newspaper tries to aid the cause by offering prizes for the best answers in a contest of jumbled book titles. But how a public librarian can give the time and strength or feel it her duty to take an active personal part in working out these projects, puzzles me greatly. To count the school children who use public library cards and start a drive for 100 per cent library membership may seem a commendable library activity; but some of us are skeptical about the value of writing up hundreds—thousands?—of cards for children to show their teachers, knowing that a large proportion of the cards will not be used after an issue or two. I seem to hear a burst of protest. "The librarian is to blame if she does not hold those children!" Once upon a time I believed that. Long experience has taught me that some are born to be booklovers and many are not. There is no magic in the possession of a bit of printed pasteboard to change one's nature or one's habits; and the loveliest, most tactful children's librarian in the world cannot make readers out of some children. Also, if the librarian is glued to the desk routine involved in membership drives and bloated circulations, she must sacrifice a certain quality of daily service which alone counts in leading such children as are open to influence to linger in the flowery meadows of Bookland. There is easily such a thing as having too large a circulation for the staff, the book supply, and the library building. As for the librarian's cooperating with the "movies" in the serious hope of cultivating thereby a reading taste in her townspeople—well, to be sure, "Hope springs eternal . . . !" We librarians must think out more clearly exactly what our contribution should be in any scheme for advertising books. There seems much vagueness on this point, due to the best of motives—a desire to make friends for our cause. If we librarians attempt to cooperate with everybody, and on lines laid down by the other fellow, do we really help *our* cause? When I need a physician I choose one who keeps up in his own profession. I should be gravely suspicious of the medical knowledge of a doctor who engaged in all sorts of enterprises outside his particular line. Even if I saw him obligingly selling articles at a fair held to raise much-needed hospital funds, I should not feel drawn to consult him about my maladies. I sometimes wonder if that facetious half-truth, "The librarian who reads is lost," has not been, actually, a pernicious influence in our ranks. Last year 931 juvenile books were published in the United States, nearly twice the number we had to choose from a few years ago.[1] Our problem of selection is not only greater because of the increased quantity; it is also more difficult because there are so many "near good" books before us. To differentiate between good and bad is not so hard. To avoid loading our shelves and our children's minds with the merely "fair" books, to reject the poor, the flimsy, the trifling, to make sure of giving due emphasis to the finest, is a large, all-the-year-round occupation for an experienced children's librarian. Yet at the peak of the year's juvenile-book production, librarians plunge into activities to advertise books which they cannot have had time to read, nor to evaluate in comparison with other books.

We children's librarians have won a position of leadership in the field of children's books. This hard-won place we must not lose. That we exercise an immense influence on the production and sale of children's books we are told by publishers and authors. Our approval is constantly quoted in advertisements of the book trade. Proof of our influence has been impressed upon some by threats of lawsuit, upon many by more or less subtle forms of bribery. It is almost staggering to contemplate our power. To meet the responsibility we have taken upon ourselves in presuming to decide what books our children shall be permitted to find on the public library shelves, we should place first on our program Know Our Books, never first any advertising scheme—not even our beloved Story Hour, not even responding to the enthusiasm of teachers who would send classes to us every hour. We must not lure eager children by promises of a feast and then spread before them stuff not worth consuming. I am not painting imaginary pictures. I know libraries whose shelves are still not free from trash who yet engage in advertising schemes.

The possible value to the library of Book Week, celebrated in a fitting manner, is beyond calculation. Not the least important is the happy effect which celebrating a pleasant annual festivity has upon everybody who keeps the spirit of youth. Through most of their days librarians are handling dingy books. The

[1] *Publishers' Weekly*, Jan. 25, 1930.

more popular the library, the more quickly do the once gay covers become uniformly dun-colored. Very few public libraries are so generously supported as to be able to circulate freely their beautiful picture-books and expensive editions. Most of our "public" do not realize the treasures we possess, because most of the year we are too busy to display them. Once a year, no matter if everybody *does* "work nights and Sundays," we make our libraries look so beautiful that borrowers—and staff members, too—gaze in astonishment at the transformation. We are happy to spend a week with such beauty. Like all proud hostesses we delight in our guests' pleasure and in their compliments. During this week at least we treat ourselves to letting classes come every hour, indeed every half-hour of the school day; and the thought that we give to thousands of children, who live in bookless homes, a vision of beauty, is compensation for all the trouble the exhibit costs.

Not only the rank and file of our "public" are influenced by our celebration. Each year the attention of some outstanding person is caught. An executive secretary of an organization active in promoting world-friendship spends a whole day with the exhibit illustrating international friendship through books. A camp director, a rural library trustee, a social worker, each about to buy books for his organization, eagerly seizes the library's lists as guides. A scholar, whose visits to the library usually mean a swift raid on his particular section, politely accepts the children's librarian's invitation to inspect her exhibit. (This children's librarian "majored" in his subject, but he doesn't know that.) The result is astonishment and interest—which means friendly influence later—as this borrower is shown children's books, of adequate dignity and beauty, devoted to his subject. Naturally artists and others who love pictures and fine craftsmanship are interested. We regret that so often they exclaim, "Why, I had no idea the public library owned such books!" But we know that the more influential people interested the better our prospects of funds to make possible a more liberal use of the beautiful books.

To my mind the special contribution of Book Week is the "togetherness" of the publicity A librarian working by herself prepares a fine exhibit and invites the schools to visit it. Very many teachers consider these outside-of-school visits a nuisance, and few respond. One day the principals learn that Book Week is sponsored by their powers-that-be. Now how eagerly the librarian's invitation is accepted!

The librarian offers her help to the book department of a local store. Her advances are met with indifference. Before another autumn the department head discovers that other stores are making much of Book Week. Now she begs the library to send children's librarians to take charge of a library table and assist mothers in their selections. The children's librarians come back from their novel experience reporting with chuckles that their table was within earshot of authors darkly frowned upon by their library chief, and that the books of those authors sold like hot cakes while the library table had few "customers." Next year that book department invites authors recommended by the librarian; also, the store gives a whole window to "Books Recommended by the Public Library."

A live librarian of a small town borrows a speaker from a large library's children's department. The mothers eagerly take the recommended lists to a local shop which pretends to have a book department. The owner will not bother to order the books wanted—"The women can take the books he carries or none." The women do neither. They appeal to the librarian, who takes their orders. Result, many lovely Christmas books in that town, and a shopkeeper who has learned a lesson.

I hope I have done full justice to the fine possibilities of Book Week. As I sit pondering I find my thoughts going back many years to a morning when I sat in church, mechanically following the service, but with my mind roaming in one of the day-dreams of the "teens." Suddenly the reader's clear voice called me back and riveted my attention to that vivid chapter of the Epistle of James which describes the power and the perversity of the tongue. Many a time have I been reminded of that clear reading . . . "Out of the same mouth cometh cursing and blessing." A miraculous invention makes it possible for me to hear the voice of one of the heroes of the ages speaking ten thousand miles away; it brings heavenly music to lonely and isolated regions. This same invention makes possible that inexhaustible stream of drivel which is poured into millions of ears almost every hour of the twenty-four. Again and again men let loose forces fraught with possibilities of blessing and of bane. Children's Book Week may multiply the mediocre books or the finest. Its observance offers the librarian a great opportunity. Will she fit herself to use this opportunity wisely and effectively for her community?

PUBLIC LIBRARY

Children's Books by Southern Writers

By Emma Lee

Children's Librarian, Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas

It is inevitable that so brief an article as this must be can do little more than list the contributions of the South to children's literature. It has been necessary for the writer to cull; she must exclude from consideration those authors who know the happy adoption of Thomas Bailey Aldrich, who liked to say of himself that he was "not genuine Boston, but Boston-plated," and those books not written for children, though seized upon by them. It is interesting to discover in such early numbers of *St. Nicholas* as those of August, 1876, and May, 1878, sketches of negro child life on a plantation by that young Mississippian, Irwin Russell, whom both Thomas Nelson Page and Joel Chandler Harris regarded as the pioneer in the field of negro dialect and to whom they both declared they owed much. How swiftly and surely Mary Mapes Dodge seized upon the best for *St. Nicholas!* It was also through this magazine that the children first received Page's *Two Little Confederates,* Harris's *Daddy Jake, the Runaway,* and the sympathetic stories of plantation pickaninnies and the *Daddy-Do-Funny* jingles of Ruth McEnery Stuart. All of the above mentioned writers portrayed in their stories Southern plantation life, especially negro folklore, and plantation childlife, white and black. It was a maxim of their day that one wrote most successfully about the life one knew best. Page's *Two Little Confederates* and Mrs. Pyrnelle's *Diddie, Dumps and Tot* are as autobiographical as *Little Women* and *The Story of a Bad Boy.* Equally with the latter books they preserve long life as attractive and accurate descriptions of a type of American life and as excellent stories.

It is, of course, generally recognized that the preeminent contribution of the South to children's literature was made by Joel Chandler Harris in his *Uncle Remus* stories. Scholars, folklorists, children and "jes' folks" the world over are heavily indebted to that fortunate accident of a column sans columnist on the *Atlanta Constitution* that led Joel Chandler Harris into his "career of an accidental writer." The folk-tales and philosophies of Uncle Remus first appeared in this newspaper during 1878 and 1879; they were gathered into a book for the Christmas counters in 1880, under the title: *Uncle Remus, His Songs and His Sayings.* Fifty years later, when these immortal stories are loved and laughed over as heartily as ever, it interests one to read that charming letter which Harris wrote to Arthur Burdette Frost as preface and dedication to the fifteenth anniversary edition of the book. He wrote then, with characteristic modesty, "Measured by the material developments that have compressed years of experience into a day . . . fifteen years constitute the old age of a book. Such a survival might almost be said to be due to a tiny sluice of green sap under the grey bark. Where it lies in the matter of this book, or what its source—if indeed it really be there—is more of a mystery to my middle age than it was to my prime." It is no mystery to his readers. They know that when he bethought him of that store of animal tales which he had heard in his youth from negroes on Georgia plantations, he transplanted into the sunlight of public attention a sturdy, native shrub, which, like the boxwood hedges of the old plantation gardens, will endure through the ages. As a matter of fact, the stories were a conspicuous success from the day they appeared in the market. In the very month of their publication Charles A. Dana proved himself a true prophet when he said, "*Uncle Remus* is a great book. It will not only have a large but a permanent sale." The success of the first volume of Uncle Remus stories was followed by two additional volumes, *Nights with Uncle Remus* and *Uncle Remus and His Friends.* In the last-named book the old negro made his farewell bow to the children, and although the persistent demand of publisher and public drew forth later volumes, yet we feel that "de pick ob de crap" (as Uncle Remus would say) lies in the first three volumes. The shy and lovable Georgian wrote many other stories for children. His stories of *Aaron,* his stories of *Little Mr. Thimblefinger* have still their lovers, but where these claim their tens of readers the Uncle Remus books have their thousands. The master of negro dialect after whom subsequent writers have modelled, the careful sifter and seeker after the truest version of a folk-tale, Joel Chandler Harris resembles the eminent folklorist, Joseph Jacobs, in that he never let the antiquarian's interest take precedence over the story-teller's. He loved the tales for the tales' sake, as did the negroes from whom he gathered them and the children to whom he gave them.

The twenty years between 1880 and the end of the century saw other Southern writers of

juveniles who did not confine their theme to plantation life. Page had followed the success of *Two Little Confederates* with *Among the Camps* and *Captured Santa Claus,* both stories of the South during the Civil War. (And be it noted that these three books were, for twenty years, the only stories for children about the South during the Civil War.) But Page also wrote two Christmas stories, *Tommy Trot's Visit to Santa Claus,* and the charming *Santa Claus's Partner,* and he added to these a little story in minor key, now out of print, *Two Prisoners.* Ruth McEnery Stuart, besides her natural and sympathetic stories of Louisiana negro life, such as *Solomon Crow's Christmas Pockets,* gave us that story of a little Creole girl, *Babette,* a story filled with the glamour and fascination of old French New Orleans. Molly Elliott Seawell, born in Gloucester County, Virginia, owes to a naval uncle that love of the navy which inspired, in 1890, her prize-winning story of a midshipman, *Little Jarvis.* This she followed with other stories of the navy, and biographies of several naval heroes, among them Paul Jones, Decatur and Somers. Nor should we omit her story of George Washington, *A Virginia Cavalier.* The Georgian, Louis B. Pendleton, added to his story of plantation life (*King Tom and the Runaways*), a Biblical story *The Lost Prince Almon* and a tale of Indian uprising in Florida, *In the Camp of the Creeks.* Frances Courtenay Baylor gave us, besides her study of a *Georgia Bungalow,* the book for which she is more widely known, the adventure of two Mexican children escaping from the Indians, *Juan and Juanita.* Nor can we forget the four books for boys, edited by Sidney Lanier, at such great price to himself and perhaps to posterity. He wrote to Paul Hamilton Hayne in 1880, "For six months past a ghastly fever has taken possession of me each day . . . I have myself been disposed to think it arose purely from the bitterness of having to spend my time in making academic lectures and boys' books—pot-boilers all—when a thousand songs are singing in my heart that will certainly kill me if I do not utter them soon." The *Boy's King Arthur,* the *Mabinogion* and the *Boy's Percy* were edited in the last years of Lanier's bitter struggle against tuberculosis. What high testimony to the character of the man and the artist, that these books, produced under such circumstances, should be held as classics today! Hayne says that Lanier "had steeped his imagination from boyhood in the writings of the earlier English annalists and poets . . . Especially he loved tales of chivalry and thus, when the opportunity came, was fully equipped as an interpreter of Froissart and King Arthur for the younger generation." It is true.

Turning now to the writers of the present century, we find, especially in recent years, a recurrence of interest in the themes of the old South and of plantation life. Maud Lindsay, who, out of her nearly thirty years' experience as kindergarten teacher in Atlanta, has given us many pleasant stories for little children, has, in late years, written two stories of plantation life and Civil War days. *Little Missy* and *Silverfoot* appeal to the younger children for whom Miss Lindsay has always written, and are the first books to portray the life of the old South for them. Two Missourians, Ada Claire Darby and Jasmine Stone Van Dresser, have written of plantation life. In *Pinafores and Pantalettes* Miss Darby has written of her mother's girlhood home, Oakwood, in her mother's day. Mrs. Van Dresser's little book, *Jimsey,* is a most sympathetic and appealing portrayal of a little colored girl on a Southern plantation today. Both writers have other books to their credit. Miss Darby's other story of Missouri, *Skip-Come-a-Lou,* is equally successful in presenting life in pioneer days at an old tavern. Gladys Blake places her very popular mystery stories on Southern plantations of today, and gives them more characterization, more humor and more atmosphere than is possessed by most mystery stories for girls.

Although Archibald Rutledge draws his stories for boys out of his own experiences at his ancestral plantation on the Santee River in South Carolina, he writes as a nature lover and as a sportsman, and should be grouped with that other South Carolinian, Herbert Sass, whose books, *Gray Eagle* and *The Way of the Wild* depict so delightfully the wild life of Carolina swamp and delta. No doubt much of the success of Mr. Rutledge's three books, *Old Plantation Days, Tom and I on the Old Plantation* and *Plantation Game Trails,* is due, not only to his enthusiasm for his subject, but to his long experience as a teacher of boys at Mercersburg Academy, Pennsylvania. The best life of Robert E. Lee for boys and girls is that written by Prof. J. G. de R. Hamilton and his wife, who are both North Carolinians. Professor Hamilton has been for some years associated with the University of North Carolina, as professor of history and government. The list is so long that it is impossible to do more than mention in passing the poetry of Maria Thompson Daviess and of Nancy Byrd Turner; the kindergarten stories of Madge Bigham; *The Battle of the Nations* and the three volume series on *The Earth's Story,* by Frederic Kummer; the stories of Edna Turpin and those of Rachel Varble; the tales of chivalry and the patriotic readers of Frances

Nimmo Greene; the fairy tales of William Bowen and the ever popular historical stories of Joseph Altsheler.

The past five years have given us books of great charm and distinction for children by Southern writers. Who that has read *Mrs. Chatterbox and Her Family* has not delighted in Miss Louise Connolly's story of that "right smaht chile," her little self, in Washington some fifty years ago? One of the most distinguished books of the fall of 1929, *Prince Bantam,* is the work of May McNeer, a Southerner from Florida, and of her husband, Lynd Ward. The "Three Owls" said of this hero story of Japan, "There is adventure in it, and excitement, humor and a pure, unstrained poetry that blossoms as engagingly in these pages as the plum trees in the Son of Heaven's garden." Evelyn Scott, the distinguished novelist, who is Louisiana born, has twice written for children, once jointly with Mr. Scott. From Baltimore comes a writer who has been recently described as "a slender, alert and gay-spirited grandmother, whose heart reached out with a great mother love to foreign children and whose mind was eager to introduce them to American boys and girls." This introduction Mrs. Helen Coale Crew first accomplished in her *Saturday's Children* of many nationalities; she has since brought Irish Alanna to Baltimore in a book; in *Under Two Eagles* her Polish boy, Vasily Milneff, finds a rich heritage, under both the Polish and the American national symbols. That Mrs. Crew can write of ancient days as well as present ones is shown in her two books, *The Trojan Boy* and *The Lost King;* these present the Iliad and the Odyssey from a new angle, that of a child of the period. It is told that Mrs. Dodge, when editor of *St. Nicholas,* was introduced to Rudyard Kipling. He, from the heights of his popularity as an adult writer, remarked kindly, and perhaps a bit condescendingly, that he would have to write something for the children. "Can you do it?" challenged Mrs. Dodge. In the case of these Southern writers for children, the answer to that question is before us. They can.

Books and the Discipline Problem Boy

By Mrs. Nell Steinmetz

Children's Librarian, Hollywood Branch Los Angeles Public Library, California

THE SPECIAL SCHOOL for discipline problem boys provides a fascinating experimental ground for the children's librarian. Here are gathered children of all ages, from many and divergent backgrounds. They have one thing in common—their inability to fit themselves into the social pattern. Perhaps it is because they do not take existing conditions for granted, do not accept without question, do not conform without reason, that they present such an interesting problem to the children's librarian. Here are strongly individualistic children, with no regard for their relationship to society. What can books do for them, to help them make their needed social adjustment? For one thing, books have at once a deeply personal and a finely impersonal quality. The book that parallels in any degree the child's own experience becomes a very real part of him; and does it without the knowledge of anyone but the child himself. Any self-consciousness that might be felt in contact with a person (and these children are self-conscious because they have been singled out for the special school) is lost in contact with a book.

Needless to say, the two most essential things in working with a school of this type are knowledge of the individual children and knowledge of the books one uses. Since the average attendance at these schools does not exceed eighty, the faculty members know each child's history and particular difficulties. The children's librarian knows her books; and so begins the game of fitting the book to the child. In one school there was a boy who could not learn the lesson of cooperation. He disobeyed whenever obedience involved subordination of himself. The book that proved the keystone to solving this boy's problem was Clarke's *For Valor.* In reviewing this he said, "And he realized that one man couldn't win the war, and that sometimes the greatest courage was the kind that made you willing to take orders, and to be a part of the team." Once the boy's imagination had been fired, once he could dramatize his problem and its solution, the battle was half won. Then there was a border line boy; plenty of good qualities, no home environment, rather easily influenced by the companions he happened to drift with. It was a struggle to keep this boy in school. He was an amateur boxer of sorts and not particularly interested in studying. *The Boy's Life of Colonel Lawrence* was the book that decided Tony. "Why, gee," he said, "Colonel Lawrence wouldn't have had a chance if he hadn't gone to school and studied a lot. Why, he used everything he knew, there in Arabia. You'd think you could

have adventure without any education, now wouldn't you? But he sure wouldn't have got far without his schooling. I guess the more you know about everything, the better anything you are!" A little negro boy who had become a discipline problem because of a slightly retarded mental condition was so taken with the story of *Peter Rabbit* that he put all his efforts into mastering the reading of that book. Once accomplished, his sense of victory spurred him on to new efforts. But the imagination had to be wakened first, as incentive to hard work.

The book collection can function in another way in the special school. In one such, a boy who had never accepted any responsibility was made student librarian. Never were books so well cared for! In reporting at a student body meeting he announced, "Now I want your fellows to see that these books are kept clean. If you think you can't take good care of 'em, I'll make paper covers for 'em (and he did!). And I want the books back on time. If you don't bring 'em to me, I'll come after 'em. But these books are going to be ready to go back to the library when they are due (and they were!)." What was more, he paid up his own fines at his branch library, little by little (they were large fines!) and spent many of the evenings formerly used in running the streets, reading at the branch. A little special attention on the part of the children's librarian; a word of commendation from the school principal on the care he had given the books, kept him hard at it; and at the end of the term he went on to a "regular" school and is doing good work there. One Mexican boy in the school is, at twelve, an inveterate smoker, incorrigible at home, and out on his last probation for petty thievery. It has been pretty hard to get a grip on him. Just as some headway seems to be made—he's off again. He has a certain roguish charm that endears him to one even in his worst moments. He has read a lot and reviews a book very well, always with a rather superficial brightness as though to deny any real feeling for the book. One day the children's librarian asked the boys if they would like to write about the book they had read that they liked best. Ben turned in a very fanciful review of *The Water Babies*. He had forgotten himself when he wrote this; like Tom, he had thrown off a part of his outer shell, and a new approach to him, and to his adjustment problem, was made possible.

Books played an important part in welding the school together as a unit through a discussion group at which the boys reviewed books and a free discussion followed, shared in by faculty and the children's librarian on equal terms with the boys. Many a point was made, and accepted, in the heat of discussion that would have failed of its mark otherwise. Also, the constantly coming new boys were brought closely into the group through a shared knowledge of the books discussed. In work with the elementary schools, we supplement the course of study. But in the special school the children themselves are the essential study—their interests and how these interests can be used to bring the boys into social alignment. Whether it be books on model airplanes for the manual training department, care of animals for the school menagerie, motor mechanics for the machine shop, the children's librarian must be alert to see the potentialities in all their activities, and supply the books that will lead into broader paths.

Work with the discipline problem school takes time, thought, ingenuity, patience, perseverance—in fact, every quality that a children's librarian may possess, or cultivate, but the feeling of elation that comes from seeing books nudging the child, gently, gradually, ever so little at a time, toward a social adjustment—well, try it and see! And the heartening things that happen! They more than make up for the discouragements. There was the time the boys picked a huge bunch of golden rod for the children's librarian to take back to the library. To be sure, it gave part of the staff hay fever, but think how it warmed her heart! There was the hanging bookcase the boys in the manual training department made for her; there was the time the president of the student body introduced her "This is *our* librarian. She likes to come here, and we sure like to have her." There was the time a new boy came to the school, a fat, pasty, sullen looking boy, who settled back in his chair with an air that said trouble. Disgust simply oozed out of him during the entire student body meeting, and everything that could be covertly done to disturb, was done. When the student president made ready to announce the children's librarian, he fixed this boy with a piercing eye, and after saying, "This is Mrs. S., our librarian. Most of you fellows know her and the books she brings," he went on, "Jim, you're going to like this." The president being almost six feet tall and correspondingly husky, Jim did! It will be long before one can forget, or cease to chuckle over that perfect example of moral suasion!

Yes, as in most things when we give of ourselves, we get far more in return. With which platitudinous remark (unfortunately so many platitudes are true!) we advise every children's librarian who likes boys and books to find herself a special school for discipline problem boys. Dividends assured!

Book Week Celebrations

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL BOOK WEEK will be observed this year from Nov. 17 to 22. The emphasis in all constructive celebrations of the Week is on making reading so vital a part of every child's daily life throughout the year that every week will be Book Week. The following paragraph quoted from a recent article by Marion Humble, Executive Secretary of the National Association of Book Publishers, tells something of the production and distribution of children's books in 1929: "Many of the interesting new features which developed in the making and distribution of children's books in 1929 should be extremely gratifying to librarians. Chief among these are probably the concerted effort of booksellers, librarians, and publishers to display and advertise children's books during the spring of the year. This was not a new feature in the public library, where February and March circulation has always crowded the children's rooms more than in other months of the year. But for the first time many booksellers realized that the contacts made during Book Week in November and in the holiday season could be followed up in the spring with improved service and better results in sales. A number of publishers cooperated by bringing out new children's books in the spring as an experiment—evidently with success, as nearly twice as many new titles were announced for the spring of 1930."

The Original Jessie Willcox Smith Poster Reprinted This Year

The original Jessie Willcox Smith poster, not available during the past several years, is being reprinted for Book Week this year. As the appeal of this poster is chiefly to younger children, five striking woodcuts, symbolic of Travel, History, Biography, Science and Business, designed by Bertrand Zadig have been printed for high school use with a companion sign "Book for Knowledge, Power and Companionship."

Berkeley, California

THE MASTERPIECE of the Book Week celebration in one of the branches of the Berkeley Public Library, Cal., last year was a tall, rectangular box covered with book jackets placed near the circulation desk. In the slit at the top were dropped votes for "my favorite book." A record clear of fines and missing books was the single qualification for voting, and the prize offered by the branch was the purchase for the library collection of the five titles receiving the greatest number of votes. The gum and ice cream cone market suffered a slump in business before and during that week, for every child wanted to vote. It was interesting to see how seriously they entered into the affair. The ballot was folded very carefully to hide the name from inquisitive eyes, and those who had no ready choice often sat on the floor and turned the box around and around until the great decision was made. After dropping the vote, many a child returned again and again to peer through the slit. The ballots were counted each night and the highest title posted. *Chi-wee* and *Huckleberry Finn* ran neck and neck until the last day, when the former forged ahead. Two hundred and eighty-seven votes were cast, and the five books selected were *Chi-wee, Huckleberry Finn, Tom Sawyer, Little Women* and *Heidi.*

Alhambra, California

FOR THE THIRD TIME last fall the Alhambra Free Public Library, Cal., followed Children's Book Week with an exhibit for grown-ups, featuring the best books of the year, both fiction and non-fiction, as well as the newest in travel, biography and general literature. The books were loaned, as in former years, through the courtesy of A. C. Vroman in Pasadena.

They were, of course, displayed chiefly as incentive to Christmas book buying, but reserves were taken on non-fiction, giving the library an indication of public interest. Volumes on which reserves were placed were purchased, if not already in the library. Two comfortable chairs, placed near the tables on which the books were displayed, invited those who possess the browsing instinct, and for nearly three weeks they were constantly occupied by interested readers.

Miniature Book Week Exhibit at East Orange, N. J.

East Orange, New Jersey

During Book Week, 1929, in the Boys' and Girls' Department of the Elmwood Branch, East Orange, N. J., Public Library, a miniature book exhibit was displayed. It was arranged in the upper half of a book case which is generally used for small museum exhibits. The space available was twenty-seven inches long, nine inches deep and twenty inches high, and was lighted from above by a show case light. The entire setting was constructed of material on hand or contributed by members of the staff. The idea was an adaptation of the original Book Week poster of Jessie Willcox Smith. A small book case and table were made of thin pieces of wood, glued and shellacked. Lack of time and craftsmanship necessitated the borrowing of a doll's chair. A copy of the above-mentioned poster was cut up, props were glued to the figures of the boy and girl, the rows of books were cut from the poster and given depth by false sides and tops. In addition, pictures of well-known books were cut from a publisher's catalog and pasted to small book forms made of colored poster paper. In setting up the exhibit, a small old-fashioned lamp was placed on the table, also books, made as above, supported by book ends and a tiny ivory monkey. The floor was covered with two oriental looking rugs with intricate paper fringes. The chair was littered with books and a book sprawled face down on the floor with its pages open—enough to horrify any book lover! One could almost hear the ticking of the small, very realistic clock which graced the top of the book case; it had originally been part of a clock manufacturer's colorful advertisement. To complete the picture, the boy sat on a real cushion, deeply absorbed in a thrilling story, while the girl carefully replaced a book on the shelf. Children crowded around the case every afternoon, calling each other's attention to one thing or another. The idea, "More books in the home," probably went way over their heads, but the finger-marked glass of the doors was evidence of their keen interest.

Suggestions for Book Week Activities at Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Cape Girardeau, Missouri

Last year the Southeast Missouri State Teachers College at Cape Girardeau, Mo., prepared a large educational exhibit for visiting teachers who attended the meetings of the Southeast Missouri Teachers Association held annually on the college campus. Combining the idea of travel with that of reading, the central

part of the library unit was constructed and was supported on either side by displays suggestive of Book Week. The travel section contained posters of both travel and books: colorful literary maps; models of a ship, a dirigible and an airplane; pictures of trains and ships; a globe, and flags of many nations. Books and pamphlets played considerable part in the display. Two special exhibits on Book Week included such suggestions as the library thought might be useful to the visiting teacher, enabling her to gain something that she might carry back with her to the school room and use in her efforts to encourage the proper observance of Book Week.

A Book Week Parade to Stimulate County Library Interest

Galveston, Texas

LAST YEAR one of the city banks offered the Rosenberg Library at Galveston, Tex., the use of two of its display windows for exhibits. Since the Adult Department has previously availed itself of a similar offer and since November meant Book Week, it was decided to use one window for a display relating to the Children's Department and the other to emphasize Book Week. In the first window the idea that "Books are Treasure" was developed. On one side of the window a fine Elizabethan ship model represented the treasure ship about which were grouped such titles as *Book of Pirates, The Mysterious Island, Treasure Island,* etc. On the opposite side stood the treasure chest, its lid partly raised to reveal a dazzling display of jewels. Around this stood such books of poetry as *Silver Pennies,* and *Golden Numbers.* In the middle space were books on fairy tales, and each group of books had a sign. Near the ship was the sign, "A Good Book Is a Treasure Ship for You"; with the poetry grouped about the chest was "Rare Jewels—Poetry." The other window displayed a variety of titles, some new, some old favorites. They were in three groupings: For the Boy, For the Girl, For the Baby. With each group a poster like an open book stood upright. The left hand page of the book had an illustration and the opposite page bore text composed to fit the need. When the displays were removed from the bank window the chief features of the Treasure Window were set up in a local bookshop with a display of their stock chosen by the children's librarian.

"Books Are Treasure" Window Display at Galveston, Tex.

Hunt County, Texas

ON THE LAST DAY of Book Week last year the American Association of University Women of Commerce, Texas, which is sponsoring a county library movement in Hunt County, staged a parade. The purpose of the parade was to stimulate interest in the county library. The support of literary and civic clubs and all schools was asked. Many responded by sending decorated cars bearing special slogans, such as, "Why can't we have a county library?" "How may a county library be established?" "Lions International for a county library," etc. A group of Training School children added color by carrying posters representing children's books; some were dressed as popular book characters. The parade was led by the E. T. S. T. College band.

Loup City, Nebraska

Each year for nine years the Loup City Township Library, Loup City, Neb., has observed Book Week by arranging a program each afternoon after school for the benefit of the pupils of the grade schools. During each day's program the librarian has given a short talk on books and the general object of Book Week. Each program was sponsored by a local club.

New Orleans

The New Orleans, La., Public Library is working very closely with the public and parochial schools of New Orleans. They believe that more interest is taken in Book Week through their efforts than would be taken if left entirely to the school teachers. Each year the schools are invited to visit the library and a great many of them accept this invitation; it is a very common thing to find during Book Week classes from several schools visiting the library in a single afternoon. They are making special efforts this year to make Book Week more attractive than ever before.

Book Week Window Display at Garrett, Ind.

Louisville, Kentucky

Over one thousand children took part in a "Pageant of America," presented for the observance of Book West last year in Louisville, Ky. The project was sponsored by the Public Schools Board of Education, the Catholic Board of Education and the Louisville Public Library and was given to raise additional funds for the Children's Monument to the soldiers and sailors in the World War. Nearly one thousand dollars were cleared. A Book Week Tea was also arranged at the public library for one afternoon. After a five minute talk by several speakers on children's reading, questions from the floor were answered. All were invited to visit the Children's Room and the Parent-Teacher Room to see the Book Week display of children's books. In 1928 this library used a hidden title story entitled "The Magic Tooth," which concealed one hundred and twenty-five titles of children's books. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* offered twenty-five dollars in prizes for those who could find the hidden titles.

Sacramento

For this season the City Free Library, Sacramento, Cal., is going to make a concerted effort to secure a merchant cooperation during the twelfth annual Children's Book Week. A deputy has already interviewed the leading dealers with prominent windows on the main streets and is already assured of hearty approval: Weinstock, Lubin & Co. leading department store, book department, circulating library and magazine stand have promised a window for a week; Hale Bros. department store, circulating library and children's book department have promised a window; John Breuner Co., furniture and house furnishings, circulating library have promised a window; Albert Elkus, clothing and children's school wear have promised a window. And so down the line. The library will have more than twenty stores with Children's Book Week windows and is reserving many new books, both adult and children's, for display in these windows. It is unnecessary to note that the two book stores, Levinson's and the Purnell Stationery Co., will cooperate.

Prison Libraries Exhibit at Louisville

From October 10-16 the American Prison Congress is meeting at the Brown Hotel in Louisville, Ky. At that time the Institutions Committee of the American Library Association will have charge of a library exhibit. The St. Louis Public Library is furnishing the books; the prisons and library commissions the printing, posters and samples; and the committee members have planned and are conducting the booth. The influence of libraries in prisons will also have its place on the program of noted speakers from all parts of the country.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

October 15, 1930

Editorial Forum

BOOK WEEK, ten years old, reaches its eleventh celebration this year. It is the oldest of the "Weeks" and has outlived many similar annual observances because it is so closely allied with fundamental movements of American education. In the American public library the recognition of specialized service for children had become almost universal in the first twenty years of the new century, and in the public school system the emphasis on "free" or recreational reading was becoming more and more felt. It was the booksellers, at the instigation of Franklyn Mathiews, the Chief Scout Librarian, who came forward with the suggestion that in every community those who cared most for children's reading interest should get together in the common cause, and, because this program fitted so happily into the general needs of libraries and schools, hundreds and even thousands of communities have taken up this program, and, with the national publicity which has been developed by the headquarters of the movement, a vast amount of good has been accomplished. The children have found many more friends who are interested to see that they get more adequate supplies of good books in public, school and home libraries. This movement has also given support to a far more varied output of good writing for children and competent worthy publishing. As Clara Whitehill Hunt says in her article on "Children's Book Week: An Appraisal of Activities": "We children's librarians have won a position of leadership in the field of children's books. This hard-won place we must not lose. That we exercise a tremendous influence on the production and sale of children's books, we are told by publishers and authors. To meet the responsibility, we have taken upon ourselves that we should place first on our program *know our books.*"

MISS HUNT'S calm analysis of the possibilities of Children's Book Week acts both as a needful brake to any ill-considered enthusiasms and a guide to intelligent action. Cooperation with every legitimate agency and participation in all allied movements is properly the goal of every progressive library. Yet there is always the temptation to fritter away our energies in spectacular publicity at the expense of so basic a requirement as knowing our books. Miss Hunt does not exaggerate the eminence which children's librarians have gained in many quarters, but this position has been won only by reason of their demonstrated knowledge. Let us not endanger this position by neglecting the foundations; let us make sure that we know our stock before we adopt costly methods of advertising it. Mr. Jennings advised librarians in 1923 to "stick to their last." His advice is equally pertinent in 1930.

R. M.

IT IS HARD to read books with more than one audience in mind. The librarian reads with an eye to general circulation or may read with an eye to the interest of older children just approaching adult reading, but it is difficult to keep both points of view in mind at one sitting. For that reason, lists of adult books suitable for young people are particularly helpful to other librarians. In the second issue of the *Children's Library Yearbook,* Jean C. Roos, of the Stevenson Room of the Cleveland Public Library, has gathered together a well-selected list of some hundred or more titles that would fit in with the taste of growing children, and now we have supplementing that a list from the New York Public Library classified in the same general way. Such lists make buying much easier for boys and girls of the high school age, a group to which every library is paying very close attention today.

MANY LOVERS of Latin and Latin classics have been traveling this summer in the land of Vergil, the two thousandth anniversary of whose birth is celebrated October 15, and many Latin courses will be enriched by this experience and many more will be turned back to a rereading of the works of the Roman poet. The occasion gives opportunity for libraries to display their various editions of Vergil, rare and of current use. In the Newark Library, for example, there will be an extensive display

for the next two months portraying Roman and medieval culture. A feature of this exhibit is a huge map hung over the main staircase showing the travels of Æneas. There will be shown, also, the Baskerville edition, 1757, the Dauphin edition, Paris, 1726, and editions from the presses of Bodoni, Elzevir, Didot, etc.

With the announcement of plans for the opening of a training course for hospital librarians offered by the Presbyterian Hospital of the city of Chicago, the value of books as a definite therapeutic help is again proclaimed. Though this is the first such training class to be organized in this country, library schools have devoted considerable time to the study of this subject, but the fact that the idea originated in the mind of the superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital, and that the course has the sanction of doctors and officials, shows an appreciation of the value of the well-stocked library and the trained librarian in the hospital. Even though Diodorus Siculus, a Greek historian in the first century, who had inscribed over the entrance to the library of Thebes "Medicine for the Soul" did not have the same type of library in mind, it does show that psychic and physical health have been known for many years as closely interrelated. A librarian in a hospital must have rare skill in helping patients to read the right sort of books, and it is a wise move on the part of this training class to decide to take only one or two librarians at a time. Perhaps this course may pave the way to more hospitals demanding, through books and librarians, medicine for the mind as well as the body of patients.

At last the new professional journal is ready for launching, and the Chicago University Press is ready to receive subscriptions from charter subscribers. The simple title of *The Library Quarterly* has been decided upon for the new venture, which, as previously announced, has the financial backing of the Carnegie Corporation and the professional support of the national societies in the library and bibliographical field. Its prospectus announces that it will cover the entire field of librarianship and command contributions from leading librarians, abroad as well as at home. As previously stated, it will not seek to enter the field of the general library periodicals, which have struggled to more or less success without outside help and which could not be sure of permanence if such support should lead to rivalry with them in a field pecuniarily so narrow, though in scope so wide.

An admirable example to American diplomats and those of other countries was set by Ambassador Hugh Campbell Wallace during his occupation of the American Embassy in Paris. Finding the library resources in Paris sadly deficient in reference to the diplomatic and other relations of France and America throughout their friendship of a century and a half, he started to collect material in this field, with the result that the Paris Embassy when it enters its new building—for America has at last an adequate home for its representatives—nearly ready for occupancy will have a remarkable library. This is situated where the Avenue Gabriel leaves the Place de la Concorde, one of the most notable sites in Paris, which is only a few minutes' walk from the American Library in Paris, which has an excellent general collection of books without covering any specialty to the extent which the embassy library will do in its special field.

Although the North German Lloyd Steamship Company was forced to abandon its plan of bringing a large party of library pilgrims to America, it proves that we are given the satisfaction of being hosts for a surviving remnant, as a small party of seven men and three ladies are to make the bibliographical tour in charge of a representative of the excellent travel service of the American Express Company. Some of the veterans will be reminded of the pilgrimage of the American librarians in 1897, when approximately fifty were afloat on the steamer "Cephalonia" in mid-ocean before wireless days and the Earl of Crawford was host for the little party of seven library folk who happened to be in England. The seven gentlemen of the German party and their ladies will have hearty welcome, and we shall hope to greet a party of a hundred or more from Germany and as many from other countries in 1933, since the International Federation of Library Associations has accepted the invitation of the American Library Association to participate in a world meeting in Chicago in connection with the World's Fair.

Librarian Authors

OCCASIONALLY a young thing, cherishing the delusion that a person who gets a book published must be a Personage, asks me how I came to write. Flattered by the implications of the question, I become garrulous and tell tales about the making of the little books and the friendships that have grown out of them. The story I like best to tell is about the music box. In writing *Peggy's Playhouses* I "pretended" Peggy's visit to a charming old home which possessed a Swiss music box adored of my childhood. I wished to describe the carved châlet faithfully but I found I had forgotten details. The old home had long since been broken up and efforts to trace surviving members of the family were fruitless. Just as I decided to give up the search a letter came, after years of silence, from a daughter of the house, giving me her address and begging me to write. Now thanks to "Peggy" the precious music box is in my house, and little visitors listen as raptly to its sweet tunes as little girls have always listened, from the time the pretty châlet came from Switzerland to its first small owner seventy-five years ago.

Grateful as I am to Houghton Mifflin for thinking my modest productions worth publishing, I confess to envy of the authorship of three lovely books which I discovered and "introduced." *Memoirs of a London Doll, Lady Green-Satin and Her Maid Rosette, Children of the Moor*—how I wish I might have written them! There are stories to tell about them, too. They have given me a lot of fun, the *London Doll* particularly, which brought charming letters from dear old ladies; and chuckles of joy at Amy Lowell's picture of Richard Henry Horne, school boy, when he shied a snowball at young John Keats' tall hat and then swiftly hid himself from the avenging hand of the outraged young apothecary.

Library workers in adult departments sometimes criticize children's librarianship as a calling "narrowing" to the worker. If I were to try to answer that charge I should need a huge volume in which to set forth the interests, the contacts, the windows opened, above all the friendships which thirty years of being a children's librarian have brought me. Once, having been insistently told that everyone ought to have a hobby outside his regular daily work, I seriously tried to decide upon one for myself; but after long pondering I exclaimed, "How can I possibly concentrate on any *one* interest when 'The world is so full of a number of things' to enjoy?"

Even though I determined to be a children's librarian before a Training Course for Children's librarians existed, no aspirant for the profession could have been more fortunate than I was in my teachers. In Utica where for a few years I taught school I received a liberal education under Superintendent George Griffith, whose untimely death cut off a great educator. In love with my work under this inspiring chief, nevertheless the fascinations of librarianship as demonstrated by gifted Louise Cutler, who came to reorganize our public library, drew me to the New York State Library School; and this in the days when Melvil Dewey and Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild were giving their best to the school. In those impressionable first years I met and listened to and talked with Mrs. Sanders, Miss Hewins, Miss Plummer, leaders whom children's librarians must never forget. I went to Newark when the new building was being planned, and for the training Doctor Hill gave me I can never be grateful enough. When Doctor Hill came to Brooklyn, for a while I had the stimulating experience of working under Mr. Dana. And from 1903 to the present my co-workers in the Brooklyn Public Library have been a "faculty" invaluable in my education.

CLARA WHITEHILL HUNT
In a favorite seat overlooking the hills at Grafton, Vermont

Current Library Literature

Alumni Reading

Lenart, Elta. Alumni reading. *A. L. A. Bull.* 24:290-293. 1930.

Interest is centered in the five colleges given special grants by the Carnegie Corporation: Lafayette, Lawrence, Michigan, Ohio State and Vassar. Lafayette issues the *Lafayette Bookshelf*, a bulletin with lists of books on various subjects annotated by the faculty experts.

American Library Association Conferences. Los Angeles Conference

Ferguson, M. J. A. L. A. goes west. *News Notes of Calif. Libs.* 25:233-235. 1930.

"The A. L. A. is a greater force than most of us realize. When 2100 of its members can gather from all parts of the nation, their presence is a challenge to consider seriously the service they are capable of giving, and is a promise of better things to come. California hopes that fifteen years may not go by before it is again honored by being the host to this group of optimistic workers."

Bibliography

Kirsch, M. M. Bibliography: an indispensable aid to sociological research. Lib. Jour. 55:773-774. 1930.

The Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library enlists the services of the students in the University of Wisconsin Library School in compiling bibliographies on special topics. A list of such bibliographies compiled in the past two years is appended.

Krabbe, Wilhelm. *Bibliographie; ein Hilfsbuch für Bibliothekspraktikanten.* Stettin: Verlag "Bücherei und Bildungspflege," 1930. pap. 55p. (Veröffentlichungen der Bibliothekskurse in der Berliner Stadtbibliothek, heft 8.)

An annotated list of trade, national and subject bibliographies and other reference works.

Bolton (England) Public Library. Tonge Moor Branch Library

County Borough of Bolton. Tonge Moor Branch Library. illus. plan. *Lib. World.* 23:58-62. 1930.

Dealing with outlying districts. VIII—Bolton. plan. *Ln. and Book World.* 20:28, 30. 1930.

The library has six branches. Ground floor plan of the Tonge-Moor Branch is reproduced.

Book Buying

Drury, F. K. W. *Order Work for Libraries.* A. L. A., 1930. cl. 260p. $2.25. (Library Curriculum Studies.)

Takes up in detail the selection of agents; agreements with them; use of national book trade bibliographies of current books, out of print titles, periodicals; and the use of second-hand, remainder and auction catalogs. Outlines routine procedure in acquiring books, pamphlets, gifts, exchanges, replacements, rental books, and miscellaneous material. The chapter on mechanical preparation develops the routine for inserting book plates, cards, pockets, labeling, shellacking, and the marking and storing of material other than books. Bookkeeping receives separate treatment. Reading references, projects and questions are included.

Book Selection

Drury, F. K. W. *Book Selection.* A. L. A., 1930. cl. 369p. $2.75. (Library Curriculum Studies.)

Partial contents: Functions of Book Selection; Selection Based on Demand; Selection Adapted to Anticipated Use; Selection Governed by Resources; Evaluation of Contents; Books of Information, Books of Literary Value; The Physical Book; Principles of Book Selection; Aids in Selection (with appendices on book-reviewing periodicals and aids for selecting current and older books); Organization for Selection. With reading references, projects and questions. Names of publishers are not included.

Book Week

Library carnival. Book Week, Nov. 16-22, 1930. *N. H. Pub. Libs.* 26:82-93. 1930.

"The plays and pageants, the speech-making, and the newspaper articles, the luncheons, teas, story hours, poster parades, window displays, moving pictures, and radio broadcasting are very pretty, not to say entertaining. Unmask these merrymakers and what are the library principles involved?" The question is answered in detail.

Books and Reading

Lehman, B. H. The good reader and the good book. Lib. Jour. 55:633-638. 1930.

"The good reader then turns to the good book partly by instinct, partly under your guidance, partly under mine, and every time that he turns he becomes more profoundly instinctive; he discovers always more quickly which book is not for him, perhaps not for anyone a good book, and he puts it down. When he finds the good book he will be accessible to the experience it holds. The good reader is a reader who lays himself open then, I say, in this sense to the experience of reading. The experience of reading is a matter of perception by the whole organism. Can we not illustrate with some of the good books of our own day?" The books considered include *All Our Yesterdays, A Farewell to Arms, All Quiet on the Western Front,* Gorky's *My Childhood,* and *Elizabeth and Essex.*

Cataloging

Bradford, S. C. The cataloging of publications of societies and corporate bodies. *Lib. Assn. Record.* n.s. 8:177-186. 1930.

Discusses some of the difficulties of finding entries in the *World List of Scientific Periodicals,* which ostensibly lists a periodical published by a society under the first word, not an article, of its title, but actually is obliged to make seven exceptions to the fundamental rule. The writer recommends that publications of a society be entered under the name of the place from which its acts are issued, and that publications of a corporate body be cataloged under the name of the place from whence it derives its denomination.

Smith, E. S. *A Great Adventure; Twelve Letters to a Library School Student.* Ann Arbor, Mich.: George Wahr, 1930. pap. 30p. 35c.

By the head of the catalog department, University of Michigan Library. Brief, informal letters on the mental alertness and imagination which a cataloger may employ to enliven the routine of her work.

Steward, A. V. On cataloging. *Lib. World.* 33: 35-38. 1930. To be continued.

"Why should not the cataloger create something which delights his heart? We plaster our libraries with guides and posters. We sloganize and popularize in our endeavor to give the public what it wants. Let us make scholarly catalogs for our own pleasure and rest assured that they will inevitably be of the very best service to the public . . . The making of consistently good catalog cards for the thousands of books with which he has to deal gives the cataloger a definite joy of creation. It gives him a love of order, of system and of neatness, and a habit of logical thinking which is useful in any kind of work."

Wilks, John. The cataloging of periodicals. *Lib. Assn. Record.* n.s. 8:187-193. 1930.

Advocates the cataloging of all periodical publications, no matter by whom they may be issued, under their titles, with the stipulation that later titles should be referred to earlier titles of the same journal.

Certification of Librarians

In the *A. L. A. Bulletin* for August, 1930, the president of the board of trustees of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library comments unfavorably on the New York State rules for the certification of librarians in the State. On the contrary, the trustees of the Rochester Public Library believe in the plan (24:300-302. 1930.)

Children. *See* Library Work with Children.

Intended to index with brief annotation, or excerpts when desirable, articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those in Cannons' *Bibliography of Library Economy,* to which this department makes a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this department.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Beust, Nora, *comp.* *Graded List of Books for Children.* A. L. A., 1930. cl. 149p. $2.

Compiled under the direction of a committee of the A. L. A., Anne T. Eaton, chairman. Based on a list published in 1922 by a committee of the National Education Association. "The original plan of providing an annotated list of approximately one thousand standard children's books, including classics, which would be useful in buying for the first nine grades, has been followed. . . . No text-books as such are included. For the convenience of teachers and librarians, a list of reference books useful for the first nine grades has been added. . . . There are three lists: Section A, picture books and easy reading books for children in grades one, two and three; Section B, titles for fourth, fifth and sixth grade pupils; Section C, for seventh, eighth and ninth grade children. In order to place each book more accurately, all grades in which it may be used are designated after the individual entry."

INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARIES

Lewis, E. F. A college librarian talks to students. *Wilson Bull.* 5:119-124. 1930.

By the reference librarian of Northwestern University. Freshmen are shown the use of periodical indexes and reference books, and invited at a later date to state frankly their experiences with the university library.

Pritchard, M. C. Instruction problems in libraries of teacher-training institutions. *Wilson Bull.* 5:125-127. 1930.

Reprinted from *Educational Method.* "Fifteen years of work with school organization and administration through school libraries lead the writer to the conclusion that efforts to teach teachers library use and resources have been for the most part fruitless compared to the energy and zeal expended."

LEGISLATION, LIBRARY

Hewitt, A. R. *The Law Relating to Public Libraries in England and Wales.* London: Eyre and Spottiswoode. buck. 142p. 10s. 6d.

"Mr. Hewitt's volume is a reprint of the text of all the acts and subsidiary legislation concerning libraries in England and Wales. As it is furnished with a very good index, it therefore forms an invaluable work of reference on the exact state of the law to date. It should prove also of great use to legal draughtsmen when the time comes for the unwieldy legislation governing libraries to be consolidated and improved. In this way it does a great deal toward remedying the state of affairs indicated in the Departmental Reports."—*Lib. Assistant.* 24:176-177. 1930.

LEGLER, HENRY EDUARD, 1861-1917

Roden, C. B. Henry Eduard Legler. por. *Bull. of Bibl.* 14:21-22. 1930.

Mr. Legler was the city editor of the *Milwaukee Sentinel* before his interest in library work was awakened by Theresa West, then librarian of the Public Library (now Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf of Buffalo). In 1904 he became the second secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, and from 1909 until his death earned a national reputation as librarian of the Chicago Public Library. "The place of Henry E. Legler in the annals of American librarianship is secure and exalted. His chief contribution was doubtless in the direction of library extension, the rapid distribution of books to the reader. He was never much concerned with details, technique, formulas. It was results that he sought. . . ."

LENDING DEPARTMENT

McVey, M. R. The loan desk attendant. *N. C. Lib. Bull.* 7:285-287. 1930.

"We should insist that our loan desk attendants are blessed with some, if not all, of the qualifications listed—good health—which means better poise, more patience, and quiet determination, and intuition that flowers into courtesy and sympathy."

LIBRARIES

Paulmier, Hilah. The library's part in the revival of learning. *Wilson Bull.* 5:130-131;135. 1930.

"Thus, by the tireless efforts of the few who appreciated learning in the Dark Ages: Clergy, monks, scholars, here and there a progressive ruler, and an increasing number of librarians, who collected books and manuscripts and gave many hours of labor to preserving, copying, and classifying them; the library managed to survive."

ENGLAND

Fenton, W. A. Cambridge: its libraries and some famous men. *Ln. and Book World.* 19:423-426; 20: 4-8. 1930.

University Library, Trinity Library, Corpus Christi College Library, Peterhouse Library, Christ's College Library, Bibliotheca Pepysiana, King's College Library, Cambridge Public Library, etc.

See also PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

A. L. A. Committee on Library Work with Children. *Children's Library Yearbook, Number Two.* A. L. A., 1930. pap. 88p. $1.35.

General articles, bibliographies (new stories for story-telling, adult books for young people, children's books and reading in 1929), list of library schools specializing in work with children, salary statistics, and directory of children's librarians.

Munn, Ralph. The social significance of library work with children. LIB. JOUR. 55:638-640. 1930.

The elementary and junior high school library, when fully developed and in charge of competent children's librarians, may be able to give more individual guidance in children's reading than is possible in overcrowded public libraries. However, the school's service is necessarily restricted to special groups and special periods. It must change radically if it is to offer the wide choice of voluntary reading now obtainable at the public library. The child who knows only the school library is more likely to leave his library habits behind when he leaves school.

Prout, V. J. A merit badge for reading. LIB. JOUR. 55:772-773. 1930.

Cooperation of the children's department of the Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library with the local Boy Scout Council in promoting reading of good literature by the Scouts.

Roos, J. C. Training for library service with young people. LIB. JOUR. 55:721-723. 1930.

"There are many articles on the training of school librarians, going into some detail on the subjects needed in a school library course and the qualities desired for this type of service. . . . Training for workers with young people should follow similar standards. Not less preparation but even more is desirable to enable librarians to create and foster in young people permanent reading habits, to encourage recreational reading interests and to develop from school reference work, which is a somewhat compulsory use of books, voluntary book usage."

MCGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, MONTREAL

Lomer, G. R. The [McGill] University Library, 1920-1930. illus. *McGill News.* 2:7-11, 27. 1930.

See also OSLER LIBRARY.

OKAYAMA PREFECTURAL LIBRARY, JAPAN

Muto, Masaharu. The Okayama Prefectural Library in Japan. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55:768-769. 1930.

Begun in 1908 with a donation of 20,000 books by Marquis Ikeda, the library opened its own building in 1923. The prefecture also has 250 very small libraries.

OSLER LIBRARY, MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Nobbs, P. E. Bibliotheca Osleriana—McGill University, Montreal. illus. Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. *Journal.* 7:204-205. 1930.

PERIODICALS

Smith, C. W. Pacific Northwest regional cooperation—periodical holdings. LIB. JOUR. 55:770-771. 1930.

Libraries in the Pacific Northwest are cooperating in contributing entries to the supplement to the *Union List of Serials,* and some are assuming the responsibility of completing incomplete sets reported in the Union List.

PICTURE COLLECTION

Brainard, J. F. The use of pictures in the school library. LIB. JOUR. 55:728-729. 1930.

By the librarian of the Horace Mann School for Boys, Teachers' College, Columbia University. Besides the usual picture collection, the library arranges every two weeks an exhibition of pictures and posters on an unusually high bulletin board placed against the wall of the second floor corridor.

Prison Libraries

Leigh, D. M. The prison library. What should it mean? Lib. Jour. 55:641. 1930.

Under ideal conditions a library would be placed in every penal institution, and the prisoners permitted to visit the library not only for selection and exchange of books but also for reference purposes and study.

Public Libraries

Wooster, H. A. This job of being a public librarian. Lib. Jour. 55:766-767. 1930.

By the librarian of the Scranton (Pa.) Public Library. Discusses especially the matter of special religious qualifications in regard to a public librarian.

UNITED STATES

Brown, Karl, *comp. The American Library Directory.* 1930. Bowker, 1930. cl. 538p. $12.

A classified list of 12,480 libraries, with names of librarians and statistical data (subtitle). Includes public, Federal and State, educational and professional, high school, business and other special, and Canadian libraries, as well as libraries in the U. S. territories and dependencies. Library organizations and library schools are also listed.

School Librarians

Stone, C. H. Training the school librarian. por. *Wilson Bull.* 5:133-135. 1930.

By the director of Department of Library Science, North Carolina College for Women. Reprinted from *School Executives Magazine.*

School Libraries

Houston, C. S. A day in a school library. illus. Lib. Jour. 55:723-726. 1930.

A typical Thursday from 9 a. m. to 4.30 p. m. in the library of the high school of Montreal.

Lancefield, H. M. Student Council and the library. Lib. Jour. 55:729-730. 1930.

The Student Council, which is a court for library offenders, established in Washington High School, Portland, Ore., has in the four years of its existence reduced the loss of books from the school library slightly more than 90 per cent.

Minster, Maud. The story of a school library. illus. Lib. Jour. 55:726-728. 1930.

"What one woman can do if she sets her mind to it with heart and soul, and how much can come from incidental sowing of good seed are interestingly illustrated in the case of Miss Minster and the Altoona (Pa.) High School Library. When its principal expressed the hope that some day there would be a room for books and a librarian, Miss Minster decided that this should come to pass and that she should be the librarian—and so it proved."—Editorial.

The September, 1930, issue of the *Wilson Bulletin* has articles by Florence A. Henry on "Fugitive Material in the School Library"; on "The Library Club and the Reserve Book Problem," by Elizabeth Cameron Whiteman; on "The Librarian and the School Faculty," by Pearl G. Carlson (reprinted from the *Peabody Journal of Education*); on "The Public Library and the School," by Walter L. Brown and N. H. Price (reprinted respectively from *Child Welfare* and *Platoon School*); on "The High School Library Budget," by Jackson E. Towne (reprinted from the *Peabody Journal of Education*); and other reprinted material. (5:35-59; 66-67. 1930.)

Sitka Library

Yarmolinsky, Avrahm. A Russian library in Alaska. illus. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.* 34:643-646. 1930.

The Sitka Library was founded by Nikolay Petrovich Rezanov in 1803, using as a nucleus a collection of books, maps, pictures, and similar material brought with him from Russia. Sitka became in 1804 the administrative center of Russian America. At the beginning of the second quarter of the century there were some 1200 volumes, valued at 7500 rubles. More than half of the titles were in Russian, the rest in the Western languages. After the United States Government acquired the territory the book were first stored in the loft of the Cathedral of St. Michael the Archangel, later in the Bishop's House for the use of the school and orphanage.

Special Libraries

Special Libraries for September, 1930, the San Francisco Convention number, publishes a series of talks by librarians of special libraries in California on the part the special library is playing in the development of the industrial West.

University Libraries

Bushnell, G. H. *University Librarianship.* London: Grafton, 1930. cl. 214p. 7s. 6d.

By the University Librarian, St. Andrews, London. Discusses the government, arrangement and buildings of a university library; classification; relative values of card and bound-book catalogs; arranging and classifying a collection of book bindings; local history collections; treatment of parliamentary and official papers, and dissertations; inter-library loans; teaching of bibliography in a university library; and reorganization and cataloging. Reviewed by Edwin Eliott Willoughby of the Newberry Library, Chicago, in *Lib. World.* 33:56, 58. 1930.

Hand, Elinor. A cost survey in a university library. Lib. Jour. 55:763-766. 1930.

Findings of a six months' survey at the University of California Library, during which every member of the staff was required to keep a daily record of the actual disposition of his time for every hour of the day, under one or more of several headings worked out for his department. The cost per volume for cataloging was found to be 72 6/10c., lower than Mr. Windsor's five-year-old figure of 77c. for the University of Illinois, but higher than the 67 7/10c. given by C. H. Brown for Iowa State College for 1929.

Bibliophile Tour

The bibliophile tour has been definitely organized and sailed via the SS "Bremen" from Bremen on October 3. There are ten members in the party, namely Dr. Oehler, Dr. and Mrs. Hensler, Mr. Walter Barth, Dr. Gerd Rosen, Mrs. Ida Halle, Dr. Annamarie Voigt-Meiner, Mr. Robert Mueller, Mr. Wolfgang Meiner, Mr. Leopold J. Cohn. Arrangements for the land tour are in the hands of the American Express Company, New York City, who report the following schedule: Oct. 10-14 New York City; Oct. 15 Yale University; Oct. 16-18 Boston; Oct. 19 Buffalo; Oct. 20-21 Washington, D. C.; Oct. 22 Philadelphia; Oct. 23 New York City, and Oct. 24 embark on SS "Europa."

Women's Pan-Pacific Conference

The second Women's Pan-Pacific Conference held at Honolulu Aug. 9-22, was attended by two library delegates from the United States, Julia Wright Merrill, Executive Assistant of A. L. A. and Mary Eileen Ahern, Editor of *Libraries.* The A. L. A. representative spoke at a general session on "Library Service is Educational and Social Service," led the round table of the Education Section devoted to adult education, and gave a radio talk over KGU. Miss Ahern gave a seven-minute talk on "The Library's Part in Adult Education" at the adult education round table. The next conference of this group will be held in Honolulu in the summer of 1933.

The Children's Librarians' Notebook

GRANDMOTHER'S COOKY JAR. By Helen Fuller Orton. *Stokes.* $1.50.

Peggy, Billy, and Jean have a lovable old grandmother who delights in making cookies for them. More interesting than the cookies is the jar which holds them, for this has a history of its own. It has a nick from an Indian arrow from pioneer days, and also has a mysterious adventure in their own day. The book has two colored illustrations and fourteen black and white ones by M. L. Frantz. Style is good and ranks with Mrs. Orton's other books. For children 8-10 years.—A. W.

THE WHITE HERON FEATHER. By Gertrude Robinson. *Harper.* $2.

Laid in the Maine woods at the time of the French and Indian wars, this Indian story is unique in that it has two white women for its heroines. Nausaka was born shortly after her mother, Nusingee, had been taken captive by the Pjebscob Indians. For sixteen years mother and daughter lived as Indians, seeing no other white person except one another. The story concerns itself with their thrilling and unusual adventures in escaping from their captors and reaching Fort Andros, where a husband and wife are re-united and where a father sees his daughter for the first time. The plot, which is not over-sentimental, is well sustained and exceptionally well developed. If the young girl had started on the dangerous journey alone, it would have been far more plausible than it is with the mother to act as counsellor and companion. In spite of the fact that the chief characters are female, there are enough Indians and enough male characters as well as enough evidences of red-blooded courage to make the book interesting to the boy as well as the girl reader. Though not written with a true literary flourish, the style is very creditable and above the average to be found in books of this type. Librarians who are looking for a wholesome well-written adventure story to add to their juvenile book collections should welcome *The White Heron Feather.*—C. N.

These books are actually reviewed by different children's librarians in the field. If you do not agree with the review of a book send in your own review and we will print it. The name of the reviewer of any book will be given upon request.

SILVER WINGS. By Raoul Whitfield. *Knopf.* $2.

Boys everywhere will delight in this collection of aviation stories which includes tales of war flying, air mail service, and the more recently developed commercial aviation. Raoul Whitfield was himself a lieutenant in the air service during the War and he knows flying thoroughly. The stories are full of action and are told in a clear, direct manner which sustains the interest. For boys from 11 to 15 years.—M. P.

JUDITH LANKESTER. By Marjorie Hill Allee. *Houghton Mifflin.* $2.

While perhaps not quite as convincing a story as *Susanna and Tristram,* this is yet an excellent book for older girls. Judith is brought up by her grandmother in an old slave-owned home in Virginia and at sixteen finds herself earning her living in a pioneer home in Indiana. How she develops in the new environment and wins the affection of her new friends, the excellent characterization, and the picture of pioneer life ninety or more years ago, make this a worth-while story to add to the list of girls' books.—T. C. B.

FREEDOM'S DAUGHTER. By Gertrude Crownfield. *Dutton.* $2.

Pennsylvania background in the Revolutionary War. Reba Stanhope, a young Quaker girl, does what she can in those times. When she helps Gilbert Westwood escape by providing a British uniform for him, she merely starts her career as "freedom's daughter," for her daily life from then on consists of helping wounded soldiers, aiding prisoners, getting medical herbs to camp doctors, and even being taken as a spy. In fact, there is all the excitement a girl of today would like. There is historical flavor and a nicety of detail running through the book.—A. W.

Bristles. By Theodocia Walton Bird. *Little, Brown.* $2.

Bristles is a wire-haired fox terrier. First he is a much loved pet and then a very successful trick dog in a circus. As a dog and a circus are two things that are dear to the hearts of most children the book will find many readers. Younger children will enjoy it. The print is large and the general appearance of the book is attractive.—M. R.

Wanda and Greta At Brody Farm. By Amy Palm. *Longmans, Green.* $2.

I read Wanda and Greta from cover to cover twice. It is one of the most charming and natural and delightful books for children that it has been my privilege to have come to my attention over a long period of years. It seems to me that it sums up in this one volume the charm of Swedish home life that has been building in my mind with the accumulation of *Little Picture Books* by Elsa Beskow and Carl Larssen, and in the atmosphere provided in Selma Lagerlöf's *Marbacka.* An opportunity for contact with this combination of authors will do more toward international understanding and appreciation than any amount of propaganda on international peace could accomplish in a thousand years and the mental images that any or all of these books supply to the mind of a growing child will build up a standard of conduct and ethics for right thinking and family relationships that it would be difficult to eradicate or supplant. Frank MacKintosh has quite perfectly to my mind got the spirit of the text and what an achievement that is for any publishing house because so often the author and illustrator seem to be working at cross-purposes.—D. M.

Navarre of the North in Alaska.

Navarre of The North. By Esther Birdsall Darling. *Doubleday, Doran.* $2.

This story of an Alaskan husky makes very thrilling reading. His early training and achievements take place in Alaska while the last part of the book takes place in France and tells of his part in the World War. The book will be enjoyed by older boys and girls who like adventure stories.—M. R.

Barrel of Clams. By Shirley Berton Lesher. *Harcourt, Brace.* $2.00.

This tells of the adventures and hardships experienced by a girl who left a comfortable home to spend the winter at a summer cabin on an island off the Maine coast. She felt that this would take her away from the distractions of society and give her a chance to write a successful story. So many things happened to her that her first successful book was an account of the winter at the cabin.

The finances of the book are somewhat involved. Judy is supposed to be supporting herself, but she seems to get along very well on a few well-chosen debts. The character drawing of the people who live in the little coast village is good. The book holds the interest and will be enjoyed by older girls.—M. R.

Hoofbeats In The Wilderness. By A. M. Baker. *McBride.* $2.

This is the account of the experiences of a fourteen year old boy and his white pony in pioneer Indiana. Just a bit sketchy but will satisfy any boy who is looking for thrills and who has a love for animals. Ages 10-15.

—M. W.

The Boys and Sally. By Rose B. Knox. *Doubleday, Doran.* $2.

A lively story of life on a Southern plantation which boys and girls of the "in-between" ages 10-15 will thoroughly enjoy. The boys and Sally pick cotton, make sugar cane, and find that life in the country can be filled with truly exciting adventures. The atmosphere is characteristic of the wholesome childhood of prewar Southern children, an atmosphere which holds true for the present day with the exception that the slaves are "freed," and is quite as entertaining.—W. W.

When The Root Children Wake Up. By Sibylle v. Olfers (with text by Helen Dean Fish). *Stokes.* $1.50.

A delightful German picture book with English text that the children will love. The pictures, alone, will intrigue the child who cannot read and he will be sure to find some one to tell him what the children are doing. Must have this book for the little children's table. For children from 5 to 7 years.—M. W.

Some Recent Books for Young People

THE FOLLOWING TITLES have been added to the 1930 edition of the list, "Books for Young People," prepared by The Book Committee for Young People of the New York Public Library. The list itself, containing about a thousand titles, is printed in the October number of the *Branch Library Book News,* published by the New York Public Library:

FICTION

Bailey, Henry Christopher. *The Merchant Prince.* Dutton.
Broster, Dorothy K. *The Flight of the Heron.* Coward-McCann.
Buck, Pearl S. *East Wind: West Wind.* John Day.
Burdekin, Kay. *The Burning Ring.* Grosset.
Chapman, Maristan. *Homeplace.* Viking.
Davis, William Stearns. *The Whirlwind.* Macmillan.
Ferber, Edna. *Cimarron.* Doubleday, Doran.
Hannay, James Owen. *Wild Justice.* Bobbs.
Hewes, Agnes Danforth. *Spice and the Devil's Cave.* Knopf.
Kelly, Eric P. *The Blacksmith of Vilno.* Macmillan.
King-Hall, Luise and Magdalen. *The Well-Meaning Young Man.* Appleton.
La Farge, Oliver. *Laughing Boy.* Houghton, Mifflin.
Lide, Alice A., and Margaret A. Johansen. *Ood-Le-Uk, the Wanderer.* Little, Brown.
Locke, William J. *Ancestor Jorico.* Burt.
Lovelace, Maud Hart. *Early Candlelight.* John Day.
Marquand, John. *Warning Hill.* Little, Brown.
Nordhoff, Charles, and J. N. Hall. *Falcons of France.* Little, Brown.
Ogburn, Dorothy. *Ra-Ta-Plan!* Little, Brown.
Paterson, Isabel. *The Road of the Gods.* Liveright.
Rea, Lorna. *Six Mrs. Greenes.* Harper.
Rinehart, Mary Roberts. *The Door.* Farrar & Rinehart.
Roberts, Elizabeth Madox. *The Great Meadow.* Viking.
Roberts, Kenneth L. *Arundel.* Doubleday, Doran.
Rosman, Alice Grant. *The Young and Secret.* Minton.
Scarborough, Dorothy. *Can't Get a Red Bird.* Harper.
Tarkington, Booth. *Penrod Jashber.* Grosset.
Train, Arthur. *The Adventures of Ephraim Tutt.* Scribner.
Walsh, Maurice. *The Small Dark Man.* Stokes.
Warner, Sylvia Townsend. *The True Heart.* Viking.
Wilson, Harry Leon. *Lone Tree.* Cosmopolitan.
Wodehouse, P. G. *Fish Preferred.* Burt.

NON-FICTION

Akeley, Delia J. *Jungle Portraits.* Macmillan.
Andrews, Roy Chapman. *Ends of the Earth.* Putnam.
Anthony, Katharine. *Queen Elizabeth.* Knopf.
Berge, Victor, and H. W. Lanier. *Pearl Diver;* adventuring over and under southern seas. Doubleday, Doran.
Binger, Walter D. *What Engineers Do.* Norton.
Boas, Louise Schultz. *A Great Rich Man;* the romance of Sir Walter Scott. Longmans.
Campbell, Gordon. *My Mystery Ships.* Doubleday, Doran.
Chaucer, Geoffrey. *The Canterbury Tales;* translated into modern English verse by Frank E. Hill. Longmans, Green.
Connelly, Marc. *Green Pastures.* Farrar & Rinehart.
Couperus, Louis. *Arrogance;* the conquests of Xerxes. Farrar & Rinehart.
Dorey, Jacques. *Three and the Moon;* legendary stories of old Brittany, Normandy, and Provence. Knopf.
Eadie, Thomas. *I Like Diving.* Houghton, Mifflin.
Eaton, Jeanette. *A Daughter of the Seine;* the life of Madame Roland. Harper.
Eipper, Paul. *Animals Looking at You.* Viking.
Ekrem, Selma. *Unveiled:* the autobiography of a Turkish girl. Washburn.
Field, Rachel L. *Points East;* narratives of New England Brewer & Warren.
Gerbault, Alain. *In Quest of the Sun.* Doubleday, Doran.
Glassman, Donald. *Jump!* Simon & Schuster.
Gould, Bruce. *Sky Larking.* Liveright.
Hayward, Walter B. *The Last Continent of Adventure;* a narrative of gallant men and bold exploits in Antarctica. Dodd, Mead.
Hodgins, Eric. *Sky High;* the story of aviation. Little, Brown.
Homer. *The Odyssey of Homer;* translated by G. H. Palmer; illustrated by N. C. Wyeth. Houghton, Mifflin.
Irving, Washington. *The Bold Dragoon and Other Ghostly Tales;* edited by Anne Carroll Moore; decorated by James Daugherty. Knopf.

James, Will. *Lone Cowboy; My Life Story.* Scribner.
Linderman, Frank Bird. *American—The Life Story of a Great Indian.* John Day.
Looker, Earle. *The White House Gang.* Revell.
Reese, Lizette Woodworth. *A Victorian Village.* Farrar & Rinehart.
Reeves, Earl. *Lindbergh Flies On.* McBride.
Roosevelt, Theodore and Kermit. *Trailing the Giant Panda.* Scribner.
Sandburg, Carl. *Potato Face.* Harcourt, Brace.
Scoville, Samuel. *Wild Honey.* Little, Brown.
Shakespeare, William. *Three Comedies;* illustrated by James Daugherty. Harcourt, Brace.
Studley, Barrett. *How to Fly;* the pilot and his problems. Macmillan.
Tietjens, Eunice. *The Romance of Antar.* Coward-McCann.
Villiers, Alan J. *By Way of Cape Horn.* Holt.
Warner, Arthur. *A Landlubber's Log.* Little, Brown.
White, Stewart Edward. *Dog Days.* Doubleday, Doran.
Wolfe, Humbert. *This Blind Rose.* Scribner.

Title and Contents Pages for League of Nations Publications, 1929

The League of Nations has published title page and contents for the publications, other than periodicals, issued for public sale during the year 1929. It was announced in the *Brief Guide to League of Nations Publications* from the League of Nations Library, Geneva, 1930, that "from 1930 onward the Secretariat will publish a covering page and an index[1] for each category of documents on sale, which will greatly facilitate the classification of documents." This service has been made available a year earlier for subscribers to the complete documentation issued during 1929, distributed by the sole American agent, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Mass. Title page-content signatures may also be secured by those subscribing to the documents issued by a particular Section of the League. For instance, the Economic and Financial Organization publications for 1929 have title page-contents for binding in five volumes.

The classification scheme by Roman numeral divisions has been explained in detail in the introduction to *Key to League of Nations Documents Placed on Public Sale,* 1920-1929, by Marie J. Carroll (World Peace Foundation, 1930). The issuance of title page-content fascicules for 1929 enables collation and binding of the publications in 24 volumes, as follows:

League of Nations Publications—II: Economic and Financial. 1929. 1-15.
League of Nations Publications—II: Economic and Financial. 1929. 16. *International Statistical Year-Book,* 1928.
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[1] Table of Contents is meant. No Index has been published.

MARTINUS NIJHOFF, Bookseller
The Hague, Holland
OLD AND MODERN BOOKS
CATALOGUES ISSUED REGULARLY

In The Library World

Antique Puppets Displayed

THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY, well known for its plans of short time exhibits arranged to guide and stimulate reading interest, had during July, an unusually fine display made possible by the presence in the city of a valuable collection of antique marionettes. They were the property of Harry Barnett, producer and manager of the Yale Puppeteers, who brought them back from Europe when he returned from several months' travel and research. There are twelve of the little figures forming a stock set which was used for the performances of the plays of Goldoni in the Eighteenth Century, where they were very popular with the nobility and the populace in France and Italy. The display was arranged very effectively against a background of dashing Italian Theater posters along with several books on puppetry and a typewritten list of books on the subject available in the library for circulation. The show case had a crowded audience about it most of the time, and interest was shown by older folks quite as much as by children.

Antique Puppets Displayed at the Los Angeles Public Library Last July

American Library at Hamburg

AT THE dedication of the Hamburg Library of American Law and Political Science on June 27, Frederic M. Sackett (American Ambassador in Berlin) extended greetings and congratulations to both the Hamburg Society of Friends of the United States and the Hamburg University. He said in closing, "May the new Library prove an inspiration and may it contribute, as its sponsors are so ably doing, to a further strengthening of the ties that so happily exist between the peoples of Hamburg and the United States."

The address given by John E. Kehl (Consul-General) as reported in the Hamburg Amerika - Post Heft 7, 1930, p. 220, follows:

"The acquisition of a Library of American Law and Political Science, as has been accomplished by the Society of Friends of the United States in Hamburg, and the dedication of that library today, marks a most commendable achievement by this young and progressive organization. I perceive in the opening of this library, aside from your successful efforts in connection therewith, a tribute to American jurisprudence and political economy, which today is the accepted standard of the republican form of government.

"There is a growing sense among the thinking people of the world for closer international relationship in all that pertains to the welfare of mankind. The force of new situations, institutions, and political ideas—developments of the past ten years—demands of every nation a

Speeches transcribed through the courtesy of T. W. Koch, Northwestern University Library.

vast extension of such international relations and efforts toward a better exchange of humanitarian gains and values.

"Your Society has pledged itself to apply its energies to the further development of mutual understanding with the United States in the fullest sense of the term. You may be assured of our entire cooperation in this laudable work of social and educational exchanges.

"The Free City of Hamburg with its ancient traditions, and your Society with an enrollment of the outstanding Hanseatic intelligentsia, form an advantageous base for the development of international welfare exchanges with the New World.

"Grant that the time be not distant when the Society of Friends of the United States in Hamburg will possess their own German-American Home of Good-Will to serve as a meeting-house for the furthering and the propagation of social, cultural, and economic questions!"

Library Troubles in Wyoming

Some citizens of Wyoming are so anxious for books, that failing other methods of obtaining them, they take them from open shelves in the State Library and—forget to return them. The Legislature, like many another body, has been so busy attending to political knitting that the provision of proper library facilities has been postponed and forgotten until the book-and-shelf situation has passed the critical point.

The Wyoming library law states:

> The State Librarian shall provide space for the newspaper files and vault room for other historical collections belonging to the State Historical Board, in the basement of the State library in the Capital building, until such time as a permanent historical building is provided for same, at which time said possessions shall be turned over to the State Historian.

Mrs. Clare Ausherman, State Librarian, and Mrs. Cyrus Beard, State Historian, state that the need for more Library and Historical Department space has become a serious problem. If the Legislature does not make some appropriation to insure the safety of the valuable property the two departments now possess and to care properly for new acquisitions, the institution will become useless. Despite efforts to keep available space abreast with incoming books in the library by discarding less valuable and recent volumes, every bit of wall shelving and vault space to which the department has access is now completely filled. A reshelving of every book in the law library supplied space for a few additional shelves, but these are now filled. Space must be supplied for valuable governmental papers, which have accumulated and which come in in numbers regularly. The present available space for documentary filings is not sufficient even for State papers, let alone Federal Government documents. Wyoming has a fine State Library the nucleus of what will some day be a great department. Many attorneys from other States make special trips to Cheyenne to consult authorities contained in the excellent law library in the state house. The library's invaluable volumes present irresistible temptations to those suffering from mental hunger. Numerous costly books, particularly law volumes, have been taken from the open bookcases. The historian desires construction by the State of a new building, separate and apart from the statehouse, but on adjacent property, in which the State Historical Department and museum, the State Library and the State Supreme Court may be housed. Not only are the obvious parts of the State Historical Department's property, such as the museum exhibits in need of additional space but the much more valuable historical records and archives of the office must be housed more adequately and safely if the inspiring record of the past is properly to be preserved for future generations.

Library for Paris Embassy

In the new American Embassy that is to be built in Paris there will be a remarkable library, collected by a former Ambassador and placed there for the use of all who would trace the history of the relations of France and the United States. This library, numbering several thousand books, pamphlets and reports, has been collected by Hugh Campbell Wallace, former Ambassador to France. A French acquaintance of Ambassador Wallace inquired for a book on France which had been written by an American and he promised to get it for him. It was many months before he was able to find a copy of the work and then only in a town in Michigan. Shortly afterward he tried to locate a French book on America for an American scholar and by the two experiences discovered that in neither country was a collection of books in the remotest degree complete dealing with the history of relations of the two countries. He then resolved that he would try to gather together a comprehensive library on the subject. His object was to get a copy of every important work or report by a Frenchman on America and every interesting book or paper by an American on France and put them together to form a record that would be valued by both nations. The library has been gathered with painstaking care and forms a fascinating record of friendship between France and the United States.

From The Library Schools

A Training Class for Hospital Librarians

A YEAR AGO the Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago established a library. It has circulated 22,000 books and has acquired a full-time librarian and now it announces plans for opening a training school for hospital librarians similar to the training school for nurses. The plan is to accept librarians who have a college or university degree, and one year of library training in an accredited library school, for a six months' practical training course. They expect to give maintenance but no salary. To begin with only one or two librarians will be taken at a time, for until the hospitals begin to demand more trained librarians it hardly seems advisable to prepare as many as if they were to accept all who have applied for entrance. The librarians accepted will receive experience in every detail in the organization and operation of a hospital library from shelving and mending books to the purchasing of books and the prescribing of books from the therapeutic standpoint. In addition to the practical work, students will be expected to attend lectures which will help them understand the nature of individual patients. This is the first hospital to offer training to librarians.

Library Institute for Negro Librarians

THE EXPANSION of public library service to Negroes in Southern communities, which has brought with it a need for some measure of library training, was expressed in a resolution passed by the Southeastern Library Association at its meeting in Chapel Hill in October, 1929, stating that facilities for library training of Negro public librarians should be provided. The Rosenwald Fund agreed to finance a six-weeks' Institute and to pay the railroad fare of students attending. A six-weeks' course was held at Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga., from June 14 to July 25 this year with Charlotte Templeton, President of the Southeastern Library Association, acting as director. The first qualification for entrance was that the applicant be either already in a library position or under definite appointment. Thirty-five students attended, eleven of whom were graduates of full college course, nineteen graduates of normal schools or had had one or two years in college, and five were high school graduates. Instruction was confined to the special problems of the branch librarian.

New Jersey

TEN SENIORS registered for the curriculum in library service presented by the New Jersey College for Women this Fall. Eight of the class are from New Jersey and two from New York. The class made its first official visit to the New Brunswick Public Library on Sept. 25 where Mr. Fogg, the librarian, discussed points in the administration of the library. A visit to the Rutgers Library was made the following week.

Miss Higgins conducted the course in Book Selection in the Summer Library School at Ocean City under the New Jersey Library Commission and Miss Fenton completed a quarter's work during the summer in the Graduate Library School, Chicago University. Miss Fair assumed the duties of Director of the Library School in September following Miss Howard who resigned to accept the position of Dean in the Emory University Library School, Georgia.

Pittsburgh

THE SUMMER SESSION this year had an enrollment of forty-eight students, five of whom specialized in library work with children in public libraries, and forty-three in library work in elementary or junior high schools. These students came from the following States: Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

Miss Martha Caroline Pritchard was Instructor in Charge of the Summer Session, and the teaching staff included Miss Pritchard, Miss Elva S. Smith, Miss Helen E. McCracken, and Miss Elizabeth Nesbitt. Miss Laura C. Bailey conducted the Demonstration Library at Henry C. Frick Training School for Teachers, where the University of Pittsburgh held its classes during the Summer Session.

McGill

FOR THE FIRST TIME in the history of library training, a library school has given an extension course outside its own State or province. McGill University Library School has taken a pioneer position on this account with a six weeks' course held at the University of British Columbia (July 2-Aug. 9) simultaneously with the one given annually at McGill. The decision to hold this school came about as the result of a questionnaire sent to Canadian librarians inquiring if some type of library extension course might be useful and asking for sugges-

tions as to the length of the course, any local librarians who might assist, and the number of the staff who might attend. As the interest seemed to be focused in British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces, the cooperation of the University of British Columbia made it possible to hold the Summer School there. Mrs. Mary Duncan Carter, the assistant director, was the acting director of the British Columbia Summer Session. She was accompanied by Miss Grace Reynolds, the secretary of the Library School. Mrs. Carter lectured on Book Selection and Allied Subjects; Mrs. Marie Alfonso, assistant professor at the University of Washington Library School, gave Cataloging and Classification; Mr. E. S. Robinson, librarian of the Vancouver Public Library, lectured on Library Administration; and Miss Nora Bateson, reference librarian at the University of British Columbia, taught Reference. Special lecturers included Dr. W. W. Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan, and Miss Helen G. Stewart, director-librarian of the British Columbia Library Demonstration. The class consisted of twelve full-time students and one partial, who more than met the entrance requirements, as they all had teaching or library experience as well as some normal school or university education. There were seven students from Vancouver; two from Winnipeg, Manitoba; one from Edmonton, Alberta; one from Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; and one from Duluth, Minn. The majority returned to library positions or a combination of teaching and school library work. Concurrently with the British Columbia Course, the usual Summer Session was held at McGill University under the direction of Dr. G. R. Lomer, university librarian and director of the Library School, assisted by Miss M. M. Herdman, assistant professor of library science; Mr. Louis Shores, librarian of Fisk University; and special lecturers, among whom were Mr. John Ridington of the University of British Columbia Library; Mrs. Virginia H. Meredith; Miss Laura A. Young and Miss Helen L. Haultain of the McGill University Library; and the librarians of selected special libraries in Montreal. The class, which was of more than the average ability, consisted of twelve full-time students and three partials, and represented a geographical distribution from Virginia in the South and Missouri in the West to New Brunswick in the East. Beginning on Oct. 1 the Library School offers for the first time a graduate program of studies in accordance with the regulation approved by the corporation of the university, requiring a Bachelor's degree for entrance to the Library School.

Simmons

The Simmons College Library School began its winter session on Sept. 22 with a total enrollment of seventy-seven, twenty-three of whom are graduates of other academic colleges and fifty-four of whom are seniors in the regular four-year program. Of this number forty-seven are from the New England States, one from Canada, and thirteen other States are represented by the remaining thirty, as follows: Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. We are sorry this year to lose from the staff the services of Miss Ruth Leonard, Simmons '28, who so ably assisted the school for two years, and in her place we are fortunate to have Miss Elizabeth Parker, Simmons '30. An extra assistant has been appointed, especially to assist in the Book Selection and Children's Work courses. Miss Ruth Altman of the 1930 class has accepted this appointment. On Oct. 15 the school expects to have the pleasure of having as its guest and lecturer Dr. Karl Oehler from Germany, who will talk to the students on foreign libraries. In the death of Idelle Tapley, Simmons '17, the school has suffered an unusual loss.

St. Catherine

The College of St. Catherine Library School opened Sept. 23 with a class of eighteen students; thirteen of these are taking full-time work, five part time. Geographically considered, the class comes from five States: Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Iowa. The faculty of the school includes Frank K. Walter, librarian of the University of Minnesota; Lillian Busian, librarian, University of Minnesota High School Library; Ruth Rosholt, head of the Cataloging Department, Minneapolis Public Library; Sister Marie Jose, librarian of the college; and Sister Marie Cecilia, director of the college and library school.

A Tardy Report

A meeting of the Association of American Library Schools was held in Los Angeles, June 24, 1930. Thirteen schools were represented. The general theme of the program was "The Teaching of Reference in Library Schools." The following officers were elected for 1930-31: President, Dr. Charles C. Williamson, Director of the School of Library Service of Columbia University; Vice-President, Miss Frances H. Kelly, Principal of the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.

Library Organizations

International Federation at Stockholm

A CONFERENCE of representatives of the International Federation of Associations of Librarians was held in Stockholm, Aug. 20-21, 1930. In addition to reports from the represented countries, the program was devoted to the progress made in further developing the organization which was formed at Rome in 1929, and finances, budgets, modifications of plans and rules, future membership, etc., were discussed. The report of Mr. Bishop on the proposed exchange of librarians was offered by Miss Bogle, the United States representative, and a report on the work of the public libraries was offered by Mr. Milam and presented also by Miss Bogle. A proposition relating to professional schools was offered by M. Henriot and presented by the general secretary. A report containing statistics on the national production of printed material was offered by M. Muszkowski. Communications were received from M. Oprescu, from the Commission of Intellectual Cooperation, Geneva; M. de Vos van Steenwijk, on the work with the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, Paris; M. Godet, on lists of rare books and exchange of duplicates between the large libraries for new works not obtained elsewhere, and discussion of international postal rates. Various communications were received from representatives of Germany, England, United States, France, Italy, Sweden, and Czechoslovakia. Miss Bogle was the only woman on the program, though it was reported that two others were present, one being the international friend of librarians, Theresa Hitchler, and the other, Dr. Flora Kleinochnitz, from Prague. The language spoken was mainly French, but speeches were made in German and English.

Following are Miss Bogle's address and the report prepared by Mr. Milam, but presented by Miss Bogle:

THE LIBRARY YEAR IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

The elimination of time and space through means of communication and transportation has had its full effect on library work as seen by the American Library Association. Every activity in civilization has made its demand upon library service, be the activity educational, social, industrial, informational or recreational. The year past has been one of participation by libraries in the whole scheme of modern life. Nor has the participation been limited even to a continent. For instance, at the very moment that I am privileged to be meeting with you on this side of the world and learning from your discussions, in far-off Hawaii, my associate, Miss Merrill, is meeting with the Pan-Pacific Women's Congress, where library extension and county libraries are topics on several programs. A universal library consciousness has made itself felt as never before.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA

The four outstanding items here are (1) a library extension demonstration in British Columbia under subsidy and state grant, (2) a study of library conditions throughout the Dominion by a committee of three, (3) a dedication of the new half of the Toronto Public Library, and (4) the growth of education for librarianship through the graduate school at McGill University and increasing interest in the school at the University of Toronto.

THE SOUTHERN LIBRARY SITUATION

The close of a five-demonstration State program in Louisiana proved the success of the experiment when the State authorities took over the future support of the State work. The reawakening of the South to her library opportunities and responsibilities is far reaching in its effects. The region under consideration includes thirteen States with a total population of almost 29,000,000. Four years ago 70 per cent of the population was without library service. In 1930, in every State but one, the State legislatures have set up extension agencies, and in this one State the professional association has done so under grant from a foundation. The librarians of this part of our country, through their professional associations, have presented a program which includes (1) a survey of library training agencies by the A. L. A. Board of Education for Librarianship, (2) improved State library legislation, (3) increased county library service, (4) trained State library supervisors, (5) State school library supervisors, (6) increased facilities for education for librarianship, (7) fellowships, (8) aid to university libraries in institutions doing advanced research, (9) improved service to Negroes, and (10) a field agent for the South who should be attached to A. L. A. Headquarters. The program was brought to the consideration of the funds and foundations interested in the South, and already many of the proposals have been undertaken. The A. L. A. field agent has been appointed and takes office next month, the survey is completed, and the report ready for distribution.

EDUCATION FOR LIBRARIANSHIP

Recognized as a profession, the school of librarianship in 1930 takes its place on the campus of the university with other professional schools. At this time but three of the A. L. A. accredited library schools are not integral parts of degree conferring institutions. Plans are under way or completed for three new library schools, one at the University of North Carolina, another at the University of Denver, and the third for the preparation of school librarians at the George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, Tenn. There is an increasing tendency toward specialization, e.g., in library work with children, school library work, etc. More fellowships are becoming available.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

States and educational associations, through their accrediting bodies, have forced the issue so that practically all secondary schools, and many elementary ones, must give library service. In order to be recognized, our high schools, except the smallest, must have a librarian who has had at least one year of professional training. According to statistics prepared by the N. E. A., the public schools one year ago required over 45,000 librarians and annually will require 9000.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES

One of the significant developments attracting present attention is that of small and medium college libraries—organization and reorganization are the order of the day. Increased library activity is evident in all institutions of college grade. This is explained by (a) the trend in methods of instruction requiring many books and much related printed material, (b) the adoption of college library standards by States and accrediting associations, (c) the influence of the College Advisory Committee of the Carnegie Corporation, Mr. Bishop, chairman. This committee, through the list of books for a college library, now in press, its visits for purposes of subsidy, its investigations has created a far-reaching intellectual ferment.

YALE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Probably the greatest event in the American Library World during the past year was the completion of the Sterling Memorial Library of Yale University. In this great modern Gothic building, erected at a cost of $8,000,000, are realized the "sound principles and tried traditions" of all that is best in a university library. Into its creation have gone years of work and thought, as day by day the needs of a foremost institution of higher learning for book service were growing and being met. "Probably no library has ever given to its plans so long a consideration by so large a number of interested and competent advisers. The site itself is the outcome of long deliberation, and the unusual provision for the care of books and for the comfort of readers are the result of constant cooperation between the architect, the librarian, the faculty, and the administrative officers." Today this colossal building, the largest of university libraries, stands as the culmination of enduring hopes, the visible sign of a people's faith, the evidence of the great accomplishment of many men and many minds, brought to completion through the ability of the present librarian of Yale, Mr. Andrew Keogh.

Sarah C. N. Bogle.

Report of Committee on Public Libraries, 1930

To the International Library Committee:

The chairman considers that the Committee on Public Libraries is concerned with libraries which give free reference and circulation privileges to the general public, and whose main objectives are popular education and wholesome recreation.

At the library section meetings of the conference of the World Federation of Education Associations, held in Geneva last summer, there were discussions of many questions which are of interest to librarians. Special attention was given to library work with children in and out of school. At the Cambridge Conference of the World Association for Adult Education, two library meetings were held. The general theme was the adult education service of public libraries, but the interpretation of that theme was broad enough to comprehend a wide range of topics, including the extension of public libraries. There were present at those meetings librarians, a supervisor of libraries from a ministry of education, a director of a library school, and other library workers who had not gone to the World Library and Bibliographical Congress at Rome because they thought that the Rome congress was organized wholly for the librarians of great reference libraries. It may be said with some justification that such people either were uninformed about what the congress proposed to do, and did, or that they failed to realize that all librarians have some interests in common, such as international classification and cataloging schemes, international interchange of librarians, education for librarianship, library buildings and equipment, etc. Nevertheless there was probably some basis for this feeling, so far as the program for the Rome congress was concerned. Out of eighty-five papers announced, only eight or ten could be said to be of special interest to

public librarians. There was no section which offered an opportunity for the discussion of such problems as public library organization, extension of service, library work with children, adult education through the library, and other matters which are of daily interest to them. Such opportunities were offered at Geneva and Cambridge.

At one of the library sessions in Cambridge a motion was passed asking the chairman to request the president of the International Federation of Library Associations to appoint a committee on public libraries. This motion was the expression of a desire to assure to librarians present and their colleagues further opportunity for discussion of public library questions at international meetings. The interest is in such topics as the following:

The need for a basis of comparative library statistics.
Library extension.
Easy books for adult readers.
Library methods in the different countries.
Library service in adult education.
Library work with children.
Public library branches in hospitals.
Education for public library work.
International interchange of librarians.

On behalf of my associates on the Public Library Committee (but without their approval, for I have not had an opportunity to consult them), I offer the following recommendations:

1. That committees of the International Federation of Library Associations be encouraged to give adequate consideration to the public library aspects of the subjects with which they deal.

2. That in planning future library congresses the International Library Commmittee (a) provide opportunity for the discussion of public library problems, and (b) state in its announcements that the congress is for library workers from all kinds of libraries and library agencies.

A statement has recently come into my hands which was intended for consideration by the international group at Edinburgh in 1927. It is from Miss Margaret Demchevsky, library organizer of the Ministry of Education in Bulgaria, and proposes the creation of an International Lending Library and Information Bureau for Librarians. It would, according to Miss Demchevsky's plans, assemble publications about libraries from all countries, issue catalogs of all such publications, give advisory assistance on library problems and, under the International Library Committee, work toward uniform statistics, terminology, bibliographical abbreviations and methods of presenting bibliographical data. It might also aid in effecting the international interchange of librarians.

As chairman of one of the committees, I take this opportunity to express the hope that the gradual development of the office of the Secretary of our Federation will be in the direction indicated by the above paragraph.

CARL H. MILAM,
Chairman, Committee on Public Libraries.

Notes on the Meeting of the World Association for Adult Education at Sorvik

ALL THE OFFICERS of this year were reelected for the ensuing year, including all members of the Executive Committee. (Complete list available at New York Adult Association headquarters.)

Mr. Twentyman, the chairman, will be on leave this year and will come to the United States. He will be at the University of Ohio first and then at the University of Missouri.

The association secretary will be unable to be in London all the time. John Brown was appointed deputy secretary.

The American delegation consisted of Morse A. Cartwright, Mrs. Canfield Fisher, Charles E. Rush, Levering Tyson and Sarah C. N. Bogle.

Vienna is to be the meeting place for 1931.

The financial problem of the association will be studied and a plan submitted by the Executive Committee to the Council in 1931.

Czechoslovakia is making a survey of rural conditions, including adult education. (State survey.)

In England, the Seamen's Association is making a survey of activities similar to theirs, including the mercantile marine.

A Workers' Educational International Summer School was urged.

To be studied and discussed at the next conference: Use of leisure problem of adult education as affected by unemployment.

VOL. 6
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Among Librarians

Irmadean Bowen, Los Angeles '27, is children's librarian at the Washington Irving and Owensmouth Branches of the Los Angeles Public Library, California.

Henry C. Buchanan, former State librarian of New Jersey, died at his home in Trenton on Sept. 29 of heart disease.

Grace M. Burton, for the past four years assistant librarian at Humboldt State Teachers' College, Arcata, Cal., has been granted a year's leave of absence to study at the Columbia University School of Library Service. Mrs. Emily M. Graves has been appointed acting assistant librarian.

Barbara Carden has been appointed librarian of Advertisers, Inc., at Detroit, Mich., replacing Mrs. M. W. Barr, who recently resigned.

Ina Clement has resigned from the Municipal Reference Library, New York City, to go to Princeton University as librarian for the Collection in Municipal Government and Public Administration.

Edna M. Craig, McGill '28, has been appointed assistant in charge of the Law Library at McGill University to replace Miss Lee, who has gone to Paris on a year's leave of absence.

Mildred Gang, Los Angeles '29, is in charge of the children's room at the Richard Henry Dana Branch of the Los Angeles Public Library, California.

Margaret E. Gore, McGill '30, has been appointed assistant in the Periodical Department of the McGill University Library.

H. C. Hannah, McGill '26, and K. Trenholme, McGill '29, have been appointed assistants at the loan desk in the McGill University Library.

Frances Higgins, Los Angeles '28, is children's librarian at Hyde Park Branch, Los Angeles Public Library, California.

Fannie Horne, McGill '28, has been appointed librarian of the Aluminium Company of Canada, Ltd.

Carl M. Milam, secretary of the A. L. A., has accepted membership on the National Council of Intellectual Cooperation for the United States. The Council is being organized by the Inter-American Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, established last February in Havana.

Mrs. Helen Ludwig, Los Angeles '29, has been transferred from the children's room at Malabar Branch to the children's room at Echo Park Branch, Los Angeles Public Library, California.

Laura K. Martin, Los Angeles '25, and Maude Klasgye, Los Angeles '28, have been appointed to positions in the Long Beach, Cal., City School libraries.

Dorothy Millspaugh, Los Angeles '29, has been appointed children's librarian of the Mark Twain and Gardena Branches of the Los Angeles Public Library, California.

Carolyn Palmer, Los Angeles '29, is children's librarian at the Henry David Thoreau Branch of the Los Angeles Public Library, California.

Mae Parkinson, Illinois '27, assistant superintendent of School Libraries Division, State Education Department, Albany, has resigned and was married on August 20, 1930, to Helmer L. Webb, librarian, Tulane University, New Orleans.

Harriet Penfield has been appointed classifier of the John Crerar Library, succeeding Grace Kelly.

Joseph Gilpin Pyle, librarian of the James J. Hill Reference Library, St. Paul, Minn., died July 27, aged 77.

Evelyn Rees, Los Angeles '30, has recently married Francis Hveem.

Evelyn Rich, Los Angeles '29, has recently married Jack Watkins.

Mary Anna Saunders, Illinois '29, has been appointed acting librarian of the Northeastern State Teachers' College, Tahlequah, Okla.

Helen Seaman, McGill '29, has been appointed assistant in the Medical Library, McGill University.

Mrs. Nell Steinmetz, Los Angeles '27, is in charge of the children's room at the Hollywood Branch, Los Angeles Public Library, California.

Sabra W. Vought, formerly librarian of Pennsylvania State College, has become librarian and director of the U. S. Bureau of Education.

Opportunities

(This column is open to librarians.)

Library school graduate with experience in both adult and juvenile departments of public library, desires position. K10.

Position in children's or branch department of some library wanted by year's library course graduate with teacher's college certificate and four years of library experience. References. K11.

College and library school graduate desires position. Experienced in reference, cataloging, college and school work. Prefers cataloging or combination including cataloging. K12.

College and library school graduate with a year's experience in cataloging desires position in a college or public library. K13.

College and library school graduate, with school library experience, seeks position preferably in school library, but would consider other types of library. Reference work preferred. J-14.

Young woman, library school graduate, desires position in children's department. J-15.

Library position wanted by woman with university education and summer library school training, twelve years' experience in public library work, and one as high school librarian. West or Middle West preferred. J-16.

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"The Social Evil in Syracuse."

"Today's World Problem in Disease Prevention," by John H. Stokes, M. D.

"The White Slave Traffic in America," by Dr. O. Edward Janney.

"The National Purity Congress; Its Papers, Addresses, and Portraits," edited by Aaron M. Powell.

"The Social Evil in Chicago."

"Report on Detention Houses and Reformatories as Protective Social Agencies in the Campaign of the U. S. Government Against V.D.," by Mary Macey Dietzler under the direction of T. A. Storey.

The Calendar

Oct. 15-18—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting at Moline, Ill.

Oct. 15-17—Ohio and Indiana Library Associations, annual meeting (joint session) at Dayton, Ohio.

Oct. 20-22—Montana Library Association, annual meeting in Billings.

Oct. 21-24—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at Galen Hall Hotel, Wernersville, Pa.

Oct. 22-24—Kansas Library Association, annual meeting at Salina, Kan.

Oct. 23-24—Mississippi Library Association, annual meeting at the Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus.

Oct. 29-Nov. 1—Southwestern Library Association meeting at Dallas, Tex.

Nov. 6-7—New Mexico Library Association, annual meeting at Albuquerque, N. M.

Nov. 10—Arizona State Library Association, annual meeting at Phoenix, Ariz.

Nov. 20-23—Negro Library Conference, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Nov. 21—Illinois High School Library Association meets as Section of High School conference at Urbana, Ill.

Nov. 27-29—Southeastern Library Association, annual meeting at Tampa, Fla.

Dec. 29-30—Midwinter meeting of the American Library Association will be held at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

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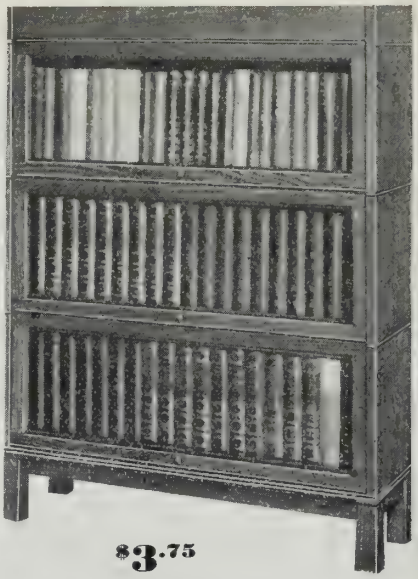

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Edited by Helen W. Atwater, published at 101 East 20th Street, Baltimore, Md., the 1st of month, 12 issues a year, subscription $3.00, 2 years, $5.00; title page and index in December issue, indexed in Readers' Guide.

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HEALTH

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Edited by M. P. Ravenel, M.D. Published by the American Journal of Public Health, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. Subscription $5.00 per year; publication date, the first of the month; indexed in Readers' Guide and Current Magazine Topics.

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Edited by Paul U. Kellogg, 112 East 19th Street, New York City, published the 1st and 15th of each month, 24 issues a year. The issue on the first of each month is Survey Graphic. Subscription $5.00, two volumes a year beginning Oct. 1 and April 1, Volume LXIV begins Oct. 1, 1930, title pages and indexes issued loose in April and October, indexed in Readers' Guide.

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Edited by Thomas Brodix, published by Nomad Publishing Company, Inc., 150 Lafayette St., New York, N. Y., on the 20th of the month preceding date of issue, issued monthly, subscription $3.00, one volume a year beginning December. Volume VI began December, 1929.

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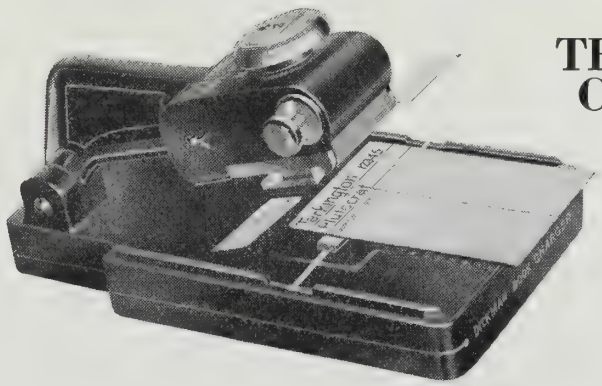

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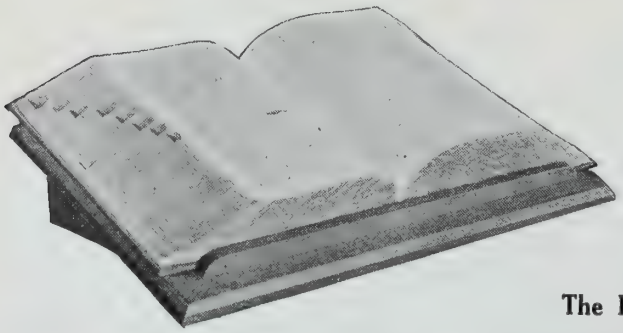

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State of New York, }
County of New York, } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared John A. Holden, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is Secretary of the R. R. Bowker Co., publishers of The Library Journal, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

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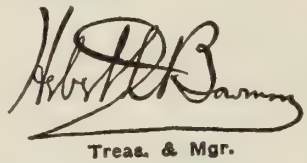

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The undersigned owners of United States Letters Patent No. 1,153,775 have brought suit for infringement against the manufacturers of Oversewing Machines used in sewing books, and will hold all unauthorized users to strict accountability for infringement of said patent. Terms of royalty can be obtained, if desired, upon application.

WM. H. RADEMAEKERS AND SON CO.
Newark, New Jersey
UNIVERSAL PUBLISHING SYNDICATE
23rd and Allegheny Aves.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Reprinted from Library Journal, Oct. 15, 1930

OUR ATTORNEY says: *"I have carefully examined the Gailer Patent No. 1,153,775 and the machines manufactured by the Oversewing Machine Company and have advised them that quite independent of the question of validity of the Gailer patent or other defenses which may be available, I am of the opinion that there is no infringement of the Gailer claims by the machines which have been manufactured by my client."*

WE THEREFORE ADVISE every owner of an Oversewing Machine and every owner of books sewed on an Oversewing Machine to PAY NO ATTENTION TO THE NOTICE IN QUESTION. You may rely on us to vigorously defend our patent rights in our invention.

THE AUTHORS of the above Notice are both engaged in the business of library book binding. The Rademaekers Company purchased **one** Oversewing Machine in the year 1921 and have purchased **five** more since that date. The Universal Publishing Syndicate purchased **one** Oversewing Machine in 1922 and have since acquired **three** more. Neither ever gave notice of a claim of infringement **prior to October 2, 1930.**

THE EXECUTIVE officers of the Oversewing Machine Co. (W. Elmo Reavis, **president**; T. R. Coles, **secretary**; and Frank M. Barnard, **vice-president and sales manager**) own and operate the following library book binderies: F. J. Barnard & Co., 368 Congress St., Boston, Mass.; Chivers Bookbinding Co., 33-47 Nassau Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Pacific Library Binding Co., 770 E. Washington St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Under date of October 4, 1930, C. W. Carroll, president of Universal Publishing Syndicate, with a branch bindery in Pasadena, Cal., addressed the following letter to a California Librarian, which letter was by this librarian given to us.

> *"In the next issue of the Library Journal, you will find legal notice to all Librarians, regarding the use of books which have been oversewed by the Oversewing Machine, as this patent has been infringed and all Libraries using rebound books sewed on this machine, are to be held accountable for the infringement and to go back for a number of years and pay back royalties on every re-inforced and rebound book sewed on this patent."*
>
> *"These patents are owned by the W. H. Rademaekers Son Company, who threatened suit against us. We held a consultation with our attorney and made settlement and also purchased a half interest in the patents. In other words, we are now co-plaintiffs with Rademaekers, and by your being our customer, we herewith wish to assure you that we will protect you on every book which we have bound for you. We cannot commit ourselves however, on the re-inforced or rebound books which you have received from other concerns. I wish to assure you that we will stand back of our own work."*

In reply to the above quoted notice and the foregoing letter, ALL LIBRARIANS and users of oversewing will please take notice that we will vigorously defend our patent rights through the proper channels and thus afford full *Protection to All Work Done on Oversewing Machines.*

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Notice...

There appeared in The Library Journal, under date of October 15, 1930, a notice sponsored by Wm. H. Rademaekers and Son Co., and the Universal Publishing Syndicate, in which patent infringement by the manufacturers of the Oversewing Machine, is claimed.

The undersigned, users of the Oversewing Machine, having faith in the ability of the manufacturers of this machine to defend any and all suits that may be brought against them for infringement, and believing, in fact, that no grounds exist for any such suit, assure their customers, consisting largely of Public and College Libraries, that they intend to continue the use of the Oversewing Machine, and stand ready to protect themselves and their customers at all times:

Chivers Bookbinding Company.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
R. L. Cosler Company.....Bloomington, Ind.
Dess and Talan.....Bronx, N. Y.
Dieter Bookbinding Company.....Denver, Colo.
F. J. Barnard Company.....Boston, Mass.
Foster and Futernick Company.....San Francisco, Cal.
H. R. Huntting Company, Inc.....Springfield, Mass.
Motter Book Binding Company.....Muskogee, Okla.
Mutual Library Bindery.....Syracuse, N. Y.
National Library Bindery Company.....West Springfield, Mass.
" " " " .....Cleveland, Ohio
" " " " .....Indianapolis, Ind.
" " " " .....Atlanta, Ga.
" " " " .....Philadelphia, Pa.
" " " " .....Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pacific Library Binding Company.....Los Angeles, Cal.
Paris Art Binderies.....Cleveland, Ohio
Pioneer Library Bindery.....Portland, Ore.
Rochester Book Binding Company.....Rochester, N. Y.
Joseph Ruzicka .....Baltimore, Md.
" " .....Greensboro, N. C.
Savidge and Krimmel.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Thrift Book Binding Company.....Austin, Texas
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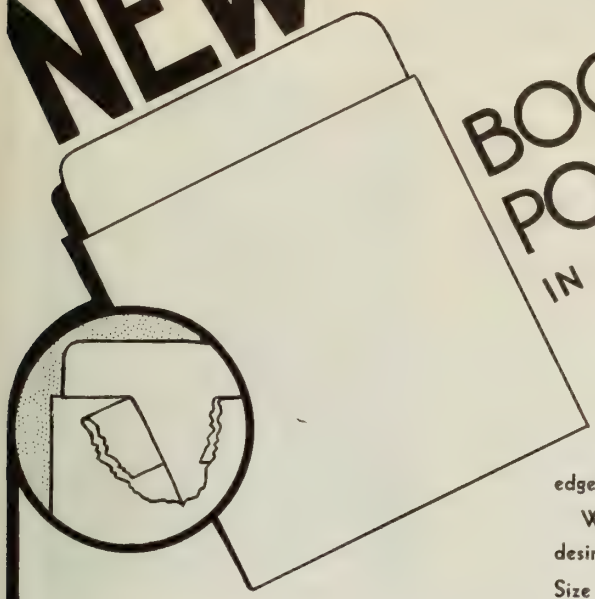

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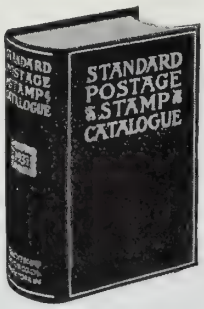

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Vol. 55, No. 19 November 1, 1930

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Forthcoming Issues of

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Among the articles of interest scheduled for the next issue will be a paper presented before the Ohio Valley Regional Group of Catalogers by Ruth Wallace, Head of the Indianapolis, Ind., Catalog Department, on "The Cost of Cataloging and Recataloging and How It May Be Reduced." She divides her paper into three sections: the first dealing with a review of the report of the A.L.A. Catalog Section Committee on "The Cost of Cataloging"; the second part taking up the investigations relative to cataloging costs which have been carried on since the report of this Committee in 1925; and the third division giving practical suggestions for reducing the cost of cataloging and recataloging. This is an excellent paper and is worth looking forward to. "How to Advertise Library Service to the Business Man" is a problem very much to the fore in public library work today and it is good news that we are able to promise a paper on this subject, written by Charles H. Compton of the St. Louis Public Library, in the next number.

There will be other articles besides these two and a continuation of "The Children's Librarians' Notebook," which we are delighted to hear is being heartily welcomed by children's librarians. We will review any new juvenile upon request.

B. E. W.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

NOVEMBER 1, 1930

Questions and Answers in the Youngstown Reference Department

By Gentiliska Winterrowd

Reference Librarian, Youngstown Public Library, Ohio

THE PERSISTENT advertising of the well-known library slogan, "Use Your Public Library," brought during this past year 47,600 readers to the reference department of the Youngstown Public Library. These readers used 91,568 books and pamphlets, and 38,100 pictures in their search for information. The 19,000 queries covered such a wide diversity of subjects that it now seems no problem is too simple or too sacred, too large or too small, too old or too new to turn over to the reference department. However, before this infinite variety of questions that daily come to the reference desk can be satisfactorily answered, there must be wise selection and collection of materials with organized arrangement of details to avoid needless repetition of effort in the giving of effective service. Patrons do not realize the endless amount of housekeeping required to keep the various collections in order, but the success of the department depends largely upon this important feature of the work. The vast amount of detail required in the collection and preparation of pamphlets, maps, college catalogs, Youngstown clippings, and general clippings is seldom appreciated by users of this up-to-the-minute material, yet these sources of information are exceedingly useful in satisfying the increasing demand for the latest definite results of theories put into practice. Although the vertical file material is primarily for quick and ready reference, it has been found again and again that this well-selected material often supplies just the needed information when books have failed.

The demand for illustrative material by teachers, artists, designers, illustrators and students of art has led to the organization of the popular picture collection. This consists of some 100,000 pictures classified under about 1500 subjects. These pictures are in many cases clipped from gift or duplicate magazines, thereby involving little expense to the Library. One of the most useful of the many quick-reference aids developed is the "Public Speaking" file containing witty remarks, jokes, poems and bits of philosophy, clipped from various sources, mounted on cards and filed by subject. Many of Youngstown's public speakers, particularly those wishing an apt phrase, poem or illustration for an after-dinner speech have found here just the material wanted. Other popular aids for ready reference are various scrap-books developed in the manner of Schauffler's "special day" books. Among the subjects to be found in this collection are Christmas, Thanksgiving, Mothers' Day, Lincoln, Washington, War Poetry, and Monologues. We maintain a "Ready Reference" card file. This is arranged alphabetically by subject and covers almost anything of unusual or current interest, such as a brief sketch of the life of a recent author, bibliographical references on many subjects, or the location of popular poems not included in Granger's *Index to Poetry*.

The Youngstown Public Library is a depository library for government documents and these are a helpful adjunct to our resources. Very few of our documents series are cataloged, but as received they are checked "in" on a card check list which serves also as a shelf list. By the use of our shelf list and of document indexes the government publications are quickly accessible and much used. The *Weekly List of United States Government Publications*

is the basis of a card file of statistical information; statistics being much in demand and often elusive. This file gives condensed information and sources for statistics of all sorts. The annotations in the *Weekly List* also contain much useful information, other than statistical, which we file by subject in our "Ready Reference" file. Many lists and bibliographies on various subjects are prepared each year. These greatly facilitate reference service and routine, and when distributed form an effective and helpful medium of reference advertising. Some are in the nature of club study outlines from fourteen to sixty-four pages in length, with detailed bibliographical references. Frequently used outlines include Italy, England, Holland, Spain, and South America. An annotated list of thirty-seven titles of "Inexpensive Reference Books for the Home," sponsored by the reference department and the American Homes Committee of the Youngstown Federation of Women's Clubs, was distributed at a Federation club meeting and resulted in additions of worth while reference books to Youngstown private libraries.

We keep in close touch always with all the varied forms of art education in the city and foster the growth of interest in the arts by supplying indispensable helps to study. Each year during the past five years there has been prepared an art study outline which has been used, in whole or in part, by many of the study clubs in the Youngstown Federation. The first outline was on Italian painting, the next on French, followed by Dutch and German painting, and last year, English painting. A list of books covering each subject mentioned in the outline is given, and each book title is followed by a short descriptive note. Lists and study outlines are helpful guides in Youngstown's systematic club study, not only of painting, but also of music, literature, travel, biography and other general club study topics.

The city directory collection brings perhaps the biggest returns for effort expended of any reference service. The time and care spent in keeping the collection in order, assisting inquirers and complying with the rules of the Association of North American Directory Publishers, which supplies the directories, are comparatively slight. The returns are enormous. Our valuable collection of 300 directories of leading cities brings increasing numbers of business and professional men to the Library, while telephone calls for such information are continually answered. Through the courtesy of the Youngstown office of the Ohio Bell Telephone Company, about 100 telephone directories were added to our directory library. This gift and its regular continuance has greatly increased the value of the directory library.

Group service has been extended and developed along many lines. Increasing numbers of women's club committees meet in conference with us and plan their club programs. College and public school students, business and professional men also are aided extensively with collections of material reserved for debates, school essays, toasts, orations, speeches, newspaper contests and pageants.

Much time and thought is given to making the appearance of the reference room attractive. Three large pieces of plate glass placed on reading tables are in constant use for displays. During the summer when the tables are not covered with books and surrounded by readers, special emphasis is placed upon frequent and varied exhibits, and flowers are generously supplied by staff members and by the Garden Clubs of the city. Throughout the year interesting displays are shown of art books, new reference books, holiday materials, special season attractions such as Winter Sports, June Weddings, Bridal Showers, current events and vacation and travel guides. Many readers use our reference and periodical rooms for recreational reading, and frequently express their appreciation of our various exhibits. We also maintain a permanent display of Books about Books. Here are kept the latest book reviews and booklists, with many standard tools of book selection. The A. L. A. reading courses placed here lead to considerable work in adult education. Club women and readers of new books, having learned to help themselves, spend many hours at this book table, while many patrons prepare book reviews here and select home reading courses.

One of our most interesting achievements is the collection and organization of an Historical Collection which includes books about Ohio, historical and genealogical works. These are housed in an historical room under the supervision of the reference department. Genealogical records appearing weekly in *The Boston Transcript* are clipped, mounted and filed alphabetically by names of families. The interest of the local chapters of the D. A. R. and S. A. R. and others in genealogical research has resulted in generous gifts of money, society publications, books and magazines. Recently we secured the loan of an important collection of 200 books belonging to the estate of a genealogist. This gift includes many county histories, Revolutionary records, and a very valuable manuscript collection of cemetery inscriptions of Revolutionary soldiers from many cemeteries in Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kentucky. The appreciation expressed by the increasing number of people using this collection has proved that this phase of reference service is most worth while.

After all, the real test of the value of a large and well-selected collection of reference books to the community it serves is the use made of it. The keeping of statistical data to show accurately the volume of research and personal book selection for reference patrons is most essential to show the real use of the Library. This statistical information is a great aid in measuring the efficiency and growth of reference work and forms a basis of measurement of service much to be preferred over the old practice of general statements of growth. However, much preparatory and routine labor is disguised under apparently simple statistics as much of the routine cannot be shown. Samples of these unadvertised tasks are the daily checking, filing and shelving of documents, the securing of free pamphlet material, book selection, the collection of local publications, keeping up to date lists of reference tools, such as lists of city directories, college catalogs, periodicals, maps, etc., and the securing of pictures and vertical file material. The simple statement that so many pictures or so many clippings and pamphlets were added this month, covers an elaborate process. It means that dozens, perhaps hundreds, of gift magazines have been examined for suitable pictures and articles. Furthermore, the count of pictures circulated is no just measure of the labor involved in their selection for circulation from the file by a reference attendant. Often a dozen or more pictures are examined before one is taken from the Library. Reference statistics of books used do not tell the full story. Much reference work is done right in the circulation stacks, and these books are never counted in reference statistics; neither are many reference books hastily used and restored to the shelves by the reference staff or patrons.

With us, advertising is stressed. Our service is not sold by a one-time publicity effort, but by continued repetition. Newspaper stories about the various phases of our service average over two a month, some of them being Sunday features. We have become advertising-minded and think it is of paramount importance to tell the public frequently of our "wares" and service. This year we published a feature story of our annual report, following this with a display of reference books and posters in a large bank window on our main street. Our news stories bring many readers, but we feel that satisfied patrons are our best mediums of publicity. Accuracy of information and a genuine interest on the part of the library assistants in the problem of each patron more effectively promotes the use of our reference department than any other publicity effort. The building of a usable reference collection, making it known to the public, rendering satisfactory service to each patron, and keeping statistics for the measurement of this service are deciding factors in the steadily growing use of the Youngstown Public Library reference department.

Determining Proper Air Conditions for Libraries

By R. F. Morrison

To properly condition air for libraries it is necessary to study the characteristics of papers, leather and textiles. One source of information is the regain of moisture by these materials which is shown by the curves in the chart. Here sheepskin, silk, cotton, rag paper, newspaper and commercial ledger paper regain curves are compared.

The three papers, in the order noted, consist of 100 per cent rag stock, 100 per cent chemical wood stock and a combination of 75 per cent rag stock mixed with 25 per cent chemical wood stock. Other papers furnish regain curves somewhat similar to those shown so that they can be considered as characteristic or typical. All of these regain curves are based on room temperature slightly above 70 deg. Fahr.

Examination of these regain curves shows very clearly that the lowest rate of moisture regain for textiles and paper lies between 30 and 60 per cent relative humidity while that for sheepskin appears to lie between 50 and 70 per cent. It is in this region that these materials are least subject to change in characteristics of a physical nature. It is also evident that silk and sheepskin hold more moisture than paper or cotton throughout the range of relative humidities. This indicates that they are more seriously affected by low humidities. As far as leather is concerned, this is borne

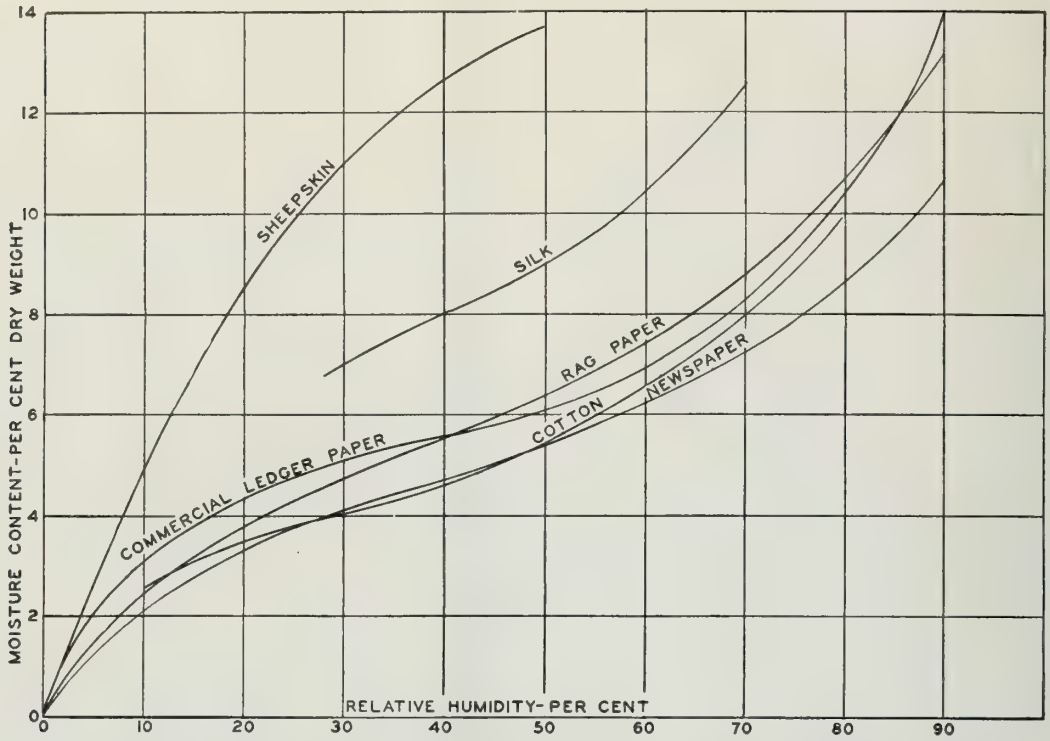
Reprinted by permission from the September, 1930, issue of *Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning.*

out by an examination of leather-bound books which have reposed for long periods in libraries which have no air conditioning. Most of these leathers have dried out to such an extent that their condition is serious while the paper leaves are in much better condition.

Investigations by the Forest Products Laboratory have demonstrated that changes in the dimensions of papers are practically zero at 60 per cent relative humidity and also that the folding endurance of paper is at a maximum at 65 per cent relative humidity. Wilson and Fuwa have also proved rather conclusively that the equilibrium water content of materials such as papers and textiles is constant at room temperatures between 72 and 77 deg. Fahr.

From this information, it is evident that the desirable conditioning for libraries would be a relative humidity of about 60 per cent with a temperature which did not vary much from the range of 72 to 77 deg. Fahr. In the March issue of *Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning* will be found information which will enable the librarian to establish the proper air motion at which human comfort can be secured with such humidity and temperature conditions.

From data submitted by Yaglou and Drinker to the A. S. H. V. E.[1] in January, 1929, the effective temperatures which give the greatest human comfort for human beings normally clad are 66 deg. Fahr. in winter and 71 deg. Fahr. in summer. The following table is based on the above data and shows the most suitable dry bulb temperatures for various rates of air motion which are normally used and for a relative humidity of 60 per cent:



Moisture Regain Curves for Sheepskin, Silk, Commercial Ledger Paper, Rag Paper, Cotton, and Newsprint Paper

WEATHER CONDITIONS SUITABLE FOR LIBRARIES AT 60 PER CENT RELATIVE HUMIDITY

F. P. M.	100	200	300
	Dry Bulb Temp. F.		
Winter	71	73	75
Summer	77	79	80

The explanation of human comfort and the term effective temperature will be found in the article referred to in connection with the charts.

It must not be forgotten that, in addition to the preservation of manuscripts and books, air conditioning for libraries means comfort for the reader and the elimination of dust from books, shelves and the atmosphere.

[1] American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

A Classification of Library Records and Correspondence

By Charles F. Woods

Librarian, Riverside Public Library, and Director, Riverside Library Service School, Cal.

It is well accepted that no modern business can be conducted without an adequate filing system, especially adapted to the particular business. After several years' experience with an inadequate scheme, the system here offered was worked out five years ago, has been in constant use since, and has given us great satisfaction and no disappointments. The interest expressed by librarians and students leads us to offer it to our co-workers. It is submitted without extensive notes, believing that it will be clear to the initiated and useless to others.

It is a truism to every student of classification that the notation is one thing and the classification itself another. The test of the classification is in its orderly sequence of subjects, while the notation offers a convenient means for maintaining that sequence. The notation here offered is of the decimal sort, affords opportunity of indeterminate subdivision and so far as possible has been so applied as to admit of further refinement of classification by addition of figures instead of by erasure and substitution.

Binet, in his little monograph on the "Psychology of Lightning Calculators and Blindfold Chess Players," in part explains the ability of the latter by saying that a game of chess is a logical process and hence readily memorized. Every user of a classified catalog will appreciate this statement. As a logical arrangement such a classified filing system is easily memorized and requires no index except the classification itself, and to this we have been obliged to refer only occasionally for items rarely used.

Duplicate copies of letters and memoranda are sometimes made for double filing and cross-references are occasionally made on the folders themselves. The numbers and names on the tabs of the folders are written with a bulletin typewriter.

Ours is a unique organization, combining three functions, a municipal public library, a county free library and a library school, two at least of which commonly exist separately. It is not to be supposed that any institution will find it feasible to adopt this scheme as it stands, but it is hoped that it may prove suggestive. A county free library, for instance, would find very inadequate the divisions which we have assigned to the county library in our scheme and would need to adapt a large part to its own needs. There may be some inconsistencies in principle and in detail. Time and place proceed from the lesser subdivisions to the greater, while general topics are divided into special. The classification may be indefinitely extended, perhaps improved. So far as that is concerned, we hardly expect and scarcely desire to arrive at definitiveness.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFICE RECORDS AND CORRESPONDENCE

Estimates, Reports, Vouchers, Finance

10 STATEMENTS AND ESTIMATES of the librarian, by years
10.5 Auditor's monthly report of balances
11 DAILY CASH, by months, and includes month's sheet
11.1 Monthly cash report to auditor
11.2 Pay rolls
11.5 Bank statements
12 MONTHLY REPORT of librarian
12.7 Circulation
13 ANNUAL REPORT, by years
13.1 Notes for same
13.2 Mailing list for same
13.8 Postage account, including shipments of all kinds
14 SUMMARY REPORTS
14.2 Records of mailing lists of same
15 REQUIRED REPORTS to outside organizations
A. L. A., State Library (California), Carnegie Corporation, etc., in alphabetical order
16 VOUCHERS (by years, months and numbers)
17 FUNDS AND ENDOWMENTS (see also 33.1 —Gifts)
Chase, Correja, Dorothy Daniels, etc. (alphabetically)
17.5 Bank statements; Chase, Correja, Dorothy Daniels, Pay Book Fund (alphabetically)
18 REVENUES (see also 10); Budget and arguments therefor.
18.7 Sales

Services and Personnel

20 RIVERSIDE PUBLIC LIBRARY, as subject

20.6 Laws and regulations, local and California
21 NOTICES FOR THE PRESS and advertising (copy)
21.1 Clippings
23 PROPERTY
23.5 Buildings and grounds (Main Library)
23.51 Rental of rooms
23.59 Pictures of library
23.6 Receipts for keys
23.7 Additions
23.8 Furniture and fixtures
23.89 Receipt for furniture, etc.
23.9 Janitor
24 LIBRARY BOARD
24.1 Present Board Members
24.12 Former Board Members
24.2-9 Committees of Board
25 ORGANIZATION OF LIBRARY; classification of employees; duties of employees
26 LIBRARIAN, as subject or addressee
28 APPLICATIONS FOR POSITIONS (Divide like 30); see also 65.1
28.9 Personnel; employees, personnel records.
29 SALARIES

DEPARTMENTS

30 GENERAL STAFF MEMORANDA
31 OFFICE
32 ORDER
32.2 Book orders and correspondence relating thereto
32.4 Individual booksellers, miscellaneous
32.5 Periodicals, main subscription list and bids, by years
32.51 Price and check lists, current periodicals
32.52 Back numbers and sets
32.55 Dealers and subscription agents (A to Z)
32.57 Individual periodicals (A to Z)
32.59 Society memberships
33 ACQUISITIONS
33.1 Gifts and acknowledgments
33.5 Requests for purchase (A to Z)
33.7 Lists of acquisitions
33.71 Miscellaneous lists, as compiled
33.9 Exchanges
34 CATALOG
37 REGISTRATION AND CIRCULATION
37.1 Registration, as subject
37.2 Registrants
37.5 Circulation, as subject, tables, methods, etc.
37.57 Pay shelf
37.6 Delinquent borrowers
37.7 Misdemeanors
37.9 Children's room
37.98 Children's reading
37.99 Lists of children's books
38 REFERENCE
38.3 Periodical section and service (see also 32.5)
39 BINDINGS AND BINDERS
39.5 Individual binders
39.6 Binding prices

BRANCHES

40 RIVERSIDE CITY BRANCHES
41-47 Individual branches
48 RIVERSIDE CITY HIGH and junior high schools
49 RIVERSIDE CITY SCHOOL branches (elementary)

RIVERSIDE COUNTY FREE LIBRARY

50 THE COUNTY FREE LIBRARY (generally), as subject
50.6 Legislation, laws and regulations, other than California
51 RIVERSIDE COUNTY FREE LIBRARY
51.1 Notices for press and advertising
51.2 Press notices and advertising as printed
51.4 Special tables, finance and costs, statistical data, statements and reports by Librarian to Board of Directors and Board of Supervisors, by years
51.6 Legislation, laws and regulations, California and local
51.7 County circulation, general record
51.8 Record of books sent
52 BRANCHES AND DEPOSIT STATIONS, including "Proposed branches"
54 COUNTY ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
55 COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS
56 STATE LIBRARY (loans)
57 INTERLIBRARY LOANS
58 INDIVIDUAL LOANS (extension)

RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL

60 LIBRARY SCHOOLS, general
60.6 Legislation, laws and regulations, other than California
61 RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL, as subject
61.1 Notices for press and advertising
61.2 Press notices and advertisements as printed
61.3 Memoranda and records on mailing lists
61.4 Special tables, finance and costs, statistical data, statements and reports by Librarian to Board of Trustees, by years
61.6 Legislation, laws and regulations, California and local

61.7 Credit and accreditation
61.9 Entrance examinations
61.95 Entrance examinations, other schools
62 SESSION FOLDERS, current and impending sessions, by sessions
62.1 Year course, past sessions
62.2 Winter course, past sessions
62.3 Summer course, past sessions
63 "INQUIRIES" AND "APPLICATIONS," current and impending sessions
63.1 Inquiries, final distribution (A to Z)
63.2 Entrance requirements
63.3 Student loan funds
63.5 Students (resident and former). Year course and short session students grouped separately without change of number.
63.59 Samples of forms for student records
64 SPECIAL LISTS OF ALUMNI
65 APPLICATIONS FOR POSITIONS IN LIBRARY SCHOOL (see also 28)
65.4 Instructions to teachers
65.5 Teachers (alphabetical)
66 POSITIONS WANTED BY STUDENTS
67 HELP WANTED
67.6 Employment agencies
68 CURRICULA
68.5 Teachers' outlines by years
68.9 Readings for prospective students
69 OTHER LIBRARY SCHOOLS, ALPHABETICAL
69.5 Other training agencies
69.8 Scholarships and fellowships

Libraries and Library Associations

70 LIBRARIES
70.1 Theory, utility
70.5 Finance
70.6 Laws and regulations, general
71 LIBRARIES OF CALIFORNIA. Arrange by name if significant, otherwise by place. (See also 51)
72 LIBRARIES OF UNITED STATES, outside California. Arrange as next above
73 FOREIGN LIBRARIES. Alphabetically by country
75 LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS, general (other than as specified, alphabetically)
76 AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
76.1 Boards and committees of same
78 CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
78.01 Boards and committees of same
78.1 Districts other than sixth
78.6 Sixth District (local)

Official

80 (Alphabet by officers and departments)
81 RIVERSIDE CITY
82 RIVERSIDE COUNTY
83 CITIES OF CALIFORNIA, other than Riverside
84 COUNTIES OF CALIFORNIA, other than Riverside
85 CITIES OF OTHER STATES than California
86 COUNTIES OF OTHER STATES than California
87 STATES OF UNITED STATES, including California
88 UNITED STATES
89 FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Miscellaneous

90 MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE, A to Z, general and individual folders same number
99 SUBJECTS, other than above classified

The Vancouver Public Library: a Six Years' Record of Growth

By Julia C. Stockett
Reference Librarian

In nineteen hundred and three, when Vancouver numbered 27,000 people, a Carnegie building was erected in the central part of the business district. Since then growth has reached out in all directions and, with the amalgamation of outlying suburbs in 1929, "Greater Vancouver" ranks as Canada's third city, only Montreal and Toronto being larger. In the course of expansion the main retail district has moved from a half to three-quarters of a mile away and the library remains on an East End corner—perhaps the noisiest in Vancouver. Most of the city and interurban lines pass in four directions on two sides of the building, heavy trucks thunder by, street signals sound, crowds gather at the nearby market, the fire department dashes through, and organizations parade with bands. It is often a real achievement to answer a telephone question, especially when a building is being erected across the street or a general election is in progress.

The Japanese section lies on one side of the library, the Chinese on the other, and pictur-

esque groups of Indians and East Indians mingle with crews from ports far and near, for the wharves are not many blocks distant. In these days of world wide unenployment, Vancouver also has its crowds of men out of work and the library's location makes it a casual refuge, increasing the constant surge in and out.

The building has long been outgrown and its arrangement is inconvenient in the extreme for modern organization, especially departmentalization. Expenses run very high for heating, light, service and overhead generally, such as frequent repairs and rearrangements planned to accommodate ever larger crowds. In spite of these disadvantages, statistics of the past six years show an amazing growth. The library has passed one goal after another and faces a well-planned future expansion which will be as rapid as funds are available. No institution can ever "arrive," but many libraries have reached the stage where growth will be much more gradual than in the past. Vancouver's public library, however, has only rapidly overcome preliminaries and now faces dramatic possibilities of approaching the city's progress, keeping abreast with it and going farther ahead.

The Vancouver Public Library, a Carnegie Building, Erected in 1903

In 1921 the first trained librarian was added to the staff and the making of a modern catalog commenced. The year 1924 marked the appointment of the present librarian and the heads of the Boys' and Girls', Loan, Order, and Reference Departments. The selections were made from trained and experienced people, setting definite standards and equalizing salaries. The same year also saw a bindery installed. Today there are two binders and three full-time assistants, and the library has all the advantages of having its work done on the premises. Visitors are often surprised to find a bindery so comparatively large, but, besides the current work, it has been necessary to care for a long standing collection of unbound periodicals and to rebind entire sections of the book stock.

Up to this time the library had been operated under an obsolete by-law, but 1925 saw it starting to function under the Public Libraries Act. This placed the Vancouver Public Library under the same working conditions as other libraries in British Columbia; the Board is appointed for two years, its duties and powers are defined and the library may receive certain benefits from the Commission, including money grants. Two outstanding events occurred in 1926. First an apprentice class was organized lasting from May to August. The advantages to the library are marked and a number of excellent students from the University of British Columbia are being recruited into librarianship each year. In the second place the preliminary work was done for Kitsilano Branch, which was opened in 1927. The building itself represented the first outlay of city money in library construction. Its use is phenomenal; that its service is appreciated is evident to the most casual onlooker watching the length of the line working toward the desk.

In 1929 our neighbors, the City Hall employees, moved and the two buildings were connected. The Boys' and Girls', Catalog and Order Departments, and the Bindery took possession of adequate quarters. The Periodical and Newspaper Room was expanded over the entire second floor of the former City Hall; the attendance in a single day has run to 862 readers. Space was freed in the main building for the beginning of a flourishing Science and Industry Division and a Fine Arts and Music Division will be opened in the fall. A Reference stack room was built and has been filling rapidly the past year; there are still 13,000 uncataloged volumes which will be added. Crowding in the public departments grows more deplorable but reflects the need the library is filling. Even greater crowding would be preferable to any falling off in use.

After five years' gradual advance it was possible to grade salaries further and to put them on a par with those of other cities in accordance with the standards recommended by the A. L. A. Fully qualified local assistants need not be penalized now for their natural desire to work in their home city. While esprit de corps and staff morale have always been high, such a system necessarily results in even better service to the public. Recently librarians have been included as civic employees under the provincial superannuation system. It is not possible to enter into details here, but the provisions made are fair and adequate.

A survey of the city for branches shows

present need of twelve. In 1927 and 1928 by-laws, providing for three and five respectively, failed by extremely narrow margins. A new main building is needed; it may come as part of the projected Civic Center or it may be in a more centrally located down town district. A ten year plan includes both branches and a main building; extends juvenile work beyond its present scope in two buildings, four schools and the playgrounds; provides for further departmentalization, extension service to foreigners, stations, hospitals, penal and other institutions, etc., and to a business and municipal branch—to mention the most obvious developments. The territory covered should include not only Greater Vancouver proper but adjacent areas logically connected with the city.

Kilsilano Branch of the Vancouver Public Library, Opened in 1927

Other libraries in the West have contributed freely to Vancouver's growth. Opportunity for studying in more advanced systems has been readily granted, aggregating several months. Both smaller and larger libraries have opened their resources of personal help and experience; in fact, wherever libraries were approached they have been most generous in their responses. This city's development coming later in the day is building on the experiments of others. Vancouver's special progress is significant as one part of a recent library awakening in British Columbia. An hour from the center of the city is the University of British Columbia's artistically constructed and well equipped building, opened in 1925. The Fraser Valley demonstration in rural extension, backed by the Carnegie Corporation, the government of British Columbia and its Library Commission, is rapidly getting into swing with the most promising results. Already the influence of Canada's two library schools is being felt in the province most remote from them. McGill University Library School opened a long course in 1927 and the University of Toronto in 1928; in both institutions special attention is given to Canadian problems. Further impetus to library progress in British Columbia will spring from the recently appointed Library Commission that is touring Canada in behalf of the Carnegie Corporation.

Our Obligation to Libraries in State Institutions

By Mary E. Frankhouser

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Modern life and modern problems are contributing alarmingly to the population of our state institutions, both penal and charitable, with the result that the searchlight of publicity is focusing with revealing clearness upon these institutions as never before. Superior or inferior administration, housing, equipment and facilities for educational and library purposes are receiving attention from welfare workers, the press, and the public, according to the situation revealed. It is well, then, that, as leaders of state library development, we give thought to the subject, "Our Obligation to Libraries in State Institutions," and ask ourselves if the growth of library service to the wards of our respective states has kept pace with the development of public library service. Even a superficial comparison of these two branches of library progress will point to a negative answer. What has brought about this situation? Is this condition the result of lack of interest, initiative and organization on the part of state library leaders? Is it the result of indifferent attitudes on the part of administrators of state institutions? Or is it the result of a selfish tendency to turn from the work which is sometimes uncongenial to the task that does not bring one in contact with "the sick in mind, body and estate" and morals?

Paper presented before the second session of the National Association of State Libraries, A. L. A. Conference, Los Angeles, Cal.

Of all the contributing factors advanced for this condition in the several states, the one most commonly cited is lack of funds, that much overworked refuge to which we, as state people, are wont to flee when uncomfortably pressed concerning "the things which we have left undone." Whatever the cause, it remains for directors of state library agencies to recognize greater obligations on their part, and to take steps to include definite and constructive institutional library programs in their extension activities.

What are some of the facts about state library service to state institutions? Information secured through a recent questionnaire sent out to all state libraries and library commissions showed that of the thirty-seven states responding, eleven reported no library service extended, while the twenty-six remaining states reported some form of library assistance. For example, New York State Library inspects all lists of books bought by the penal and reformatory institutions of the state, and the approval or disapproval of the library is final. This state, in 1916, made a decided contribution to prison library service when it published a List of Prison Books, which remains today the only standard bibliography available for the guidance of interested workers in prison libraries. The other states in this group recorded one or more forms of library assistance; such as, book selection, direct book loans, and loans of traveling libraries. In this group, in addition to the helps mentioned, the States of California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont and Wisconsin assist in organization projects, or by visits in an advisory capacity to the state institutions. The questionnaire further revealed that Nebraska, by appropriating $5,000 biennially for the work, is the only state in which an institutional library supervisor is provided by legislative enactment. The Board of Control in Minnesota created the position of a full time trained library supervisor under whom all library activities in the institutions function. This was also true of Iowa, the first state to employ an institutional library visitor, but the work under the Board of Control was allowed to lapse because of the lack of sympathetic support by a former official. Aside from the states of Minnesota and Nebraska, the work attempted is carried on by library commissions and state library agencies, and, in the majority of instances, the task undertaken is voluntary.

Because of limited time I have chosen to make specific mention of outstanding activities in only two of the various branches of state institutional work—namely, prisons and tuberculosis sanatoriums. However, the illustrations given will demonstrate that, although different methods have been employed, the resultant service is practical, and receives the cordial support of the institutional administrators. Wisconsin, for its plan of reading courses and book loans, deserves the high recognition accorded that state in the 1929 *Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories,* where, on page 1005, in reference to the State Prison at Waupun, the following statement appears:

> . . . "the prison has the advantages of the most completely developed system of service from the State Free Library Commission found in any American penal institution."

Commendation of the service is made by Austin A. MacCormick, now Assistant Superintendent of Federal Prisons, in the April, 1929, issue of *The Journal of Adult Education* from which the following paragraph is quoted:

> "Another factor of great importance in the Wisconsin prison is the extent to which prisoners are given the benefit of the service of the State Free Library Commission. There is no other state which has gone so far in this direction. A prisoner may request reading courses in any subject and the Library Commission will supply him with individually prepared reading outlines and the necessary books, with no charge other than for the return postage. The possibilities which this opens up for cultural education are tremendous. It is interesting that the first requests for books from the prison were for books on mythology, and that they came from the women prisoners. The University representative acts as the unofficial agent of the Library Commission to the extent of transmitting prisoners' requests and supplying the Commission with information on the education background of an applicant. He stimulates prisoners to read and gives them advice on what to read. The close co-ordination between the Extension Division and the Library Commission is characteristic of Wisconsin practice; it is a concrete example of the way in which various agencies of a state can be effectively used in prison education."

At the present time there are sixty men at the State Prison at Waupun actually using reading courses, and about twenty-five at the Green Bay Reformatory. In a period of ten months, twenty-eight men at Waupun completed the courses; at Green Bay, where the work has more recently been offered, five men have carried their courses to completion. To make the work more effective, book report blanks are to be furnished each man on which he will tell what he has learned from reading the book, and what he wants to learn from other books. The development of these reading courses is credited to Harriet C. Long, formerly of the Traveling Library Department of the Wisconsin Library Commission, and the

work made possible through the cooperation of Mr. Chester Allen, the representative of the University Extension Division work at these institutions. Minnesota has the distinction of maintaining the most efficient local prison libraries of any state in the Union. This rating can be attributed to the wisdom of the Board of Control in employing a full time institutional library visitor, and arranging for definite amounts in the budgets of the several prisons for books and magazines. From her base of operations at the State Capitol, the supervising librarian makes all purchases of books, in the selection of which she gives consideration to the suggestions of the local library attendant, the inmates and the superintendent. The State Prison at Stillwater has a collection of 10,000 well selected books in its library with an average monthly circulation of over 6000 volumes. At the present time a system of loan service from the State Library is being formulated.

In the following statement prefacing a list of classified books, the inmates of the penitentiary are made aware that books may be borrowed from the Oregon State Library: "The Oregon State Library is your library. Any library is 'a school out of school' for anyone who cares to learn something. Make your wants known, and they will receive attention." A well organized loan system has been established whereby any inmate may file with the State Library a service request for one book a week or one book a month on any particular subject. Besides the books listed, books on other subjects are furnished upon demand. An educational survey made in 1927 by the State School Superintendent furnished the information used as a basis in fitting the lists to the needs of the men, and is another example of the effective correlation of state departments. Nebraska prison libraries show the effect of the supervision of a state library visitor. The books are well chosen, and the collections substituted by generous loans from the library commission. The California State Library has worked out a system of book loans to San Quentin Prison, which contributes materially to the celebrated and effective educational work of that institution. This state, famous for its county libraries, has demonstrated the opportunity for expansion such a system presents to states wherein county libraries are sustained, by locating a branch of the Los Angeles County Library in the Whittier School for Boys—a penal institution.

When, after July 1 next, the Michigan Administrative Board releases $5,000 for the purchase of books for the new branch of the Michigan State Prison at Jackson, the State Library will have reason to rejoice. It was through the untiring zeal and enthusiasm of the chaplain, R. W. McLain, and Miss Isabel Horne, the School Library Supervisor of the State Library, that the library sentiment was created which prompted the request for special funds for books on the part of the prison officials. As the recent splendid work of reorganization of the old branch of the Prison Library developed, the officials came to a realization of the potential possibilities of a well organized library for the new institution, and, accordingly, delegated to the State Library the supervision of all book selection for the two branches of the Prison. A shabby collection of some books in a poorly lighted room comprised the library in the Old Prison. After a period of reorganization a visit to the library revealed an average monthly circulation of 4600 volumes, and a room completely rejuvenated by the following changes and additions: 1500 worthless and out-of-date books discarded; the complete rearrangement of shelving and lighting facilities; new windows built and room entirely redecorated; library recataloged; $800 expended in the purchase of new books; and 500 books secured by donation from two public libraries. During the progress of the work the need of a reading survey was realized, so blanks were circulated to determine the type of books for which there is the greatest demand, and to gain an estimate of the general reading tastes of the men. The survey was voluntary. Of the 519 answers already received, 278 prisoners indicated definite requests for particular books or reading courses on special subjects. When the survey is completed, the information will be valuable in the formulation of reading courses or outlines, and as a guide in future book selection. Other penal institution libraries have received assistance in various forms from the Michigan State Library, but the development of the Jackson State Prison Library is the major accomplishment, and its success proves that a sincerely interested state library worker plus sincerely interested institutional officials can, within a reasonable time, produce results which will reflect credit upon the state, and contribute materially to the recreational and educational facilities of the respective institutions. Obstacles will be overcome, and funds somehow produced when these two forces unite to improve library conditions.

These examples of state service already in operation serve to show that prison library development has an appeal for some state library agencies. However, the interest displayed has failed, thus far, to carry sentiment to the point of employing a trained librarian in any state prison of the United States. May we hope

that the action of the Federal Prison Board, in appointing a Supervising Librarian and announcing the future appointments of trained librarians in each of the Federal Prisons, will have a far reaching effect on individual states, and lead to the gradual adoption of a similar policy. At least enough impetus may be given the subject that state institutional library supervisors will be the rule and not the exception.

Massachusetts has long occupied a conspicuous place in the front ranks of states concerned in the betterment of prison libraries. For this reason the library world rejoiced when announcement was made that a demonstration, financed by the Bureau of Social Hygiene, was to be undertaken in the prisons of that state under the direction of E. Kathleen Jones, General Secretary of the A. L. A. Committee on Institutional Libraries. Myron Fuller, a trained librarian, was engaged for the intramural activities of the project. Regret was felt, when, after a period of nine months, the work was necessarily discontinued because of local conditions. However, the incomplete demonstration served to quicken interest in prison libraries generally, and the report of the findings, published in the *Annual Reports* of the A. L. A., May, 1930, contains much valuable information gathered by the Committee. The objective of the Committee can best be presented by quoting from the *Report:*

"Convinced that in a well selected, well organized library the prison has one of its greatest aids to morale, as well as an important educational factor, this Committee set out to prove certain points: 1. That a budget or appropriation for the purchase of books is essential. 2. That the library, to be efficient, must be organized. 3. That there must be trained library service. In addition, it hoped to try out by actual experience the possibility or advisability of getting books to the attention of the prisoners in other ways than by the printed catalog."

Through the work at the Charlestown State Prison, which contains a large collection of books, well selected and cataloged, the Committee hoped to devise methods of getting the books to the attention of prisoners which would prove helpful in all prisons. Plans for trying out shop collections, bulletin board publicity, annotated lists on special subjects, and possibly direct contact with the men, were matured, ready to put into operation when the work ended. Chief among the needs for state prisons the Committee stresses lists of books and trained supervision, and as an alternative, suggests that a handbook be compiled by the A. L. A. Institutional Committee, which would contain very simple rules for the guidance of the untrained prison librarian in the operation of the library, as well as suggestions for book purchases and the use of publicity material.

Perhaps I have dwelt overlong on the prison phase of institutional library expansion, but the replies to the questionnaire disclosed that this feature was the one receiving more thought and interest on the part of library workers, due in part, to the impetus furnished by the Massachusetts demonstration, and by the action of the Federal Prison Board.

The same need exists for books in charitable institutions as exists in those classed as penal and correctional. In one, emphasis is laid on their value in educational programs; in the other, their worth is manifested along therapeutic lines. But in all institutions, whether a hospital for the insane, a prison, a school for the feeble-minded, a tuberculosis sanatorium, or a hospital for crippled children, the reading of books is looked upon as a very necessary part of the institutional activities. Their value is well expressed by Miss Nellie Williams, of the Nebraska Library Commission:

"Books are a wholesome diversion to those within all the institutions. To some they are more than a diversion. They are a means of directing by sane ways to normal avenues of life. For those who will continue to be shut-ins and for those who will become citizens at large we believe in books for our institutional wards."

The relatively high circulation records shown for institutional libraries sustain this statement: reports show that the average amount of reading during the year is twice the amount per patient or inmate as it usually is per individual in a community reached by the public library.

The tuberculosis sanatoriums, state and county, present another form of needed service demanding our attention. The tubercular patient, deprived of normal exercise and recreation because of his affliction, finds in books the only escape from the restrictions which the nature of his malady imposes. In such cases, books become of high therapeutic value, but, unfortunately, the average sanatorium library is limited in size and quality. Even in states maintaining traveling library systems, the service obviously cannot be extended to include sanatoriums of this class. Minnesota early recognized this need, and, in its comprehensive program of institutional library service, formulated a system of traveling libraries whereby twelve county sanatoriums receive reading facilities. Each collection contains twenty books and is moved every other month. The system functions under the Board of Control, where a definite budget is provided for its maintenance. Wisconsin has evolved a somewhat similar plan which operates under the Library Commission. The book supply, however, although furnished by the Commission, is concentrated at the State Hospital at Statesan.

Requests for books are supplied from there to the Northern Hospital at Tomahawk Lake and to the various county sanatoriums. This method of circulation eliminates the hazard of returned books coming in contact with books in the general State Traveling Library Department.

There is every assurance that Michigan will soon inaugurate a similar system of traveling libraries, for the State Library and county sanatorium heads have plans under way to place a collection of books in the State Sanatorium at Howell, and from this base operate a system of traveling libraries for the benefit of the various county sanatoriums. The cost of the service will be covered by the state and county sanatoriums contributing yearly one dollar per patient. The collection will be augmented by yearly, permanent loans of books from the State Library; and the selection of books, the organization and supervision of the project, will be under that department. In sympathy with the movement, the State Federation of Clubs has signified a desire to appropriate funds to be expended in the purchase of traveling libraries.

To summarize: Although progress is evident, the facts reveal that there is lack of continuity of service in many states, and lack of organized supervision in all states, save two: that with the exception of the Preston School for Boys in California, not a penal or correctional institution employs a trained librarian; that but one state, Minnesota, provides a definite budget for all its libraries; that only a few charitable institution libraries maintain trained librarians. These facts, together with the knowledge that eleven states report no extension of state library service, force us to the conclusion that no great development will take place in institutional libraries until there is organization in each state of the forces interested. Naturally and logically, institutional heads and state officials will look to state library agencies for leadership in the movement; and, in assuming this responsibility, we must be ready with constructive programs which will win their respect and approval. Such programs should include appeals for adequate appropriations, organized libraries, and trained supervision. In the furtherance of our proposed programs, we must be ready to face discouragement and delays just as we do in other branches of our work. But, if we are sincere in our purpose and persistent in our efforts, tangible results will follow. The same social will which overrides obstacles in public and school library development must be depended upon to create sentiment for improved library conditions in state institutions. Finally, consideration for our appeals will not be granted unless we, ourselves, respect the appeals.

Some Opportunities for Library Service in Adult Education

By F. K. W. Drury

A. L. A. Executive Assistant in Adult Education

The program of adult education is concerning itself today with a number of projects, among which the more prominent are: parent education, education by radio and screen, alumni education, rural education, and education through religious organizations. What are some of the library implications in connection with these movements?

Over a million fathers and mothers are enrolled in parent-teacher associations, presenting a united front through the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Thousands are likewise represented in child welfare movements. What is it these parents wish to know? In addition to bettering the schools, they wish to become better parents, to rear healthy children, to raise a generation strong in mind and body, ready to use profitably the leisure which the new machine age is providing. In connection with this program of parent education, the libraries of the country are ready and willing to cooperate. They provide books for individual parents to read and for groups of parents to study. A parents' bookshelf is a feature in many libraries. Selected books are sent to groups which meet in schools and homes. Reading lists are made up for those who wish to read and study along special lines. Two Reading with a Purpose courses feature *Our Children* and *The Young Child,* and for the latter a study program on *The Preschool Child* is provided. Interest in this project varies from State to State and from community to community, but the library implication is obvious.

Education by radio is being studied by the

great broadcasting companies and other agencies. Four nation-wide projects with library implications have been tried: the Voters' Service of the National League of Women Voters, the talks on international relations by J. G. McDonald under the auspices of the Foreign Policy Association, the lectures and broadcasts on music appreciation by Walter Damrosch, and the American School of the Air. In each case the radio talk has been followed up with a list of books on that subject, for no lecture attains its full educational value without a continuing program of reading, discussion, and study. Some measures which a library can take in cooperation with these projects are:

To secure lists sent out by these four agencies.
To compile special lists on the subjects of the broadcast.
To post a list of the titles in the library.
To put the books out upon the open shelves.
To arrange listening groups for educational features or important events.
To provide for discussion circles.
To announce selected programs.

Further developments along these lines are being studied.

Visual instruction through motion pictures has long been recognized, not only to teach but to follow up the lesson with books and reading. This has been done successfully by libraries when important pictures have been shown locally, such as "Disraeli." Now, with the advent of the talkies, educational possibilities are even more evident. Portable machines are on the market and these can be used in classrooms and libraries to show a process, to illustrate a method, or to tell a story with acted events.

Alumni are showing an interest in cultural and vocational subjects which they could not study in college, or in which they have not kept up to date. They are returning to an "alumni college" for a week of lectures and discussions, as sixty men did at Lafayette in June, 1929. Over 120 returned this June. Similar alumni weeks were held in June, 1930, at the University of Michigan, Iowa State College, Columbia (at St. Stephens), Beloit, and Wellesley. Reading lists are also being sent out from college campuses to alumni, and special lists of reading are being offered along the lines of interest which the alumni indicate. Here is an impulse provided by the Alma Mater. But who will provide the books? Many alumni will buy; others will turn to the local public library in city or county. Where no library exists, the State lending agency may be turned to. Others may ask the library of their Alma Mater to furnish the books for her children. Is she prepared to do this? Another implication presents itself here—a need which must be studied and considered, perhaps by the charging by the library of a nominal fee for which the desired books may be sent to the isolated alumnus.

Much rural education is dependent on books and library service. The solution in most States seems to be a service as wide as the county supplemented by loans from the central State lending agency and other cooperating sources, such as the State university and its extension division. Individuals, schools, granges, clubs, classes, and churches are seeking this service, and the need is great. Some of it is met by correspondence schools and university extension, but forty-two million people within the United States are without access to library service. Eleven hundred and thirty-five counties are without any book service. Only 263 counties out of 3065 have county libraries. A start only has been made. Campaigns of education and experimental demonstrations are needed. Funds are forthcoming when the interest has been aroused. For a start, traveling libraries may reach out, school libraries may assist, reading courses may suggest, and books may be loaned as needed, but without the necessary continuing service which can be given when a county library has been established.

Education through religious organizations is not new. The churches have always realized the value of study, and they are organized to promote it. A public library not only may supply the books for the pupils, replacing the old Sunday-school libraries, but it can cooperate in any program of religious education, furnishing outlines for study, references for discussions in groups and forums, and books to supplement class use. The churches are awake to the opportunity and are studying both the philosophy and the methods of the new religious education movement. The Y. M. C. A. and similar associations are building up sound programs of religious study.

Individuals and groups are being helped in their reading and study by the libraries of America. Reading lists are prepared. The Reading with a Purpose courses are used. Readers are advised as to their reading, and purposeful, sustained study is directed and encouraged.

Thus in these major projects of adult education—parent education, education by radio and screen, alumni education, rural education, and education through religious organizations—the library enters into the picture with definite implications.

Librarian Authors

Mrs. Lucia Merecka Borski was born in Warsaw, Poland, in August, 1903. She received her early education in a Russian private school where she was forbidden to use the Polish language. During the war, after the Russians had evacuated Warsaw, she went to a Polish school and remained there until her departure from Warsaw. She says that the four years in the Polish school were her happiest schooldays. "The freedom to speak Polish without fear of being punished, to study freely the literature and history of Poland was in itself happiness. My parents owned a book store and a foreign newspaper station and so we were always surrounded by books, papers, and magazines. I had a large collection of fairy tales in Russian, and many other books in Polish and Russian, which I read over and over again. Whatever I read in Russian I translated immediately into Polish, and also the other way around, so that now I do not remember which books I read in Polish and which in Russian." These books included Alcott's *Little Women,* Dickens' *Oliver Twist,* DeFoe's *Robinson Crusoe,* Clemens' *Tom Sawyer,* and Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin.*

In 1919 she came to the United States with the intention of studying, as she had always been told that education in the United States was absolutely free. Her disappointment and regret were limitless at finding this was not true. As she had to earn her own living she studied English and other subjects in the evenings at Columbia University. Also, at the Rand School for Social Research, she studied Child Psychology and took advanced courses in English Literature and History, all of which were to be of use in her future work. A short time later she began work as an assistant in the New York Public Library and was delighted with it, as

"The Jolly Tailor," Which Has Been Placed on Several State School Library Lists, Is a Book of Polish Fairy Tales

she had always wished to do social educational work. She says that story-telling was a spur to acquaint the American children with Polish juvenile literature. She was married to Mr. Stephen Borski, a Polish artist, in 1924.

Mrs. Lucia Merecka Borski

For a number of years Mrs. Borski has been interested in translating Polish folklore into English, thus widening our knowledge of this field of literature. Her two published works are *The Jolly Tailor and Other Fairy Tales* (Longmans, Green, 1928) and *The Queen of Heaven* (Dial Press, 1929), in both of which Kate B. Miller is the collaborator. Other translations of works of children's literature are in preparation. Her interest in children has manifested itself in her chosen field of work, which is library work with children, and in the type of stories she has used for translation. A deep love of Poland and all things Polish has given her the desire to spread Polish literature in so far as it is possible for her to do so. It is good news to find *The Jolly Tailor,* of which Eric P. Kelly, winner of the Newbery medal in 1929, said, "I've never come across anything which puts in English so perfectly and so charmingly the peculiar esprit that is Poland," recommended by the *Graded List of Books for Children,* published by the American Library Association in 1930, and already on State school library lists in Michigan, Wisconsin, and West Virginia.

THE
LIBRARY JOURNAL

November 1, 1930

Editorial Forum

AGAIN the range of the library profession has been strikingly shown in the remarkable attendance at three simultaneous conferences in different parts of the country. The second great regional conference of the year, which was held at St. Paul, Oct. 14-17, brought together over seven hundred attendants, mostly from the six States included in the North Central regional group, but also from seven other States, including many from Illinois and a representative from California. A splendid, non-conflicting program was arranged; papers were short and to the point; meetings began on time and each day was broken up into several short periods, which made it possible to hear outstanding speakers and important discussions on various phases of library work. As the happy result of this success, it was decided to organize a North Central Association, to meet every two or three years, according to the decision of a committee composed of the newly elected presidents of the six States participating. A graceful act was the appropriation of the $100 surplus above the conference expenses for the A. L. A. Endowment Fund. During the same week a bi-State meeting of the Ohio and Indiana associations brought together approximately eight hundred librarians to Dayton for a three-day conference. Here the method of using luncheon as the opportunity for round-table groups had the less fortunate result that many interested in several phases of public library work could cover only one of the many subjects. The fortieth anniversary program of the New York State association, combining with the adult education program of the sixty-sixth convocation of the University of the State of New York, at Albany, brought together as speakers five ex-presidents of the A. L. A., including Dr. Locke from Canada, as well as a gratifying and gratified attendance of hearers, and also achieved excellent success.

THE SCHEME for a library colony as an annex to the Lake Placid Club deserves very careful consideration by A. L. A. authorities before its possible adoption as a professional feature. The many librarians who have been guests at the remarkable resort, which the inventive and administrative genius of Melvil Dewey has developed in the Adirondacks, do not need to be reminded of the varied facilities and charms there to be found. But whether there should be a library vacation colony at all, and if so whether it should be located in connection with the Lake Placid Club, are both questions as to which much may be said on both sides. In view of the many meetings nowadays at which librarians come together for professional discussion and increase of acquaintanceship, it would doubtless be suggested that when a librarian takes a vacation he should seek other company than that of his fellow professionals, whose conversation will lead his mind into the ruts of the routine of daily work. On the other hand, there is a natural tendency for people of one mind to flock together, and the mountain air, superb scenery and opportunities for walking and driving could not be better anywhere else, though from some parts of the country the location involves considerable expenditure in railway fares, so that Lake Placid would be naturally a center for Northeastern librarians rather than for librarians in general. The Lake Placid Club with its manifold attractions is a not inexpensive luxury, and the actual limits of cost at the library vacation house would have to be carefully safeguarded. A rest cure of this sort, to which librarians could go in advance of threatened exhaustion from the routine of their work, would certainly be a great boon.

THERE IS PATHOS in the fact that the life of Henry C. Folger was cut short when, not many months later, he might have seen the great collection of Shakespeareana which he brought together housed in the new building which he had provided adjacent to the Library of Congress, properly arranged for exhibition and use and placed in charge of the man whom he would have selected as its custodian with the $10,000,000 fund for maintenance and extension for which he had already provided in his will. It will be recalled that the trustees of Amherst College, headed by George A. Plimpton, were made by Mr. Folger, in loyalty to his Alma Mater, the trustees also of this fund and of the great collection. Mr. and Mrs. Folger had made close acquaintance with and greatly appreciated William A. Slade, the head of the Department of Bibliography of the Library of Congress, and had expressed the wish

that he might become its custodian. This wish has been gratified by the Amherst trustees, and it is double satisfaction that the wishes of the founder have been thus respected and that the Folger library, though not technically in relation with the Library of Congress, is to be headed by one who has made his reputation therein and will keep the Shakespeare collection in the best possible relation with the nation's library. The post called for an administrator as well as a scholar, and, happily, Mr. Slade's selection insures that the Folger library will have both in his person and that the collection, already unsurpassed by any in the mother country or elsewhere, will be kept worthy of the fitting and beautiful edifice in which it is enshrined, will be hospitable to every legitimate inquiry, and will, as Mr. Folger intended, be active in the promotion and diffusion of an understanding and appreciation of Shakespeare and his era.

The Gutenberg Bible is now safely housed in the nation's library, where, in a case specially designed for it, it will shortly be on exhibit in the main hallway on the level opposite the shrine which contains the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. As the three thousand items constituting Dr. Vollbehr's main collection had been delivered to the library within a fortnight after the adjournment of Congress in July, the receipt of the *Bible* completes the acquisition. That it has been effected so promptly and securely was largely due to the fortunate presence of the Librarian, Dr. Putnam, in Europe last summer and his decision to visit the Monastery, and attend the final negotiation between Dr. Vollbehr and the authorities there, and also to facilitate them by an advance of funds through the American Legation at Vienna; over $300,000 being involved in the final payments, which included not merely the purchase price ($250,000) and an export duty of $25,000, but accumulated interest and other charges. The transaction involved numerous conferences at the Monastery itself at St. Paul and at the near-by city of Klagenfurt, and finally at Vienna, which were attended by him, by his colleague, Mr. Engel, by Dr. Vollbehr and his legal representative, by the Abbot and Deacon of the Monastery and their attorney, and in the latter stages by the American Minister at Vienna, who lent the entire resources of the Legation to the solution of technical details. The conclusion of all was that the three folio volumes delivered to the Minister were duly encased in a safe receptacle, sealed with the seal of the Legation and thus under the American flag, transmitted by special courier to the Embassy in Paris, thence by another special courier to the deck of the "Leviathan" at Cherbourg, brought to New York in the personal custody of the Librarian, and thence to Washington by two officials of the library who had met him at the pier. Contrary to the rumor that momentarily subsisted, there was no objection to their export on the part of the Austrian government. Another rumor (in the European press), equally baseless, asserted that the Librarian had paid a million and a half for them! The basic price, as stated above, was $250,000. It was not, however, paid by the library, but by Dr. Vollbehr; and as between the library and Dr. Vollbehr, the *Bible* was but one item of a collection for which, as a whole, the sum paid was a million and a half. Thus the best of the complete vellum copies of the famous *Bible,* as well as a great proportion of the other incunabula in the Vollbehr collection, makes the Library of Congress more nearly proximate in this field to the two other great national libraries, worthy of the Congress whose name it bears and of the nation which it represents. Special credit for the achievement should be given to Congressman Collins, to whose initiative and enthusiasm is due the practically unanimous vote in Congress.

It is certainly gratifying to the professional pride of American librarians and architects that the two British commissions which have been visiting American libraries should be composed of foremost representatives of English scholarship. Sir Henry A. Miers, head of the Bodleian Library Commission, is well known in this country, to which he had already made five visits, for his eminence as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Manchester and chairman of the recent Royal Commission on Libraries and Museums in Great Britain. The head of the Cambridge commission, Sir Giles Scott, is the grandson of the great architect whose work made an epoch in English architecture and is himself perhaps the foremost of British architects of today. Their colleagues are all men of eminence in learning and administration, not least among them Sir Frederic Kenyon, Principal Librarian of the British Museum, who has in so many ways commended himself to American librarians and of recent years taken prominent part in international library development. Both commissions were highly appreciative of what they saw and learned in their journeyings as far west as the Mississippi, as well as the hospitality with which they were received, and William Warner Bishop has added greatly to his already international service by his arrangements for these distinguished visitors.

The Most Suitable Health Books for the Public Library

By James A. Tobey, Dr. P.H., *Formerly Associate Editor,*

and Raymond S. Patterson, Ph.D., *Associate Editor, American Journal of Public Health*

"GIVE ME HEALTH AND A DAY," wrote Ralph Waldo Emerson, "and I will make the pomp of emperors ridiculous." The quest for health is of vital significance to all persons, and, fortunately, there is a growing popular interest in it. For the achievement of their health ideals, individuals need authentic information, which they can secure from no more legitimate source than books written by competent authorities who know how to present practical facts in an interesting manner. Out of the profusion of modern literature on the various phases of human health, there is offered herewith a selected list of only twenty-nine books, which may well form the nucleus of an effective health library for the intelligent adult lay reader. These are not, of course, all of the good books on health, but for many excellent reasons they seem to be the most suitable to adorn the shelves of the average public library.

The first test of a book on such an important topic as human health is its scientific accuracy. There is no room here for fads and follies, nor for individualistic medical notions and opinions. The second essential characteristic is readability, together with a practical and reasonable presentation of important facts in an attractive style. A book for serious reading need not be a dull book. It should, moreover, avoid technical language and be clear, concise, and cogent, but thorough, logical, and diverting. There is plenty of romance in this adventure called health, in this drama which is the game of life. The books listed and described comply with these specifications, and others. They are arranged under six divisions, with, of course, an overlapping between them. As an introduction to the general subject, five books have been included under the caption, "The Background of Health." Perusal of these particularly entertaining books will result not only in an absorbing fund of useful information, but also in an adequate conception of the science called public health.

Under "Personal Hygiene," a subject of immediate individual significance, are listed books which deal with various specific aspects of human health, rather than with the whole gamut of the alleged health habits. Nutrition, as the most important single phase of hygiene, is accorded a separate division. Books designed as "Health Primers" are omitted entirely, because they are, in general, as unsatisfactory for the true seeker after authentic health information, as they are abundant.

Similarly, selections from the copious quantity of books on baby care are conspicuously absent from the list on "Maternal and Child Hygiene." As in the case of the health habits, such material may be readily obtained in numerous reliable pamphlets and booklets issued by official and voluntary health agencies and by reputable commercial organizations interested in public health.

Mental and social hygiene are subjects concerning which there is a plethora of misinformation. Since mental hygiene is a comparatively new science, a branch of human affairs in which lay guidance is eminently needed and desired, the best books on the subject should be available for consultation by all intelligent people. Finally, general public health, than which there is no more potent element in our social structure, is represented by several interesting books.

A more comprehensive list of reliable health books, one containing nearly a thousand titles, may be obtained from the Book Service of the American Public Health Association, New York, while assistance in the preparation of bibliographies of books on all aspects of public health may be secured from the National Health Library, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. Reading lists on mental hygiene, on the human body and its care, and on certain aspects of childhood, are likewise obtainable from the American Library Association.

The following list is not, of course, infallible.

THE BACKGROUND OF HEALTH

MODERN SCIENCE AND PEOPLE'S HEALTH. Edited by B. C. Gruenberg, Ph.D. *Norton.* 1926. $2.50.

Always a fascinating and captivating subject, the story of health gains glamour from the skill of its narration. In this book, seven exceptional essays on various phases of health are contributed by as many well-qualified writers.

In each list the books are given alphabetically by authors.

Devils, Drugs and Doctors. H. W. Haggard, M.D. *Harper*. 1927. $5.00.

A glorious story of the development of modern medical science from the magic, superstition, and alchemy of old; and what it means to you and me, and the rest of us in our present civilization.

The Biological Basis of Human Nature. H. S. Jennings, Ph.D. *Norton*. 1930. $4.00.

An authoritative treatment of the vital subject of genetics. An extremely valuable and highly interesting volume.

Riders of the Plagues. James A. Tobey, Dr. P.H. *Scribner*. 1930. $3.50.

"A revelation of the little known activities of the scientists to whom we owe the most commonplace rules of community health and disease prevention. . . . a work historical, scientific, almost original in scope, that illumines a subject most of us take for granted, and treats it as drama of absorbing interest."—Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer.

Medicine. Its Contribution to Civilization. E. B. Vedder, M.D. *Williams & Wilkins*. 1929. $5.00.

Ranges through the gamut of health and disease, telling in an adequate manner about the problems of modern medical science and how they are being met to the advantage of the general populace.

PERSONAL HYGIENE

Layman's Handbook of Medicine. R. C. Cabot, M.D. *Houghton Mifflin*. 1927. $1.50.

An excellent compendium of all that the intelligent lay person needs to know about the important diseases and their treatment. Compiled originally, and in part from lectures delivered by the author to social workers.

Yourself, Inc. The Story of the Human Body. Adolph Elwyn, M.D. *Brentano*. 1930. $3.50.

Human physiology described in popular terms. Everyone should be familiar with the workings of the human machine, and this is the type of book which tells about a complicated subject in a simple and readable manner. It is imaginative but scientific.

An Hour on Health. Morris Fishbein, M.D. *Lippincott*. 1929. $1.00.

Health fads and fakirs are exposed in this brief volume, which also includes a discussion of longevity and other timely subjects relating to health.

The Human Body. Logan Clendening, M.D. *Knopf*. 1927. $5.00.

Told in a vigorous style, with plenty of human interest protruding, personal hygiene is presented in an attractive manner. Some of it is the unsupported opinion of the author, but most of it is authentic and all of it is interesting.

Sleep. D. A. Laird, Ph.D., and C. G. Muller. *John Day*. 1930. $2.50.

There is more than sleep in this book, for it narrates much of value about personal hygiene as it is affected by noise, rest, fatigue and nervous stress. Easy to read, its precepts are sound and not difficult to follow.

The Materials of Life. T. R. Parsons. *Norton*. 1930. $3.00.

Bio-chemistry's contribution to the knowledge of health. A readily understandable account of the materials of which living things are made, and the complex changes these materials undergo during life.

NUTRITION

The Most Nearly Perfect Food. S. J. Crumbine, M.D., and James A. Tobey, Dr. P.H. *Williams & Wilkins*. 1929. $2.50.

Tells in a popular way the whole story of milk, its history and place in human nutrition, its sanitation and distribution, its culinary uses, and its valuable products.

Nutrition. W. H. Eddy, Ph.D. *Williams & Wilkins*. 1928. $2.50.

A concise statement of the modern principles of the science of nutrition, written by an authority on dietetics who knows how to write and who has himself made many notable contributions to the art of sensible eating.

Your Weight and How To Control It. Edited by Morris Fishbein, M.D. *Doubleday, Doran*. 1927. $5.00.

A problem of significance to a vast multitude, ably presented by a group of leading authorities under competent editorial direction. Perusal of this interesting book will save time, trouble, and expense to those in quest of normal weight.

Feeding the Family. Mary S. Rose, Ph.D. *Macmillan*. 1930. $3.75.

Of the many books written on nutrition, this is unquestionably the best. It is thorough and absolutely reliable, it is practical and helpful to the whole family, it is entertaining and easy to read, it is up to date.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HYGIENE

THE INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD. J. L. Morse, M.D., E. T. Wyman, M.D., and L. W. Hill, M.D. *Saunders.* 1929. $2.00.

Care and feeding of children from birth until school age, put into a manual for mothers by three pediatricians.

THE CHILD'S HEREDITY. Paul Popenoe, D.Sc. *Williams & Wilkins.* 1929. $2.00.

The influence of heredity in human development is reliably set forth in a very readable style.

EVERYDAY PROBLEMS OF THE EVERYDAY CHILD. D. Thom, M.D. *Appleton.* 1928. $2.50.

This is still about the best book on child management, enabling the parent to understand and develop the mental life of the child in relation to his physical and social welfare.

GETTING READY TO BE A MOTHER. Carolyn C. Van Blarcom, R.N. *Macmillan.* 1929. $1.75.

The best manual of prenatal hygiene, written for educated women. Anatomy of the reproductive system and embryology are included.

ADOLESCENCE. F. E. Williams, M.D. *Farrar & Rinehart.* 1930. $2.50.

The difficulties of this extremely important period in human life and how they are surmounted, told by a leading psychiatrist with a flair for cogent expression.

MENTAL AND SOCIAL HYGIENE

A MIND THAT FOUND ITSELF. C. W. Beers. *Doubleday, Doran.* 1929. $2.00.

The autobiography of the man who founded the mental hygiene movement. "It reads like fiction, but it is not fiction," William James said of it.

WHY MEN FAIL. Edited by Morris Fishbein, M.D., and W. A. White, M.D. *Century.* 1928. $2.00.

A compilation of the teaching of the leading psychiatrists and psychologists of the country on such diverse subjects as parental responsibility, vocational problems, sex relationships, mental habits, emotional status as they affect success or failure in life. The outgrowth of an important conference.

THE HUMAN MIND. Karl Menninger, M.D. *Knopf.* 1930. $5.00.

The most readable book about the human personality. It deals with modern conceptions of mental health, types of personalities, pathologic states, motives, and mental treatment, all in an objective and readily comprehensible manner.

ABOUT OURSELVES. H. A. Overstreet, Ph.D. *Norton.* 1927. $3.00.

This absorbing introduction to the science of human behavior prepares the way for a consideration of many mental hygiene problems and stimulates the reader to go deeper into the study of psychology.

CONSERVATION OF THE FAMILY. Paul Popenoe, D.Sc. *Williams & Wilkins.* 1926. $3.00.

A wealth of useful information about subjects which constantly enter into family life. Solutions are indicated for the problems which, unsolved, may cause unfavorable complications, and even destruction, of the family.

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH

AMERICAN MEDICINE AND PEOPLE'S HEALTH. H. H. Moore, Ph.D. *Appleton.* 1927. $5.00.

The structure which society has reared to cope with the ever-present problems of poor health and disease. Information which every intelligent person needs in order to secure the proper perspective of the modern movement concerned with our public health.

WHO'S WHO AMONG THE MICROBES. W. H. Park, M.D., and A. W. Williams, M.D. *Century.* 1929. $3.00.

The fundamental laws of hygiene are considered in non-technical language by the authors of one of the standard texts on public health. This volume is the outgrowth of a series of radio talks.

THE CONQUEST OF DISEASE. T. B. Rice, M.D. *Macmillan.* 1927. $3.25.

Sanitary science in its many modes and ramifications, with much information of personal and individual significance. Written directly, but pungently.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH. C.-E. A. Winslow, Dr. P.H. *Macmillan.* 1929. $2.00.

How man may vanquish the microbe and by his accomplishments in this respect may learn the game of life. Three inspiring lectures by a leading practitioner of public health.

Book Reviews

Dr. Cole's Survey of the Bibliography of English Literature

Not often does a member of a bibliographical society contribute to its papers an essay suitable for use in educational work as a text book or material for supplemental reading. Yet such is the character of a paper contributed by George Watson Cole, L.H.D., to the Bibliographical Society of America and lately reprinted for the author in an edition of 150 copies from its *Papers* (vol. xxiii, part 2). The title of Doctor Cole's essay is, "A Survey of the Bibliography of English Literature, 1475-1640, With Especial Reference to the Work of the Bibliographical Society of London." The work consists of five parts: introduction dealing with bibliographic movements to cover the field named; a chapter on "What Should Be Found in Bibliographies"; the Survey, consisting of a chronological account of the writers in the period mentioned from John Boston of Bury, an Augustinian monk of Bury St. Edmunds, who flourished in 1410, down to William Augustus White, who died in 1927. These are followed by titles of the books covered and sample entries.

The student of bibliography at library school gets to know the standard books of reference in his subject. For English literature he learns what works cover the successive periods and where to look for descriptions of rare books and choice editions. But Watt, Lowndes, Allibone and Hazlitt are doubtless for the student, what they remain for most of us, books that stand on certain shelves of the catalog department. Who were these men? what kind of men were they? why did they go to all the labor that must have preceded the preparation of their voluminous works? Doctor Cole, in his narrative tells us something about these points, and as he writes in choice and graceful English, the student who will be "assigned" Cole's Survey will discover that he has found a very interesting book as well as a tool that will be useful to him many times in his later experience. He will want a copy bound and standing on his desk. Under each author—and they deserve the name of "worthies" with a few exceptions—the pertinent facts of his life are briefly mentioned, his special qualifications for his chosen work are sketched, the character of his book in its scope and in its distinctive features is pointed out. These were men who devoted their lives to certain ideals; they set out to do something worth while, that they hoped would endure; and their works have endured in a way that ours of the present day will probably not do.

Teachers in our library schools will do well to consider Doctor Cole's book when preparing lists of prescribed reading, especially for students who expect to enter reference or university libraries.

William Stetson Merrill.

Social Science Abstracts. Published thirteen times a year by Social Science Abstracts, Inc., 611 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, N. Y. $6 per vol.

Social science abstracts is now in its second year. It grew out of the need of social scientists and librarians to have a more adequate survey of the world's periodical literature in the social sciences. Years of preparation preceded the launching of the journal by the Social Science Research Council. With the active cooperation of about 1500 scholars throughout the world, a survey is made of the vast literature in the various field of social science from about fifty countries in thirty-five languages. Abstracts are in English, averaging about 150 words per abstract. More than bibliography is attempted, for the materials handled are summarized. For 1929 about 3000 journals were regularly examined and 11,093 abstracts were published. For the second year the journal list has been extended to well over 4000 and the abstracts printed will amount to some 17,000. The Index goes beyond every other. The fields covered (History, Economics, Political Science, Sociology, Statistics, Anthropology, and Geography) have never before been brought together into one index. The journal list and the number of languages far exceeds that of other journals. It does not attempt to supplant the existing bibliographical journals; it supplements them. Aside from the much larger number of journals and languages covered, its chief difference lies in the fact (1) that it summarizes the articles dealt with, and (2) that it operates selectively. Not all articles, even in the best journals, are included. The article must belong to social science and it must be a contribution to knowledge or a significant restatement to receive attention. The problem faced by the editors in indexing was of the pioneering kind. Indexes have been made of all the special branches of social science individually, but a combined index of the seven outstanding disciplines has never been

(*Continued on page* 882)

List of New Books

As An Aid To Book Selection In Hospital Libraries

Compiled by The Library Section, Medical Service, U. S. Veterans' Bureau
August, 1930

Akeley, D. J. *Jungle Portraits.* Macmillan. $3.50.

Mrs. Akeley accompanied Carl Akeley on his elephant collecting trip in Africa, and records her experiences and observations in a book more fascinating than fiction. She later made an expedition of her own into the Congo and lived for some time among the Pygmies.

Boyd, James. *Long Hunt.* Scribner. $2.50.

The adventurous life of a trapper in the early 1800's, when the Mississippi marked the western frontier. The hero of the story preferred the half-savage life of the wilderness to the love of a girl and the loss of his freedom.

Bullard, Arthur. *Volcano.* Macmillan. $2.

An American without funds accepting a job as manager of an orange plantation in the West Indies, finds the business is suspected of being a blind for aiding desperadoes in search of treasure buried by the former dictator. Exciting jungle adventures.

Buranelli, Prosper, and Borden, R. D. *Maggie of the Suicide Fleet.* Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

A war story that will bring smiles to the faces of all who served in the navy or went across. The mishaps, miraculous escapes and innumerable breakdowns that befell the "Margaret," erstwhile pleasure yacht assigned to duty with the submarine patrol fleet, are humorously retold from Lieutenant Borden's diary and illustrated by Herb Roth, the cartoonist, who was one of the crew.

Chambers, R. W. *Painted Minx.* Appleton. $2.50.

Centering around the old John Street Theatre in New York City, this romance of Revolutionary days revivifies Major André, Sir William Howe, General Washington, Mad Anthony Wayne, and other celebrities of the period.

Child, R. W. *Pitcher of Romance.* Sears. $2.

Short stories excellently told, with a love interest in the background but subordinate to the plot. A well-balanced collection.

Dahlberg, Mary. *Dagger.* Duffield. $2.

Ranch life was too tame for Dagger, so she took up flying and married an aviator. After his death she toured the world, but failed to find happiness until she returned to the ranch. Light fiction of the sentimental variety.

De La Rue, Sidney. *Land of the Pepper Bird: Liberia.* Putnam. $3.50.

An informal description of the black republic, with emphasis on climate, products, trade, history, progress, local customs, and native characteristics. The author was formerly financial advisor to Liberia.

Deeping, Warwick. *Exile.* Knopf. $2.50.

In spite of the pathetic side of this picture of the English residents in a small Italian town, more or less permanently exiled because of ill-health or dubious pasts, the book should prove inspirational to those who feel they have fallen behind in the race.

Dilnot, Frank. *Lady Jean.* Holt. $2.50.

An exciting romance of seventeenth century England, in which an attempt is made to abduct the ward of the Duke of Buckingham, with whom the Prince is infatuated, in order to make an alliance for reasons of state between the Prince and a French princess.

Emery, S. M. *Romance by Request.* Macrae Smith. $2.

By the terms of a will, a young man inherits a large summer hotel on condition that three matches are made there during the season. Complications, harmless fun and foolishness follow. Will appeal to those who enjoy light, humorous fiction.

Field, Rachel. *Points East.* Brewer & Warren. $2.

Unusual poems narrating curious legends of the Maine coast.

Finger, C. J. *Seven Horizons.* Doubleday, Doran. $5.

An amazing number of experiences have been crowded into this one man's life. The author writes forcefully, entertainingly and withal simply, showing how chance led him into strange corners of the globe. An unusual personality is revealed, a man of rare spirit and keen discernment.

Franck, H. A. *Scandinavian Summer.* Century. $4.

Casual impressions of a tour embracing Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Norway, and Iceland. The contrast in their respective national traits is clearly shown. The text also gives considerable information as to choice of routes and modes of travel. Average size and weight. Numerous illustrations.

Gibbs, A. H. *Chances.* Little. $2.50.

A dramatic story of two brothers, unlike in disposition but inseparable from boyhood and throughout the war. Their love for the same girl strained the bond of brotherhood, but could not break it.

Gillis, W. R. *Gold Rush Days with Mark Twain.* Boni. $4.

According to the author, Mark Twain failed to see the fun in a joke on himself. Although very little space is devoted to the humorist, the book will be enjoyed for its presentation of the rough-and-ready life that prevailed on the coast following the discovery of gold in California.

Glassman, Don. *Jump!* Simon & Schuster. $3.

History of the Caterpillar Club with accounts from interviews, newspapers or official reports, of the circumstances compelling famous jumps. The development of the parachute and the lives it has saved are thrilling chapters in the story of aviation.

Green, Anne. *Selbys.* Dutton. $2.50.
An excellent idea of French customs is afforded by this story of an American couple, long resident in Paris, who introduce their niece to the society composed of exclusive old French families.

Grey, Zane. *Shepherd of Guadaloupe.* Harper. $2.
Clifton Forrest, disabled veteran, returned to his home in New Mexico expecting to die, but, spurred by adversity and injustice, he puts up a good fight and eventually regains his health and wins the girl he loves. Will be popular.

Haworth, P. L. *Caverns of Sunset.* Bobbs. $2.
Hazardous adventures and encounters with hostile Indians were the lot of the daughter of an earl who, disguised as a boy, secretly embarked on a search for her brother in western Canada.

Hayward, W. B. *Last Continent of Adventure.* Bobbs. $3.
Subtitle: "A narrative of gallant men and bold exploits in Antarctica." With the interest aroused by the recent Byrd expedition, this volume, containing accounts of former expeditions, will find many readers. Convenient size, good print, and many illustrations recommend the book for summer reading.

Herold, Don. *Strange Bedfellows; My Crazy-Quilt Memoirs, Life-Maxims and What-Not.* Farrar. $3.
Clever nonsense, illustrated with humorous cartoons in black-and-white, recommended for an idle moment and most enjoyable if read in snatches.

Hull, H. R. *Asking Price.* Coward-McCann. $2.50.
Portrays the conflict between a college professor's natural poetic tendencies, curbed by his wife's hard, materialistic nature and his duty to provide for his children in a manner considered suitable by his wife.

Hurrell, F. G. *Lantern Show of Paris.* Cape. $3.
Ex-service men will recall "leaves" spent in Paris as they thumb the pages of this charming book of sketches, many but a paragraph in length and enhanced by illustrations of typical Parisian scenes. Small size, light weight.

Irvine, A. F. *Fighting Parson.* Little. $3.
Irish to the core, this autobiography breathes the personality of the boy and man whose unfailing sense of humor and love of God and man has made his life a glorious adventure. The story of his work as a "morale-raiser" at the front during the war will add to the interest of the book for veterans.

Irwin, W. A. *Days of Her Life.* Houghton. $2.50.
A romantic novel of San Francisco in the nineties. The heroine marries to escape poverty, only to discover that her husband is a bigamist. Finding employment in an antique shop she later marries the invalid owner and finds happiness resulting from adherence to honor and duty.

Kelly, E. M. *Spanish Holiday.* Harper. $2.50.
Short stories with a Basque background, told with delicate humor and showing the author's familiarity with the foibles and racial characteristics of these sturdy people.

Lea, F. H. *Happy Landings.* Dodd, Mead. $2.
An actress who makes a hit in Hollywood, an ace who had lost his nerve after a crash, a director who uses hearts as pawns to produce a super-film, and the familiar jargon of the studios, are combined into a readable love story of the film world.

Lighty, Kent and Margaret. *Shanty-Boat.* Century. $3.50.
Once again the Mississippi figures as the river of romance and adventure. In the "Ark" the authors start from Minneapolis and loaf down the river, reaching New Orleans at carnival time. The main interest lies in the human contacts afloat and ashore.

Lincoln, Natalie. *Marked Cancelled.* Appleton. $2.
When a wealthy and unprincipled resident of Washington, D. C., was found murdered, clues led in many directions—the marriage license marked "Cancelled" clutched in his hand the most tangible one. Not an outstanding mystery story, but it has no objectionable features.

Locke, W. J. *Town of Tombarel.* Dodd, Mead. $2.50.
Nine short stories, all concerning the quaint little French town of Creille. The episodes are related by the lovable old mayor and give us Locke at his best.

MacGrath, Harold. *Green Complex.* Doubleday, Doran. $2.
A. E. F., A. W. O. L., M. P., Paris, a pretty girl, an emerald necklace, and last but by no means least the police on the track, merely hint the thrills in store for the reader while following the dilemmas into which two soldiers are plunged. The plot revolves around efforts to obtain a green necklace and then to dispose of the stolen emeralds.

Maugham, W. S. *Gentleman in the Parlour.* Doubleday, Doran. $3.
Subtitle: "A record of a journey from Rangoon to Haiphong." In phrases that gladden the ear and linger in the memory, an intimate picture is presented of the villages, towns, rivers, and the natives. Will appeal especially to travelers and those with cultural background.

Merriam, J. C. *Living Past.* Scribner. $2.
By means of a buried leaf, footprints imbedded in rock, bones in an asphalt pool, and other evidence brought to light, the dim past becomes part of the living present. The tremendous geological changes are explained in simple language. Considerable space devoted to the Grand Canyon. In subject, style, and format, an excellent book for hospital libraries.

Oppenheim, E. P. *What Happened to Forester.* Little. $2.
Pleasant tales of the Riviera and other resorts of the idle rich, told in the first person by the genial Major Forester. Sophisticated and diverting short stories.

Risley, Eleanor. *Road to Wildcat.* Little. $2.50.
Up hill and down dale, through the Alabama mountains, walked Peter and Eleanor Risley, pushing a covered wheelbarrow and accompanied by their dog. The hill-folk, with their independent spirit, religious zeal, and love of music and singing, are revealed in the delightful dialogue and dialect in which the book abounds.

(*Continued on page* 882)

The November Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during the coming month

(Exact date of issue, when known, is given directly after publisher's name)

Biography, History and Travel

Baker, G. P. *Constantine the Great.* Dodd Mead. $3.50.

Bartholdt, Hon. Richard. *From Steerage to Congress.* Dorrance. $4.

Autobiography of a poor immigrant lad, a printer, editor, and member of Congress.

Barton, R. F. *The Half-Way Sun.* Brewer and Warren (17). $5.

Life among the Headhunters of the Philippines.

Bowen, Frank C. *A Century of Atlantic Travel,* 1830-1930. Little, Brown (7). $4.

A chapter is devoted to each decade of the last one hundred years.

Britton, James. *John Singleton Copley: A Modern Old Master.* Dodd Mead. $3.

Brilliant sketch of the greatest American painter.

Crawford, Mary Caroline. *Famous Families of Massachusetts.* Little, Brown (7). $10.

The beginnings, development and achievements of some three score outstanding Bay State families.

Gretton, R. H. *A Modern History of the English People* (1880-1922). Dial Press (10). $5.

Herriot, Édouard. *The United States of Europe.* Viking (2). $3.50.

A keen study of the greatest issue facing the international world today.

Kootz, Samuel M. *Modern American Painters.* Brewer and Warren (3). $5.

A study of eighteen American painters, all of whom are alive today, with a short biographical sketch of each.

Mann, Klaus. *Alexander.* Brewer and Warren (10). $2.

A novelized biography of the great Macedonian general.

Morand, Paul. *New York* (Tr. by Hamish Miles). Holt (7). $2.50.

Fourteen full-page drawings of New York scenes have been especially done for the book by Joaquin Vaquero, the Spanish artist and architect.

Spivak, John L. *The Devil's Brigade.* Brewer and Warren (3). $3.50.

The story of the Hatfield-McCoy feud.

Vauclain, Samuel M. and May, Earl C. *Steaming Up!* Brewer and Warren (10). $5.

The years following the Civil War.

Vulliamy, C. E. *Voltaire.* Dodd Mead. $3.50.

Ward, Christopher. *The Dutch and Swedes on the Delaware.* Univ. of Penn. (21). $5.

Belles-Lettres

A Guide to Historical Literature. Macmillan. $8.

Compiled by the committee on bibliography of the American Historical Association.

Besier, Rudolf. *The Barretts of Wimpole Street.* Little, Brown (21). $2.

Now being played in London.

Chambers, Sir Edmund. *Shakespeare: Fact and Problems.* 2v. Oxford Univ. Press. $15.

Chapman, John Jay. *The Antigone of Sophocles.* Houghton Mifflin. $10.

Poetry.

Dickinson, Emily. *Poems.* Little, Brown (21). $4.

Hugo, Victor. *Ruy Blas.* (Tr. by Brian Hooker). Holt (7). $2.

Play.

Mantle, Burns, ed. *The Best Plays of* 1929-1930. Dodd Mead. $3.

Includes the ten most representative plays of the year.

Noyes, Alfred. *The Last Voyage.* Stokes. $2.50.

Poetry.

Schauffler, Robert Haven. *A Manthology.* Dodd Mead. $2.50.

An anthology of man's poetry.

Snyder, Edward. *Hypnotic Poetry.* Univ. Penn. Press. $2.

"Spell-weaving poems" as opposed to the intellectualist variety of verse.

Weygandt, Cornelius. *The Wissahickon Hills.* Univ. Penn. Press. $4.

Thirteen informal out-of-door essays interspersed with shorter sketches of incidental interest.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

Candee, Helen Churchill. *Ornamentation and Textile Design.* Stokes. $5.

Chappell, George S. *Through the Alimentary Canal with Gun and Camera.* Stokes. $2.

Cunningham, F. F. *Geography Laboratory Manual.* Wiley.

Hamlin, Scoville. *Menace of Overproduction.* Wiley.

Heiler, Friedruch (Samuel McComb, trans.). *Prayer (Das Gebet).* Oxford Univ. Press. $6.

Hopkins, Ernest Martin. *Education and Life.* Houghton Mifflin. $1.50.

The functions of education.

Hutchinson, A. S. M. *The Book of Simon.* Little, Brown (21). $2.

Impressions of the author's small son from infancy to three years old.

Jeans, Sir James. *The Mysterious Universe.* Macmillan. $2.

Krows, Arthur Edwin. *The Talkies.* Holt (7). $2.

The latest development in the motion picture industry.

Lloyd, T. C. *Electrical Equipment.* Wiley.

Malti, M. G. *Electric Circuit Analysis.* Wiley.

Milton, George Fort. *The Age of Hate.* Coward McCann. $5.

Mitchell, Edwin Valentine. *Concerning Beards.* Dodd Mead. $1.50.

For the first time, perhaps, the beard has been accorded its true place in the history of nations.

Pagé, Victor W. *Aviation Engine Examiner.* Henley (5). $3.

Phillips, John C. and Hill, Lewis Webb, eds. *Classics of the American Shooting Field.* Houghton Mifflin. $7.50.

Pollard, Hugh B. C. *The Gun Room Guide.* Houghton Mifflin. $25.

Poppe, Thomas W. *House Wiring.* Henley (3). $1.

Ramsey, L. W., and Lawrence, Charles H. *Garden Pools.* Macmillan. $2.

How to use water attractively in the home grounds.

Richter, G. M. A. *Animals in Greek Sculpture.* Oxford Univ. Press. $12.

Rockwell, F. F. *Roses.* Macmillan. $1.

Written by an amateur for amateurs.

Woodworth, J. V. *Punches, Dies, and Tools for Manufacturing in Presses.* Henley (5). $5.

Youth, H. A. *Affirmations of Christian Belief.* Macmillan (7).

Fiction

Dekobra, Maurice. *The Sphinx Has Spoken.* Brewer and Warren (24). $2.

Afghanistan and two officers in the Anglo-Indian Army.

Farnol, Jeffery. *Over the Hills.* Little, Brown (7). $2.50.

Set in the stirring period of the Jacobite uprising.

Glenn, Isa. *A Short History of Julia.* Knopf (7). $2.50.

The problems of a Southern girl.

Huna, Ludwig. *The Star of the Orsini.* Brewer and Warren (3). $2.

The second novel in the Borgia trilogy, but like the first novel, *The Bulls of Rome,* is complete in itself.

O'Brien, Edward J., ed. *The Best British Short Stories of* 1930. Dodd Mead. $2.50.

O'Brien, Edward J., ed. *The Best Short Stories of* 1930. Dodd Mead. $2.50.

Onions, Oliver. *The Open Secret.* Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

Oppenheim, E. Phillips. *Slane's Long Shots.* Little, Brown (21). $2.

Wade, Henry. *Dying Alderman.* Brewer and Warren (17). $2.

Murder story.

Zweig, Arnold. *Claudia.* Viking (2). $2.50.

Juvenile

Daniel, Hawthorne. *The Shadow of the Sword.* Ill. by Emile Verpilleux. Macmillan. $2.50.

How a young fisher boy saved the island of Mont-Saint-Michel from the English.

Drinkwater, John. Illus. by H. M. Brock. *More About Me.* Houghton Mifflin. $2.

Verse for small children. A continuation of *All About Me.*

Harrington, Mildred P. *Ring-A-Round.* Ill. by Corydon Bell. Macmillan. $3.

A collection of verse for boys and girls.

Seiler, Gwendolen. *The Princess and the Swineherd.* Macmillan. $2.

A fairy theme adapted for stage presentation.

Warren, Dale. *A Modern Galaxy.* Houghton Mifflin. $3.

Collection of short stories.

In The Library World

New Rural Service Truck

THE RURAL SERVICE TRUCK which is now being operated by the Library Association of Portland is the second automobile which the library has put into service for its rural patrons. It is run for nine months of the year, from September to June, and serves residents of Multnomah County outside of Portland.

The first truck, purchased in April, 1924, and put into operation the following month, was so successful that it soon became an established part of the library's service. When it wore out in its line of duty, a new truck was purchased this fall, and has been serving rural residents for the past month. The new machine is a G. M. C. truck, with a body especially built along the lines of the first truck, which had proved satisfactory. The big change was putting the door at the back instead of on the side. The truck covers eight routes every two weeks and travels 364 miles. It serves over 500 families, making house-to-house stops. The average circulation is about 200 books a day, the largest day being 368, which was so heavy that it necessitated a change in the schedule. The truck is driven by Miss Norma Lee Peck, who is assisted by a boy page.

Library Association of Portland, Ore., Rural Service Truck Operating in Multnomah County

A List of S. L. A. Members

THE SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION has recently issued a List of Members. This has been corrected to May 1, 1930, and includes not only the Institutional, Active and Associate members, but the names of subscribers to the magazine *Special Libraries*. It also contains the new members of the Executive Board for 1930-31 and the officers of the local Groups and the local Associations and Chapters. A list of past officers since the formation of the Association is also appended to the publication. The price of the publication is one dollar.

The Library Colony

AT THE ATLANTIC CITY MEETING of the American Library Institute there was discussion of a letter from Melvil Dewey, founder of the Lake Placid Club and one of the founders of the American Library Association, during which was brought out the need for a plan such as he suggested in a "Library Colony" at Lake Placid for librarians who wish to vacation there. The advantages as contained in the latter were: Possibility of a vacation at Lake Placid Club at any season of the year; All privileges of the Club; A club house given over entirely to librarians; Reduced rates under the Lake Placid Foundation; Opportunity to build individual or group bungalows; and Free camping space on the property.

The Committee on the Library Colony, with Messrs. Brigham, Hill and Rush present, convened at Lake Placid on October 11 to inspect the various locations offered in the Lake Placid Club area. During several conferences a tentative agreement was reached. The committee feels that the wisest plan is to move cautiously in the matter and to adopt the terms of the agreement with the understanding that if a sufficient response is received from the librarians of the country, a more extensive scheme will be inaugurated. It is the intention of the Lake Placid Club, as stated in the agreement, to extend the privileges as there is demand and the space is available. In other words, if there is sufficient response, plans will be made for the use of the club premises during the height of the season in the coming year 1931.

The Visit of the British Commissions

TWO BRITISH LIBRARY COMMISSIONS, the Cambridge University Commission and the

Bodleian Library Commission, were recently brought to the United States by the Rockefeller Foundation to study libraries. Both universities are planning new libraries, the money for which has been in a large part given by the Rockefeller Foundation, and the tour was planned by Dr. Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan. Landing in Montreal on Sept. 12, the party, after visiting McGill University, spent a few days in New York before going on to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. From Washington they went to Pittsburgh and from there to Cleveland. They then went to Chicago for three days and to the Universities of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan. From Ann Arbor they were driven to Detroit and then on to the University of Rochester, Toronto, Harvard, Yale, and again to New York with a side trip to Princeton. They sailed on Oct. 24. The Bodleian Commission was headed by Sir Henry A. Miers, who recently headed a Royal Commission on Libraries and Museums in Great Britain, and Sir Giles Scott, who headed the Cambridge University Commission, is the most distinguished British architect of the present day. They sailed for England, Oct. 24, on the "Caronia." Coincident with the visit from the two British commissions came the visit of the librarian of the University of Oslo and the architect of its new library building.

Reduced Fare for Mid-Winter Meeting

A reduction of one and one-half fare on the "Certificate Plan" will apply for members and dependent members of their families attending the meeting of the American Library Association, to be held at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 29-31, if not less than 150 persons obtain regularly issued certificates from ticket agents at starting points, each showing payment of regular one-way adult tariff fare of 67c. or more on going journey, and if these certificates are properly validated in Chicago. Arrangements will apply on the majority of railroads in the United States, though not on all. Members who expect to obtain certificates are requested to note the following directions:

1. Tickets at the regular one-way tariff fare for the going journey may be obtained Dec. 25-31, inclusive, on most railroads. Dates of sale are a few days earlier in some far western territories. Be sure that, when purchasing your going ticket, you request a certificate. You will not be able to secure one in Chicago. Do not make the mistake of asking for a "receipt."

2. Present yourself at the railroad station for ticket and certificate at least thirty minutes before departure of train on which you will begin your journey.

3. Certificates are not kept at all stations. If you inquire at your home station, you can ascertain whether certificates and through tickets can be obtained to place of meeting. If not obtainable at your home station, the agent will inform you at which station they can be obtained. You can in such case, purchase a local ticket to the station which has certificates in stock, and from there you can buy a through ticket to place of meeting and at the same time ask for and obtain a "Certificate Plan" certificate.

4. Immediately on your arrival at the meeting, present your certificate to the indorsing officer, Cora M. Beatty, A. L. A. Membership Department, as the reduced fare for the return journey will not apply unless the certificate is properly indorsed by her and validated by a railroad Special Agent as provided for by the certificate.

5. Arrangements have been made for validation of certificates by a Special Agent of the carriers on Dec. 29-31, inclusive, provided the required minimum of 150 certificates is presented.

6. No refund of fare will be made because of failure to obtain a proper certificate when purchasing going ticket.

7. If the necessary minimum of 150 certificates is presented at the meeting and your certificate is duly validated by the Special Agent, you will be entitled, up to and including Jan. 3, 1931, to purchase a return ticket via the same route over which you made the going journey, at one-half of the regular one-way tariff fare from the place of meeting to the point at which your certificate was issued.

8. Return tickets issued at the reduced fare will not be good on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad trains 15, 16, 17, 18, 23 and 24.

Bronx Asks $20,000,000 for Library

Plans for the incorporation of the Bronx County Free Library Association and for a library program involving a request for a $20,000,000 appropriation by the City of New York were announced October 13. The Board of Estimate will also be requested to appropriate $25,000 for the establishment of a library training school. It is stated that officials of the New York Public Library have estimated the Bronx as requiring fourteen additional branch libraries and one central library. The nine Carnegie libraries in the Bronx at this time are administered by the New York Public Library, but no funds are available for extension work.

New Buildings

The Jacob H. Schiff Memorial Library, one of the group of three new buildings erected by the Jewish Theological Seminary of America at 122nd Street and Broadway, New York City, was dedicated October 26.

The corner-stone of the Stewart Memorial Library, Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was laid October 15.

The Newark Public Library, N. J., opened the North End Branch at 722 Summer Avenue on October 15. This is Newark's eighth branch library building.

Medical Books Loaned in New England

THE BOSTON MEDICAL LIBRARY, one of the largest and best medical libraries in the country and containing over 150,000 volumes, has adopted the policy of lending its books to any doctor in New England. The physicians of this State may avail themselves of this service in two ways—first, without expense except for postage by interlibrary loan, borrowing through the Vermont State Library or any local public library; second, by joining the library and borrowing books from the library direct. The membership fee for this latter service is $5 per year.

Bibliophile Tour

TEN GERMAN librarians and bookmen arrived on the North German Lloyd steamer "Bremen" on October 9 for a seventeen-day tour of Eastern book centers. The itinerary as given in the September 1 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL was followed closely with Mr. Stechel of the American Express Company conducting the group. The party sailed from New York, on the same steamer which brought them over, on October 25.

Music Department in American Library in Paris

ON SEPTEMBER 24th a program of experimental American music inaugurated the new Music Department of the American Library in Paris. Miss Dorothy Lawton, who organized the department, states that it is the first to be established outside the United States and was born of the inspiration Americans have received from France for the last century. All students and others will be permitted access to the musical works, and the library will otherwise help anyone interested in music. It is planned to give other musical programs at regular intervals.

List of New Books for Hospital Libraries

(*Continued from page* 877)

Rosman, A. G. *Young and Secret.* Minton. $2.
A novel of family life wherein the father feels left out of the companionly relationship between the mother and daughter. The family is kept intact by the girl's comprehension of the situation. Women patients will appreciate.

Sibour, V. S. *Flying Gypsies.* Putnam. $2.50.
To break the monotony of life, an American-born countess and her French husband make a trip around the world in a little open cockpit plane, crossing the two oceans via boat. Good adventure.

Sparkes, Boyden, and Moore, S. T. *Hetty Green, a Woman Who Loved Money.* Doubleday, Doran. $5.
The biography of a unique and eccentric figure in the American financial world of yesterday whose methods of saving made her prominent. Considered stingy, she nevertheless is described as a "gay, jolly old lady."

Sparling, Earl. *Mystery Men of Wall Street.* Greenberg. $3.50.
After reading the account of how one millionaire after another increases his wealth by playing the market, it is rather evident that the small gambler is leaning heavily on luck, for his money becomes the plaything of change in the battles between financial wizards.

Sutley, Z. T. *Last Frontier.* Macmillan. $3.
The author roamed all over the west in the exciting pioneer days and had the knack of being in the vanguard when things began to happen. Will be liked by western fans.

Terhune, A. P. *To the Best of My Memory.* Harper. $4.
Not the story of his life with his dogs, but an exceedingly human picture of the author's boyhood and later experiences as reporter and author. An encouraging book, "the story of a happy life," to quote the subtitle.

Train, Arthur. *Paper Profits.* Liveright. $2.50.
The hysterical frenzy of speculation that swept the country prior to the crash in the fall of 1929 is the keynote of the story of a man who lost everything when within an ace of his objective. In starting from the bottom again he found the happy home life he had lost in his pursuit of wealth.

Tyson, J. A. *Rhododendron Man.* Dutton. $2.
The finger of suspicion pointed to several friends when a man was found murdered, but with the aid of a capable reporter the guilty person was located. Less tense than most mysteries. Large print.

Willoughby, Barrett. *Sitka, Portal of Romance.* Houghton. $3.
An informal description of Sitka introducing bits of history, tradition, folklore, and emphasizing the Russian influence.

Waugh, Alec. *Hot Countries.* Farrar. $3.50.
An unusual travel book which ignores historic backgrounds for the most part, omits dates and similar boresome details, but which manages to convey the intangible spirit of a foreign place.

Social Science Abstracts

(*Continued from page* 875)

attempted. Into this index went the labor of many months of specialists in the several fields and the advice of librarians, indexers and other consultants. The Index for 1929 is divided into three parts: I. The Cumulated Table of Contents; II. The Subject Index; III. The Authors' Index. The alphabetic Subject Index contains more than 25,000 items; the Authors' Index lists almost 10,000 names. The Index covers 142 pages, most of it in three column, six point. MARGARET BLANDER.

School Library News

The School Library Dinner at Los Angeles

School librarians who were at the Los Angeles Conference will not soon forget the dinner at the Beverly Hills Hotel. This was the annual meeting of the California School Library Association, and was made the occasion of welcoming the out-of-the-State school librarians and many leaders in the library world as honored guests. It was more than a friendly gathering of three hundred people, librarians of high and low degree, educators, and authors, enjoying a good dinner in good company; Annie Spencer Cutter called it a milestone in the history of the whole school librarian group.

A charming epitome of the program is contained in a letter from Mr. Adam Strohm to the chairman of the dinner committee:

"Now that I am back here to take account of the past weeks and enjoy over again some of the most memorable incidents, I certainly must first record my happy and grateful experience at the Beverly Hills Hotel, thanks to your courtesy and thoughtfulness.

"While I may not be able to voice my impressions, they were, nevertheless, very vivid and happy. The room itself and the arrangements were unique and perfect. . . . The program was a delightful California rendering of Shakespeare's Seven Ages: Mr. Curtis and his three-score and ten reminiscences; Halliburton, the spiritual gold seeker; Bromfield, the amusing mixture of revolting youth and ingratiating youngster; your flier author who could soar even mentally; the pioneer librarian of silver gray hair and sunny smiles; and, last of all, the interpreter of the Castilian California atmosphere—all of these were led forward gently and merrily by the toastmaster in a way that would brook no refusal.

"If it is a compliment to say that the most interesting professional man is the one who does not talk shop out of his office, then this gathering of school librarians was the most attractive because one was never conscious of the pedagogical atmosphere. Rather, it was sunshine and sunset, presumably California at her best. . . ."

The dinner was held in a spacious suburban hotel, to which the guests were brought in automobiles provided by the school librarians of the city. Rosa B. Cage, the president of the southern section of the California School Library Association, presided, while Laura Grover Smith was toastmistress. The northern California school librarians joined in the welcome to those from other States through their president, Polly Hatch.

Mr. Milam, Mr. Keogh, Mr. Strohm, and Miss Cutter spoke briefly and graciously. The pioneer librarian, to whom Mr. Strohm refers, was Mary Foy, first librarian of Los Angeles. The other speakers whom he so delightfully characterizes, were John Jay Curtis, president of the Bobbs-Merrill Company; Richard Halliburton; Lieutenant John V. Deuel, author of *Speed Wings;* Louis Bromfield, and, finally, Lucretia del Valle Grady.

Marjorie Van Deusen.

A Browsing Hour

It has long been a dream of the librarian at Wiley High School Library, Terre Haute, Ind., to have a regular browsing hour. When the ninth period was given to extra-curricular activities, the opportunity came to introduce this idea. It has been an interesting experiment, the only handicap being the lack of room. For this reason each student is limited to one period every week, the day being his own choice. Even with this arrangement there is a lively race to the library to secure a seat. The students have free access to the books and magazines, and there is an obvious development of individual taste. When the building program permits more space, it promises to be an effective method of cultivating the library habit.

Club Programs

Programs, study outlines, and reading courses, grouped under one hundred and fifty subjects, are listed in "Helps for Club Program Makers," compiled by Elizabeth Gillette Henry and recently published by the A. L. A. Subjects, ranging from home economics, child study, and gardening to literature, psychology, and politics, include practically all of those topics to which women's clubs and other adult groups may wish to devote either a single meeting or an entire winter's program. Useful information on the organization of clubs and study groups is listed separately. Other special features of the booklet are a list of books from which original programs may be constructed, a directory of periodicals and organizations to which reference is made, and a directory of State agencies which will give advice and assistance to women's clubs.

The Open Round Table

A Warning to Librarians

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Irving I. Ignatin was for a time a student at the University of Pennsylvania. He is a very tall, slender, dark, quiet, and well-dressed young man, who gained the privilege of frequenting the bookstack in the library by representing himself to be a graduate student. He has a fine taste for the best in literature, and has been unable to resist the temptation of helping himself to good books and smuggling them out of libraries for his personal use.

Thanks to the alert cooperation of Mr. James F. Meegan, proprietor of the Rare Book Shop, Washington, D. C., the University of Pennsylvania Library has been able to recover from Mr. Ignatin's quarters in Washington and in Philadelphia 119 of its books. The Free Library of Philadelphia also regained possession of some dozens of volumes by the same means. Ignatin has been indicted for the larceny of books from these libraries, and at his trial in Philadelphia, Sept. 30, he pleaded *nolo contendere,* and was given a three years' suspended sentence.

It is to be hoped that Ignatin has learned his lesson, but as he appears to lead a wandering life it seems worth while to warn librarians of his recent activities.

ASA DON DICKINSON,
Librarian, University of Pennsylvania.

Additional Lists

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The following statement concerning "Official Publications of European Governments," on page 587 of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for July, 1930, needs some modification:

"Compilation of a complete list is made difficult by the fact that, with the exception of the United Kingdom, the Irish Free State, Italy and Portugal, no attempt has been made by the individual governments to list their respective publications."

In January, 1928, the German Federal Ministry of the Interior at Berlin published the first issue of a *Monatliches Verzeichnis der Reichsdeutschen Amtlichen Druckschriften* containing the federal publications of the German government, the state governments, and the larger municipalities. This monthly catalog of German official publications which has been regularly issued since 1928, is prepared at the Deutsche Bücherei, Leipzig.

Late in 1928 the Prussian State Library at Berlin issued the first volume of an accessions catalog for German official publications, federal, state and municipal, covering the first half of the calendar year 1927.

Within the past few months the Royal Library of The Netherlands at The Hague has issued the first volume of an annual List of Dutch official publications covering the central government, provinces and colonies for 1929.

Both the German and the Dutch lists are very carefully prepared, exact titles, statement of printing or publishing, contents, etc., and are a substantial evidence of the growing interest in the issue of official publications in European countries.

JAMES B. CHILDS,
Chief, Division of Documents,
Library of Congress.

An Oversight

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Through an oversight the name of the individual responsible for its preparation was omitted from Bulletin Number 1, Volume II of the Bureau of School Service, entitled, "The Type of High School Curriculum Which Gives the Best Preparation for College." This error was not detected until after some of the bulletins had been placed in the mail. The study was made by Dr. James Anderson Yates, Head of the Department of Chemical and Physical Sciences, Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, Kan.

LEO M. CHAMBERLAIN,
Bureau of School Service,
University of Kentucky, Lexington.

Increased Appropriation

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

In a season of hard times it is pleasant to be able to report that our appropriation for the coming year has been increased from 19¢ to 20.8¢. This has permitted us to employ one additional person on full time, and another on half time. We have also increased salaries for staff members above the junior grade.

S. M. JACOBUS,
Librarian, Pomona Public Library, Cal.

Suggestions, Please

To the Editor of The Library Journal:

A well known publisher is planning to enter the scientific and technical field, and has asked me to suggest scientific or technical subjects of interest to modern readers which are not covered by modern adequate treatments in book form. I have been able to offer him one or two suggestions, but it occurs to me that some of my colleagues may have had their attention called to other needs which it would be to everyone's advantage to have filled. I shall be personally grateful for and happy to pass on to the publisher—whom I am not at liberty to name—any suggestions which are sent me.

Asa Don Dickinson,
Librarian, University of Pennsylvania, Pa.

Poster Suggests Old Manuscript

To the Editor of The Library Journal:

As vice-chairman of the Committee on Exhibitions and Activities in Libraries of the Bimillennium Vergilianum, I am requested by Miss MacVay, the general chairman of committees, to request a notice of the official poster which has been asked for by many schools and libraries.

This poster is printed in black on dark yellow Della Robbia paper, which suggests the page of an old manuscript. It is 22 in. x 34 in. and can be ordered direct from the headquarters of the American Classical League, New York University, University Heights, New York City. The price is 50 cents for a single poster, or three for $1.

You may also care to note in your columns three Vergiliana catalogs, one published by the New York Public Library, one by the Pittsfield, Mass., Athenæum, and one by the Newberry Library of Chicago.

Henry B. Van Hoesen,
Librarian, Brown University.

Sloping Shelves

To the Editor of The Library Journal:

Since writing the article on sloping shelves, printed in the August number of The Library Journal, I have learned about the sloping shelves devised by W. E. Henry of the University of Washington which were used by him with great success and are in use in the Seattle Public Library. I mentioned only slopes produced by using the usual shelf pins, but resting the front of the shelf on higher pins than the back of the shelf. Mr. Henry's device uses shelves projecting in front of the case, the lowest shelf more than the one above. Mr. Jennings of the Seattle Public Library writes that "both borrowers and assistants seem to like these sloping shelves." Not having seen these shelves, I have tested the idea for myself and find that, with a shelf projecting from two to four inches and with a slope of one inch in three or four inches, to me the titles on the bottom shelf are as legible standing the usual distance in front of a bookcase as those on the middle shelves. Of course, the greater the slant and projection, the greater the legibility. But even a small projection produces remarkable results. It is a simple matter to arrange for the sloping and projection of the bottom and next shelf. The projection of even five inches is not inconvenient for the person consulting the shelves, as he usually stands a foot or so from the face of the bookcase. If, therefore, adjustment on shelf pins is not sufficiently effective, projecting the shelves will be entirely effective and this solves the problem of making the lowest shelf or shelves usable with entire convenience. Any carpenter can arrange shelves for wooden bookcases. The makers of steel cases can attend to their cases. An easy way of treating the projecting shelf is to use a support of the projecting part of the shelf by using a 3/8 strip fastened to the exposed ends, using one nail or screw, the strip lying against the upright. Even a lath will answer to make tests to see what is the best position for the shelf. The back of the shelf will rest on any blocking (or the present shelf if immovable). Using one nail or screw at first which acts as a pivot, adjustments are easily made.

Willis K. Stetson,
New Haven Public Library, Conn.

"Thanks To Books" Reprinted

To the Editor of The Library Journal:

In response to repeated requests for our folder containing Stefan Zweig's "Thanks to Books," Northwestern University Library has reprinted it (with the addition of a brief note of appreciation by Dr. Charles Macaulay Stuart). The typography is by Mr. William A. Kittredge, of R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co. (The Lakeside Press) Chicago. We shall be glad to send a complimentary copy to any library requesting it—or additional copies at five cents each (which will just cover the cost of printing and mailing).

Theodore W. Koch,
Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.

Library Organizations

Diplomat Addresses Maine Groups

SELDOM has the Maine Library Association had a better attended or a more successful series of sessions than those held at Bar Harbor September 10 to 11. The usual pleasant social features were provided by the hospitable people of Bar Harbor, but the serious emphasis of the gathering was placed upon the raising of the standards of librarianship in the state of Maine. The requirements for library positions in other States, notably New York, were cited, and resolutions were passed tending to place Maine librarians higher in their profession.

The first event of the convention was a banquet at the Newport House at which Elmar T. Boyd, librarian of the Bangor Public Library, served as toastmaster. The address of welcome was delivered by Frederick C. Lyman, President, Board of Managers of the Jessup Memorial Library, in which he outlined the history of Bar Harbor. Mrs. Ada M. Britton, librarian of the Caribou Public Library and president of the Association made a graceful response. Mr. Henry E. Dunnack, Librarian of the Maine State Library, who had attended the conference in Los Angeles of the American Library Association gave an address "Maine to California with the Librarians," in which he eloquently described the wonders seen in crossing the continent, and the valuable accomplishments of the conference. It is no reflection on the other speakers to say that the outstanding personage present was Honorable Henry Morgenthau. His diplomatic career and very successful work as chairman of the Near East Relief in making provision for, and establishing in the already crowded country of Greece, one and a quarter millions of people driven out of Turkey are too well known to need comment here. Many have read of it in his book, *I Was Sent to Athens,* but to hear the story first hand was a great privilege and thoroughly appreciated. The Thursday morning session opened with a "Forecast of New Books," by Charles C. Campbell of Portland. Forthcoming publications are, of course, of great interest to librarians, and the speaker made his talk of practical help by giving brief prophecies concerning each of 109 books soon to be published, which would indicate their probable relative importance and value for a library. A lecture greatly enjoyed was "Man's Funnybone," by Dr. Edwin M. Wright, Professor of English Literature in Bates College. His review of humorous literature of all ages and all classes, and the psychology of its appeal was very scholarly, and his audience was also highly entertained by his own "comic relief." Routine business occupied parts of two morning sessions, but was of considerable interest from the fact that the treasury was revealed to be in such a prosperous condition. This very satisfactory state of affairs is owing to the drive for membership conducted for two years by the retiring president, Mrs. Britton. At the evening session Dr. Franklin W. Johnson, president of Colby College, delivered an address on school libraries. He made reference to the very successful efforts of different school librarians in cooperating with the teachers in furnishing the best available material for classes, and inculcating good study habits. By means of an illustrated lecture by Dr. Calvin M. Clark, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Bangor Theological Seminary, the librarians witnessed the Passion Play, and viewed the interesting scenery and people of Oberammergau and its environs. On Friday morning the inspiring features of the Northeastern Library Convention at Swampscott were recalled to the minds of her audience in a pleasing talk by Mrs. Robert G. Stubbs of Hallowell, formerly of the Maine State Library. One delightful number on the program at Swampscott was the story telling by Mr. Cronan of Boston. Fortunately Mr. and Mrs. Cronan have a summer home at Deer Isle, Me., and they delighted the staid adults with their stories for children. Louis T. Ibbotson of the University of Maine Library was made president of the Association for the coming year.

An Institute of Inter-American Affairs

THE COMMENCEMENT season of June, 1930, was a very important as well as a very interesting one at the University of Florida. It was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the school. The climax of Commencement was reached when the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon His Excellency Señor Don Orestes Ferrara, the Ambassador from Cuba to the United States. At this time the announcement was also made of the inauguration of an inter-American program. The University is establishing an Institute of Inter-American Affairs. The geograph-

ical situation of the two continents adds much interest to the organization and the mutual benefits that may be derived by both North and South America. Present-day facilities of transportation break down the barrier of distance and make it all the more necessary that we understand our South American neighbors and know more of their interests and what they are thinking and doing. According to a statement of the Acting Director the Institute of Inter-American Affairs was founded with the following aims: (1) To foster international good will between the two Americas, (2) To hold conferences and institutes on inter-American affairs, (3) To stimulate interchange of ideas, (4) To encourage the exchange of students and professors between colleges and universities of the two continents, (5) To promote an interchange of cultural ideals, to stimulate specific studies common to the two Americas, (6) To promote inter-American interests in Agriculture, in trade and commerce, in education, in health, and in other fields of human endeavor. It is the purpose of the University to offer courses of special interest to the peoples of these countries. It is hoped that it will be possible in the near future to inaugurate the system of exchange of professors and students between the University of Florida and the institutions of higher learning in these countries. Plans are under way for holding regular conferences in which agriculture, commerce, education and other subjects of mutual interest will be discussed. The first of the conferences will be held at the University in February, 1931, and will be given over almost entirely to the discussion of subjects in the field of education.

With the above in mind it is easy to realize how vitally the University of Florida Library is concerned with the development of the Institute in its various phases. The University Library will be the laboratory for much of the work done, particularly that concerned with the work of exchange professors and students from the various countries as they study and teach in our University. As yet the collection of these allied subjects is not large, but a bibliography of all material now in the Library has been compiled. Books are being purchased and periodical subscriptions are being placed as rapidly as funds are available. Letters have been written to the Ministers of Education and to the Presidents of the Institutions of Higher Learning in the various countries in hopes of establishing an exchange list and in this way secure much valuable material. The field is very fertile and it is hoped that much will be accomplished to the mutual benefit and pleasure of all concerned.

Book News

Book Club Selections

(for November)

Book League of America

The Waters Under the Earth, by Martha Ostenso. Dodd, Mead.

Book-of-the-Month

The Lives of a Bengal Lancer, by Major F. Yeats-Brown. Viking.
Mysterious and fabulous Hindustan, by a writer from the West.

Business Book League

Industrial History of the United States, by Witt Bowden. Adelphi.

Catholic Book Club

Isabella of Spain: The Last Crusader, by W. T. Walsh. McBride.

Freethought Book Club

If I Were a God, by Dr. William J. Robinson. Freethought Press.

Junior Literary Guild

Ring-a-Round (Primary Group), by Mildred Harrington. Macmillan.

How They Carried the Mail (Intermediate Group), by Joseph Walker. Sears.

The Charlemonte Crest (Older Girls), by Augusta Huiell Seaman. Doubleday, Doran.

His Excellency and Peter (Older Boys), by Theodore Acland Harper. Doubleday, Doran.

Literary Guild

Success, by Lion Feuchtwanger Viking Press.
The scene is post-war Munich, a state isolated in its customs and intrigues, seething with a thousand plots and corruptions.

Scientific Book Club

Parade of the Living, by John Hodgdon Bradley. Coward McCann.
The story of life on earth from the dawn of history to man.

Among Librarians

SUSAN G. AKERS', Wisconsin '13, *Simple Library Cataloging* has been translated into Chinese by Samuel Tsu Yung Seng, director, Boone Library School, Central China College, Wuchang.

F. P. ALLEN, Columbia, has been appointed librarian of the Museums Library in the University of Michigan to succeed Mr. Kuster.

HALLIE DAY BACH, Pratt '29, formerly cataloger in the Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College Library, has been appointed librarian of the Henry Clay High School, Lexington, Ky.

NORA BATESON, Pratt '29, formerly reference librarian on the staff of the University of British Columbia Library, has been put in charge of work with rural schools in the Demonstration Library for the Fraser Library, British Columbia.

NORMA B. BENNETT, Pratt 1900, for many years librarian of the Madison, N. J., Public Library, has retired from library work and is living at Madison.

ELVERA L. BIANCHI, Simmons '25, is now librarian of the Norwood, Mass., Junior High School Library.

WILLIAM H. BREWER, JR., Pratt '29, has been appointed librarian of the Museum for the Arts of Decoration at Cooper Union.

MALVINA C. CLAUSEN, Wisconsin '12, was granted a master's degree by Columbia University after a year of study in the School of Library Service. She returned as librarian to the Oshkosh, Wis., State Teachers College Library in June for the summer session, having been granted leave of absence for study.

PEARL M. DAY, Pratt '28, formerly in the Economics Division of the New York Public Library, is now librarian of the public library at Larchmont, N. Y.

MADELINE DILWORTH, Simmons '26, has been appointed librarian of Limestone College, Gaffney, S. C.

MILDRED M. HAWKSWORTH, Wisconsin '28, was appointed librarian of Eastern Oregon Normal School Library, La Grande, Ore., in the spring. She has been the assistant librarian, Bradley Polytechnic Institute, since her graduation.

MRS. ELINOR HUSSELMAN will this fall resume her full-time position as Curator of Manuscripts and Papyri, University of Michigan Library, to which she has devoted only part time during the past year.

ESTHER C. JOHNSON, Simmons '16, has been appointed librarian of the Watertown High School Library, Watertown, Mass.

JOANNA KLINGHOLZ, Wisconsin '19, resigned as librarian of the Central High School Library, Flint, Mich., in July to become librarian of the Clifford B. Connolly Trade School, Pittsburgh.

MARGARET M. MCINTOSH, Wisconsin '27, has been selected as librarian of the Public Library, Fergus Falls, Minn. She has been on the staff of Connecticut College, New London, since her graduation.

STELLA BEAL MERWIN, Simmons '08, has become librarian of Jackson & Moreland Company, 31 St. James Avenue, Boston, a position she held a number of years ago, before she became Mrs. Merwin.

CHARLOTTE MICHAELSEN, Simmons '26, is now librarian of Thornton Township High School Library, Harvey, Ill. Miss Michaelsen has been in Denmark for the last year.

MRS. ALICE PALMER MORRIS, Wisconsin '27, has accepted the position as librarian of the State Teachers' College, Morehead, Ky.

PAUL M. PAINE, who has been librarian of the Syracuse Public Library, New York, for fifteen years, was given a dinner by former staff members and trustees on Oct. 7 in honor of the occasion.

MARGARET REYNOLDS, Wisconsin '07, librarian of the First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, was elected president of the Special Libraries Association at its annual meeting in San Francisco, June 18-21.

JENNIE T. SCHRAGE, Wisconsin '18, has been appointed chief of the Traveling Library Department, Wisconsin Library Commission, to succeed Miss Long.

ANNA GRACE WOOD, Pratt '27, of the Brooklyn Museum Library staff, was married to Mr. Howard L. Turner on Aug. 2.

JANETTE WOOLSEY, Pratt '26, children's librarian in the Ohio State University Library, is working for a master's degree at the Columbia School of Library Service.

LUCILLE ESTHER WRIGHT, Simmons '28, for a few years on the staff of the Radcliffe College Library, was married Sept. 10 to Mr. Joseph Allen, Jr.

KWAN-TSING WU, of the University of Nanking Library, is the holder of a Carnegie fellowship for study in library work. He will attend Columbia University Library School during the present academic year.

Opportunities

(This column is open to librarians.)

Library school graduate with experience in both adult and juvenile departments of public library, desires position. K10.

Position in children's or branch department of some library wanted by year's library course graduate with teacher's college certificate and four years of library experience. References. K11.

College and library school graduate desires position. Experienced in reference, cataloging, college and school work. Prefers cataloging or combination including cataloging. K12.

College and library school graduate with a year's experience in cataloging desires position in a college or public library. K13.

Young woman, college and library school graduate, desires position as library assistant. K-14.

Children's librarian, experienced, with highest references, desires position. K-15.

College graduate, with certificates from Riverside and Columbia and three years' experience in public library, desires position in public or high school library. Reference work preferred. K-16.

Experienced cataloger, college graduate with library training and teaching experience, will be available Nov. 15. Would consider temporary position of six to nine months. Salary $200. College library preferred. K-17.

College and library school graduate with teaching experience and some public, college, and university library experience, desires position in library at once. South preferred, but will consider other localities. K-18.

Books to Read

Books to read, a classified and annotated catalog, published by The Library Association. was compiled by a joint committee representing The Library Association, The National Association of Boys' Clubs, and The National Council of Girls' Clubs in cooperation with the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, London. This is an attempt on the part of these several organizations to offer to schools, clubs, and public libraries a careful selection of books for readers between the ages of twelve and twenty-one —the period of adolescence. The catalog covers all subjects likely to interest these readers and each book is extensively described and annotated. Publication of this catalog has only been made possible by the generous cooperation of the Carnegie Trust. Libraries, schools, and clubs may obtain twelve or more copies for 7/6 net per copy, twenty-five copies for 6/-, or fifty copies for 5/-.

The Calendar

Oct. 29-Nov. 1—Southwestern Library Association meeting at Dallas, Tex.

Nov. 6-7—New Mexico Library Association, annual meeting at Albuquerque, N. M.

Nov. 10—Arizona State Library Association, annual meeting at Phoenix, Ariz.

Nov. 20-23—Negro Library Conference, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Nov. 21—Illinois High School Library Association meets as Section of High School conference at Urbana, Ill.

Nov. 27-29—Southeastern Library Association, annual meeting at Tampa, Fla.

Dec. 29-31—Midwinter meeting of the American Library Association will be held at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Wanted

The Laurens County Library, Laurens, S. C., wishes to secure copies of *Booklist Books* for the year 1927, 1928. Apply direct.

The General Library of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, wishes to obtain Vol. 8, Senate Executive Documents, 50th Congress, 1st Session, i.e., Serial No. 2511, in the Congressional Series. Apply direct.

Works on Measurement

One of the most unusual libraries, a collection of 1100 volumes devoted to "measurement," has been the gift to Columbia University Library by Samuel S. Dale of Boston. This unique collection dates from 1520 to the present time and contains as well some 700 pamphlets—a collection resulting from thirty years' research in this country and abroad. The Metric Association plans to add to this collection with special gifts from time to time.

A Library Makes Copy for Advertising

Some of the August issues of *Printers' Ink* and *Advertising and Selling* carried full-page ads of Batten, Barton, Durstine, and Osborn with a picture of Mary Louise Alexander, librarian, and an interesting statement on what the Library Research Department is asked to do. The heading of the ad is, "Questions That Aren't Foolish." This is, we believe, the first time that a library has been made the main theme for an advertisement. The October issue of *The Ladies' Home Journal* also had an interesting article on "Women in Advertising," in which Miss Alexander was included, written by Catherine Oglesby.

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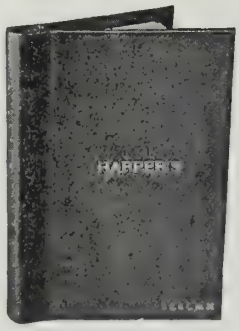

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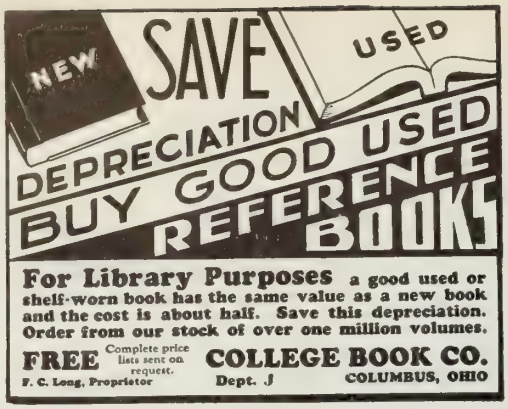

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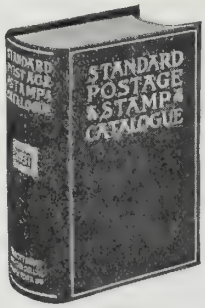

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To the Librarians:

I am writing this letter with regard to a controversy that has arisen as to the patent rights of the Oversewing Machine Company, and the claims by Messrs. Carroll and Rademaekers that its machines infringe upon a patent held by them. This has resulted in a good deal of correspondence, and the insertion of statements in trade papers, and particularly a letter, a copy of which has come to the attention of the Employing Bookbinders of America, signed by Mr. C. W. Carroll stating:

> "In the next issue of the Library Journal, you will find legal notice to all Librarians, regarding the use of books which have been oversewed by the Oversewing Machine, as this patent has been infringed and all Libraries using rebound books sewed on this machine, are to be held accountable for the infringement, and to go back for a number of years and pay back royalties on every re-inforced and rebound book sewed on this patent.
>
> "These patents are owned by the W. H. Rademaekers Son Company, who threatened suit against us. We held a consultation with our attorney and made settlement and also purchased a half interest in the patents. In other words, we are now co-plaintiffs with Rademaekers, and by your being our customer, we herewith wish to assure you that we will protect you on every book which we have bound for you. We cannot commit ourselves, however, on the re-inforced or rebound books which you have received from other concerns. I wish to assure you that we will stand back of our own work."

At the request of the Library Binders Group of the Employing Bookbinders of America, a meeting of the Executive Committee and the Advisory Committee was held at the Bar Association in New York on Friday, October 31, for the purpose of giving the Library Binders Group an opportunity to present their grievances to the E. B. A.

As a result of this meeting, and by resolution adopted by the Executive Committee and the Advisory Committee, I was directed as General Counsel of the Employing Bookbinders of America, to address this letter to the librarians, and state to them that the law is well settled that, as to libraries and librarians who purchased books sewed on the Oversewing Machine, they are free from liability. The patent in controversy is a patent for a machine for sewing a book, and not a patent on a book. The sale or use of the product of a patented machine is not an infringement of the patent. The sale or use of the product of the machine is not a violation of the exclusive right to make, use or sell the machine itself. Take, for example, a patent on a mill for the manufacture of flour. To construct a patented mill, or to use one, would be an infringement of the patent, but to sell or use a barrel of flour manufactured at such mill is no infringement of the patent. It therefore follows that no library or librarian or other purchaser of books sewed on the Oversewing Machine has the slighest liability. Regarding the statement of Mr. Carroll that he is a co-plaintiff with Mr. Rademaekers, my information is that no suit has yet been brought either against the makers or any user of the machine.

Librarians can pursue their normal course, can deal with any library binderies they choose, and send their books to be sewed or resewed as they please, without any interest in the controversy regarding patent rights, and I should consider it a great favor if any librarian who receives or has received a letter similar to the one above quoted would forward it promptly to me.

Very truly yours,

ALFRED E. OMMEN,

General Counsel, Employing Bookbinders of America

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Forthcoming Issues of

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Two interesting phases of reference library work will be presented in the next issue: "Departmentalized Reference Service," by Katharine Kendig of the Los Angeles Public Library, and "Reference Work in Branch Libraries," by Vera Morgan of the Indianapolis Public Library. An article on "Tools for the Readers Adviser," by Alice Farquhar of the Chicago Public Library, will also be included in this number.

Why the Science Library adopted the Universal Decimal Classification will be related by Dr. S. C. Bradford of the Kensington, London, Science Library in the December 15th issue.

Forthcoming articles of interest include a series of articles on libraries in foreign countries and articles dealing with budget making and economic conditions in public libraries.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

NOVEMBER 15, 1930

Cost of Cataloging and Recataloging and How It May Be Reduced

By Ruth Wallace

Chief, Catalog Department, Indianapolis Public Library, Indiana

When this topic was suggested, I thought immediately of the very comprehensive and interesting report of the A. L. A. catalog section committee on the "Cost of Cataloging," which was read at the Seattle Conference five years ago—i.e., 1925. This was the second committee appointed by the Section on this subject, and hope was held out that funds for an investigation might be available, if a well considered plan was presented.

Review of the Report

The report was divided into three main divisions, i.e., Historical introduction; Analysis of the problem; Recommendations.

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

As early as 1905 Mr. William Warner Bishop summed up the question and concluded that the cost of cataloging could be computed in time and results but not in money. In 1912 Mr. Aksel G. S. Josephson raised the question, "What is cataloging?"

As a result the Executive Board of the A. L. A. appointed a committee to investigate the cost and method of cataloging. A questionnaire was sent out covering the questions: (1) What processes are included in cataloging? (2) Standard of workers; and (3) Cost per volume. Cost returns varied from 9½ to 90 cents a volume.

The Survey Questionnaire sent out in 1924 provided information regarding administration and the processes of cataloging. The chief criticisms of the Survey questions were: (1) That they did not call for a discussion of advantages or disadvantages of methods followed; (2) Absence of questions dealing with materials of a special nature, e. g. serials, periodicals, incunabula, music, etc.; (3) Terms were not defined; (4) It gave no information as to grade and proportion of work that can be done by clerical and technical workers.

The questionnaire of the A. L. A. committee on Library Personnel immediately preceded the Survey. One week's work was reported. Each worker reported the time spent on 125 kinds of work under fifteen main heads. Faulty conclusions were drawn in some cases because: (1) Clerical workers were reported as doing cataloging when they were only typing classification numbers and subject headings on L. C. cards; (2) There were groups which need defining, e. g., Research work is not restricted to cataloging but belongs to revision and classification as well; (3) No distinction was made between revision and revision of cards; (4) Recataloging, reclassification, work on serials, continuations and periodicals were neglected in recording time spent on cataloging.

The University of Illinois and several other University libraries in 1922/23 and 1923/24 divided total catalogers' salary budget by the total number of volumes cataloged. Results varied from twenty-eight to eighty-nine cents and show great variation of procedure and organization of catalogs.

Mr. Paul North Rice, formerly of the New York Public Library, now librarian of Dayton, Ohio, was asked by the A. L. A. catalog section and A. L. A. committee on cataloging to present additional suggestions for a study of cataloging costs. His report was given in 1924.

Paper read before the Ohio Valley Regional Group of Catalogers, April 12, 1930.

It included the following items: (1) That a uniform system of cataloging statistics be established; (2) That the cost of cataloging 100 average books be ascertained; (3) That record be kept in the testing libraries of items cataloged and proportion of time devoted to new work; (4) That proportion in salary roll for the work be estimated; (5) That result of cost of entire output be divided by number of pieces, to get average cost. Divide this result by that for 100 books; (6) That results from libraries of equal size and type be compared.

ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM

Factors involved in the cost of cataloging. This was discussed under five main headings, i. e., administration, physical conditions, hours of work, procedure, and statistics. By procedure was meant all operations from the time a book leaves the Order Department until it is set up on the shelves. There are forty operations listed under nine main heads. These are operations in the Catalog Department. Then there is the procedure of other departments.

The mutual relation of all departments has its bearing on the cost question: (1) Information known in the Order Department not passed on may require research on the part of the Catalog Department which is wasted time; (2) Information known in the Catalog Department not passed on to the Binding Department makes additional waste; (3) The Reference Department may discover a lack of references and procedure should be effected to conserve this information. Study of cost in procedure is most important. Business efficiency methods should be applied here. Higher price labor should be used only for professional work; cheaper grade of labor for all processes possible. Each member of the staff should be doing the most advanced work for which she is equipped.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Appointment of a committee or board of catalogers to study cost of cataloging.
B. Procedure suggested:
   1. Select a number of departments for intensive comparative study (two or three types and sizes of libraries)
   2. Analysis and definition of statistics
   3. Analysis of processes; mechanical, clerical, technical
   4. Analysis of administrative problems
   5. Analysis of interlibrary cooperative cataloging
   6. Establish a basis for cost comparison. Cost per volume in each of six types and sizes of libraries for: a, mechanical; b, clerical; c, technical work
   7. Define three different processes
   8. Study and report on procedure in different types and sizes so one may choose the best
   9. Study cooperative methods saving useless repetition of time consuming processes
   10. Study selective methods of cataloging to reduce costs, etc.

WHAT, IF ANY, INVESTIGATIONS RELATIVE TO CATALOGING COSTS HAVE BEEN CARRIED ON SINCE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE IN 1925?

The subject was dropped so far as the A. L. A. Committee on Cataloging and A. L. A. catalog section were concerned. Miss Healy, Chairman of the Committee of 1925, writes that nothing more has been attempted. Certain investigations of Miss Harriet E. Howe of the Graduate Library School, Chicago, and of Miss Akers under her direction though carried out with entirely different objectives in mind, do have an indirect bearing on the subject. Miss Howe's investigations have to do with administrative problems. Miss Akers is making a study of fundamentals for cataloging courses. She listed 118 processes and asked eighty-four catalogers to check these to determine whether they should be performed by clerical or professional workers. So far all agree on half of the processes and on the other half the eighty-four catalogers are about evenly divided. This has a direct bearing on the grade and proportion of work to be done by technical and nontechnical workers.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR REDUCING THE COST OF CATALOGING AND RECATALOGING

STAFF

Staff members should be chosen with great care because experimentation here is costly. Catalogers are born, not made. They should have technical ability and as a rule should prefer cataloging to other library work. Work should be assigned so as to give variety and relieve monotony.

As many typists and pages should be employed as can be provided with work in a given department. It is surprising how many processes can be successfully performed by them. Our experience indicates that typists should be high school graduates who have completed the course in typing at least and are recommended by their instructors. We sometimes secure girls attending college as part time pages.

When vacancies occur in the department it is fairer and more economical to advance members in the department (if possible) and fill in the lowest grade, i. e., those positions receiving the least pay.

EQUIPMENT

Much could be said on the broader topic of physical conditions but we will take time to speak only of two items of equipment.

a. The new Channel rolls for L. C. Smith machines make it possible to write below the center of the card more easily than with the regular platens provided for this machine. We have invested in seven of these. The new wide platens have advantages, though we have not yet purchased a machine so equipped.

b. Electric erasers: Electric erasers are needed, especially in the recataloging process. There are two good ones on the market: (1) The Weilco is probably the best but is very expensive, $60. It may be purchased from the J. H. Weil Co., 1315 Cherry Street, Philadelphia; (2) Gaylord Bros. have an eraser for $19.75. It is 4¼ inches high and weighs 3½ pounds, and is said to do excellent work. We are hoping to have one soon.

Cleveland Public Library has used an electric eraser for seven years and found it a great time saver. It also adds greatly to the neatness of work done. Their eraser was the invention of a dental student attending the University of Michigan and is not on the market.

HANDLING BOOKS IN THE DEPARTMENT

Cooperation of the Order Department is a great factor here. We have very fine cooperation on the part of our Order Department along this line. Books are sorted by them, and placed regularly on cases, shelves or trucks designated by us as being nearest the records to be drawn or for some other reason, the most desirable place from the standpoint of economy in handling.

SPECIAL CLASSES OF MATERIAL

There are three classes of material which we think are more economically handled outside of the Catalog Department: Government documents except a few cataloged as separates; Periodicals; Pamphlets except those which are worth cataloging fully.

THE UNIT CARD OTHER THAN L. C. CARDS

We shall mention this only as a possible topic for discussion.

RECLASSIFICATION (IN WHICH MANY OF US ARE INTERESTED)

In the "Cost of Catalog Committee" report the following statement was made: "Reclassification and recataloging vary greatly according to: (a) Size of the library; (b) Date of organization; (c) Changes on account of new conditions. A certain amount of reclassification is inevitable for any catalog as long as we classify and catalog books representing topics which are going through their growing pains."

There are, of course, two types of reclassifying: (a) Reclassing from an entirely different system as the Poole. We have had experience in this for the last ten or more years and hope that another year will see us through; (b) Expansions within the same classification, i.e., Dewey expansion of European war books, also Sunday school books, etc. Sometimes it is necessary to anticipate Dewey and expand for ourselves, e.g., History of the theater in various countries. We have changed forty-one books by adding .09 and the additional points necessary. It is more economical to reclassify as well as to classify one class at a time. At least the same people should work at one class until it is finished. Familarity with the class numbers, subject headings and cross references used from day to day saves time when done by one or two persons.

COMPARISON OF THE PROCEDURE FOR RECLASSED AND NEW BOOKS

First with books in a different system. Before recataloging can be begun the heads of two departments at least must look over the books in the stack: the head of the Binding Department and the head of the department chiefly concerned whether Circulating, Reference, Technical, Art, etc. These decide whether the book can be mended or rebound and whether on account of date, subject matter or treatment the book should be discarded.

When L. C. cards are ordered we have found it advisable to pencil the Poole class number on each order. When cards come it is easy to withdraw the Poole shelf cards first, then put both in the books in the stacks before bringing to the Catalog Department.

Classifying and assigning headings require about the same as for new books. Revision is a little more complicated on account of the extra shelf card. The withdrawal of cards from the public catalog takes time. We have often left the cards for certain classes till the work is completed for them and then drawn wholesale from the old catalog for several letters at a time, e.g., M's, N's, O's, P's, were drawn in this way. The new catalog is consulted first now in every case, so this works very well.

For expansions in the Dewey classification the comparison of procedure and time spent is different. Here cards and books must be brought together (and as many copies at a time as possible) to save work of withdrawing records over and over again.

To secure twenty copies of a book, or half that number, from as many different branches

with all the cards needed from each branch in anything like a reasonable time is the problem. We seldom wait until all are received before recataloging and returning books and cards to those branches which responded promptly. Many factors enter in, but six months or more is a long time to have records different in different parts of the system.

When handling such books we pencil at the top of the Union shelf card "changed from 940.91" for example, and make a temporary cross reference for the shelf list from the old number, author and brief title to the new number. Books and cards are changed at the same time whether for central or branches. As they are changed, O. K. is penciled after accession numbers. Res'd, meaning Reserved, and the date will appear after accession numbers for those not yet changed.

A slip with memorandum of the new classification number is clipped to the outside of each title before it is taken to the finishing room and placed on special shelves. This is a guide to the reviser of finished books as well. The verso of title page and book card are changed before being sent to the finishing room.

The securing of books at central either from the shelves or by reserving them, the withdrawal of shelf and all catalog cards, the erasing of class numbers and sometimes subject headings, all require considerably more time than for new books. Erasing electrically would be ideal. A typist can add the new class numbers.

Reclassifying and recataloging undoubtedly require one half as long again as new work and sometimes twice as long.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SAME BOOK OFTEN DIFFERS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE SYSTEM

1. Adult and juvenile (juvenile classification simpler)
2. Circulating and Reference (different symbol for reference books). If in Granger collection that notation should be added in a note.
3. Genealogy and Reference departments (County histories).
4. Government document collection (Add note but not the special notation of government document collection).
5. Different class numbers for other departments is not a great problem. The department heads concerned usually discuss a book in question and decide which will use it most. If for example the book is on Color and discusses the subject both from the standpoint of Physics and Painting the decision is made to put it in one place or the other. If in technical department a card is made for Color for the Art Department.

Certain books of history or travel are sometimes shelved in the Art Department because valuable for the illustrations. 391 is used for all books on Costume. Other cases such as the same book for Business Branch and the Art Department, or Business Branch and the Technical Department, are handled with little difficulty. Very rarely is a book put in different numbers in these cases. The branch librarians and department heads try to avoid one another's fields as much as possible. For the Art Department catalog we make cross references for some subjects as:

Furniture
For the technical phases of this subject (as manufacture, trade, etc.) see books in the Technical Department.
Consult union catalog on West balcony.

SUBJECT HEADINGS

Changes in subject headings are sometimes necessary. Radio is not an up to date example but shows what may be done in some cases. We wrote L. C. when it seemed necessary to begin using this heading. They recommended the following cross reference.

Radio
Under this heading are entered general works on radio transmission, published since 1925. Works published before 1925 and special technical works are entered under the heading TELEGRAPH, WIRELESS, or TELEPHONE, WIRELESS, as the case may be.

In conclusion we know of no way to avoid reclassifying, recataloging, and changes in subject headings, so long as libraries grow, the D. C. expands and nomenclature changes. To spend time in compiling the actual cost (at least so far as individual libraries are concerned) seems useless. Every worth while short cut whether in processes, equipment, or handling books in the department, should be carefully studied and used in order to reduce the total cost as much as possible.

Recent Tendencies in the Planning and Architecture of Central Library Buildings

By William F. Yust

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According to A. D. F. Hamlin, professor of the history of architecture in Columbia University, "The public library is one of the most highly developed types of buildings to be found in American architectural practice. . . . By careful study of the problems it presents, primarily by librarians and secondarily by architects, its requirements, and the best means and devices for meeting them have been more completely worked out and standardized than those of any other type of edifice except the modern office building. Taken as a whole, the libraries of the United States, large and small, represent American architecture well nigh at its best." That was said fifteen years ago. It is high praise, perhaps too high. It may appear later whether that judgment should be affirmed as it stands or modified.

The word "Recent" is so indefinite and the word "Tendency" is so difficult to define that a simpler title for this paper would be, "Some characteristics of central library buildings of the last ten years." Eleven of the larger central buildings erected during these years are in the order of completion those in Wilmington, 1923; Albany, 1924; Cleveland, 1925; Los Angeles, 1926; Houston, 1926; Pasadena, 1927; Birmingham, 1927; Philadelphia, 1927; Amherst, 1928; Queens Borough, 1929; Richmond, 1930. Buildings are under construction in Baltimore and Brooklyn; they are contemplated in Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and Rochester.

Bibliography

One of the most telling evidences of the trend of thought in planning is what the makers and the users of plans have to say about them. A "Reference List on Library Buildings and Equipment," compiled by the writer and issued in April, 1930, by the A. L. A., is therefore appended to this article. Of its twenty-four entries, all but five bear the imprint of the last ten years, and over half of them were published during the last five years. Reference should also be made to a paper presented to this Association in 1916 at the Denver conference by Mr. Chalmers Hadley, entitled "Some Recent Features in Library Architecture." Several of the features pointed out by him have developed into real tendencies and are therefore emphasized anew.

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The American Library Association lends blue prints and pictures.

Summary

They may be summarized under economy of construction, economy of operation, and, above all, enlargement and enrichment of service. Economy has always been a watchword. A new meaning lies in its application to the time and effort of the reader as well as to the cost of the service. Efficiency was a favorite word until it became trite. Rotarians and their like are now overworking the little word "service" so that it is in similar danger. And yet no one word has ever given better expression to the library ideal. The difference between yesterday and today lies mainly in the expanding conception of its meaning and a broadening attitude toward methods for its realization.

The librarian of today, like the first librarian, still has to deal with books and people. But neither the books nor the people are the same. Both have changed vastly in character and number. Where formerly there were a hundred books and a hundred readers, there are now a thousand books and a thousand readers. But the librarian's job is still to bring them together easily and effectively, not just a few of each but many books and many readers. The change, however, has not been merely quantitative. With the growth of the democratic spirit has come the conviction that "books are not for the few but for the many," and that each one of "the many" should receive larger consideration than was formerly shown to the few. And so the librarian is constantly endeavoring to increase the users and the use of books by making the books more accessible. Increased accessibility of books is the most significant characteristic of modern library planning.

Contributing Factors

Among the influences which have been operative in producing change may be mentioned:

1. The high cost of sites, of building materials and of labor, which increased so enormously during the World War that the building of libraries was decidedly checked. Due regard for these items still delays "enterprises of great pith and moment," and causes more thorough study of the economic factors involved.

2. The rapid accumulation of large book collections. As libraries grow larger and available space smaller, the problem of shelf capacity becomes more acute.

3. THE INCREASING POPULARITY OF LIBRARIES due to increased population and a more general use of books by the rising generation.

4. THE DEMANDS OF THE AGE. Modern scientific developments and mechanical inventions have eliminated inconveniences that once were accepted as necessary evils. The automobile, the electric elevator, the airplane have revolutionized much of our thinking and developed impatience with the slow methods of the past.

5. TRAFFIC CONDITIONS, which affect location, approach and general layout of grounds.

6. ADVANCES IN ELECTRIC LIGHTING. Electric light is cheaper, under better control and more adaptable to building requirements and human needs than ever before.

7. LESSONS FROM OFFICE AND OTHER COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, in which every square inch of rental area counts. Investments in these have been large, and a corresponding amount of attention has been given to their planning and operation.

8. LESSONS FROM BRANCH LIBRARIES. Branch libraries are the chief agencies for bringing books close to the people. When Boston started the first branch library there was so much fear about its effect on the central library that the poor little branch was placed on an island. The idea proved so harmless and wholesome that it was allowed to come on the mainland. Ever since then we have been learning from branches our most valuable lessons of how to make books accessible. Location in a community center, entrance on the sidewalk level, visibility from the street, open shelves, self help, friendly intercourse, these are all plants that have been largely fostered and developed in the popular atmosphere of the branches. Even in temporary quarters they have proved useful laboratories for experimenting and testing new theories.

9. CHANGE OF POLICY BY THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION WITH REGARD TO GIFTS. Andrew Carnegie and, later, the Carnegie Corporation was for many years the chief source of funds for new buildings. In the course of time certain suggestions on the part of the corporation developed into definite instructions, which were finally printed as "Notes on the Erection of Library Buildings." Although they were suggestive rather than mandatory, probably no four-page pamphlet on the subject has had a wider standardizing influence. In 1924 Mr. Hadley incorporated it entirely in his brief book on *Library Buildings*. These "Notes" aimed to secure "an effective and economical layout of the interior." They undoubtedly had a wholesome effect and prevented much waste of generous funds. They prescribed no specific architecture, and yet the deference with which they were naturally received ultimately produced a more or less fixed type of building that is readily recognized. Now that these gifts for buildings have been discontinued, communities and architects are exercising greater freedom in the expression of their individuality. This freedom may not be producing better plans, but at least there is greater variety.

CIVIC CENTERS

An increasing number of large cities are developing civic centers. Several recent library buildings are located in such centers, where it was necessary for them to conform to the general architectural scheme of the group. The results are not all successful. In such an arrangement the library may profit by and contribute to the architectural effect which the community desires to accomplish. Unless there is sufficient detachment, however, the plan is almost certain to imply restrictions that will interfere with the best planning as well as future expansion. The dominant idea in a civic center is architectural effect. This is not in keeping with the principle of locating the library primarily for service. Unless the civic center happens to be in the best place for such service (which is not generally the case), the placing of the library in the civic center is a mistake.

The Classic Greek architecture long dominant in libraries large and small is still favored for monumental buildings, although modifications are frequent. A striking departure is the Los Angeles building with its spreading masses of concrete rising high in modern terraced formation.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE IN LIBRARIES

It has required real courage as well as originality to break away from the traditional type of library architecture. Modifications came, however, and are still coming in response to the ever-present desire for variety and especially as a result of radical changes in our conception of proper library service and of the building features essential to its achievement. This movement is producing structures better adapted to their purpose and to local and climatic conditions.

REDUCTION OF WASTE SPACE

Conspicuous among these changes is a reduction in the large amount of space formerly allotted to permanent walls, halls, stairways, corridors and rotundas. It seems almost incredible, and yet we are told that in some monumental buildings fifty per cent of the ground area is used for these purposes, when it could be readily reduced to twenty per cent or less. Such reduction not only lowers the cost of construction but also the cost of operation

and makes the reader's approach to the books shorter and more satisfactory.

Economy of space through compact storage of books finds a most recent development in the rolling stack of the Toronto Public Library. This is a marked advance on the storage stack of England, and is the first of its kind in America.

Another wasteful arrangement that has been abandoned is the radial stack and its architectural accompaniment, the semi-circular wall at the rear, more costly to build than a straight wall and less easy to change in future expansion. The only method of enlargement is to tear it down and build anew. This feature was copied for years from the library exhibit at the Columbian Exposition.

Greater Freedom in Placing Book Stacks

An immense gain for library planning has come through greater freedom in placing book stacks regardless of daylight. In former days, owing to the inadequacy of artificial light, one of the chief problems was to place the stack room where it could receive the largest amount of natural light. Many large buildings have the major part of one side or the rear marked with long narrow windows close together, extending from the ground to the roof, luring in the light between the long rows of book shelves. At best they worked only during the daytime. Furthermore, this arrangement forever shut off the light and air on that side of the building from readers, who needed it more than did the books. The books suffered from the light and the readers from the lack of it.

The great developments in electric lighting have completely changed this problem and made it possible to place the stacks wherever they are most accessible. The most thoroughgoing application of this principle is placing the stack in the center of the building, with reading, study and work rooms on all four sides. One of the earliest examples was in the Public Library of Portland, Ore.; another in Minneapolis; more recently in Pasadena, and the latest in Richmond, Va. More frequently this freedom is seen in placing the stack in the basement, which was early done in Springfield, later in Wilmington, and now in Baltimore. The Philadelphia stack begins twenty-five feet below ground.

Larger Open Shelf Space

The open shelf idea is still growing. What is designated as the open shelf room constitutes one of the largest and most conspicuous units in every modern building. This is in addition to the fact that there are many books in reference and other departmental rooms to which readers have free access. Baltimore will have eight open shelf rooms instead of one, covering the entire first floor and containing 150,000 volumes. In spite of the tremendous loss of books by theft, the plan is still regarded as economical on account of its saving in salaries of assistants and in time of borrowers. Of course the greatest gain is to readers, for whom this method changes the getting of a book from an embarrassing and at times exasperating experience to a simple, direct and fascinating adventure. The open shelf room is the best illustration of the spirit of the modern library, which has satisfying service as its goal.

Storage at a Distance

In 1902 President Eliot of Harvard appeared before this Association and outlined a method for relieving book congestion in central libraries by providing cheap storage for less used books at a distance from the main building, where the "overhead" would be less expensive. He had in mind a plan in which large libraries in a given region would cooperate. The idea has lain dormant for almost thirty years. Recently it was put into successful practice by the Providence Public Library, as described by its librarian, Mr. Clarence E. Sherman, in the July, 1929, number of The Library Journal. Since the plan was first suggested by President Eliot, automobile transportation has improved so much that book deliveries can now be made at a central library from a distant point within the city almost as quickly as they were formerly within the building. It is only at matter of time when other libraries without room for expansion will have to adopt this plan or some other method to accomplish the same result.

Open Air Reading Rooms

The patio retains its position as an architectural feature in buildings of the South and southern California. In regions farther north the idea persists that an open air reading room on the roof or in a beautiful garden ought to be popular, but it is not. Either that type of reading is rare or people prefer to do it in the privacy of their own back yard. As those private yards grow smaller in size and number, there may come greater interest in public open air reading rooms.

Provision for Staff

Good planning continues to recognize the importance of the human factor. In the commercial world more and more work is being done by machines, but the machines themselves require an increasingly higher type of operator. Exhaustive investigations by industrial plants into the effect of physical surroundings have resulted in the most modern provisions for the health, comfort and general well-being of employees with corresponding gain in qual-

ity and quantity of finished product. The regular workrooms of libraries are no exception in this respect. Likewise, commodious and well-equipped staff rooms for rest and recreation in a convenient and pleasant part of the building have become established features. It has been said: "The staff accommodations in the Philadelphia building should serve as a model for other libraries for a long time."

INSTITUTIONALISM

No trend of recent years is more pronounced than the attitude against the formalism and institutionalism of library buildings, a phrase which is broad enough to cover a multitude of sins of omission and of commission. Almost a quarter of a century ago, "Mr. Dooley" contributed this comic valentine:

"A Carnaygie libry is a large brown-stone, impenethrible buildin' with the name iv th' maker blown on th' dure. Libry fr'm two Greek wurruds, libus, a book, an' ary, sildom—sildom a book. A Carnaygie libry is archytechoor, not lithrachoor."

Only two years ago a Springfield newspaper spoke of some libraries which have a "look of a prison where books are caged up and held incommunicado for life."

Some of the most loving tributes have come from librarians themselves. Mr. Charles R. Greene says we talk much about progress but "go on building structures not unlike armories, depots or post offices." Even Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick admits that sometimes the mere sight of the outside effectually keeps people out. "The old library forbade, or at least discouraged, use by the general public. It was a place for the scholar and for him alone."

Mr. Joseph L. Wheeler is more outspoken in his observations about "the old-fashioned idea that a library is a mausoleum or a fortress" with windows remote and aloft and a discouragingly broad stretch of stairs which the reader must traverse before reaching the building, or a long, laborious flight inside which he has to climb before he gets up to the service counters. Even some fairly recent monumental buildings do not make "the faintest attempt to induce the man of the street to come in. This doubtless is a lingering final relic from the libraries of a half century ago, which, in turn, copied the seclusion, remoteness and monastic spirit of the Middle Ages."

Another severe indictment comes from Mr. Samuel H. Ranck, who says: "The architecture of the average library building suggests a tomb —a place for dead ones. . . . The best advertising is that which comes from a well-served patron. But our libraries have thrown away one of the best means of publicity by locating their buildings where people must go out of their way to find them, and by so arranging them that the passerby sees nothing but stone, brick and glass—things that suggest nothing of the joy and usefulness of books. . . . Every block that separates the library from the principal lines of movement of the people, every foot that people must walk from the sidewalk to the entrance of the building and then to the books, every step that must be climbed above the level of the sidewalk to reach the first floor, are all so many hurdles, barriers, which the people are obliged to overcome before they can get to the books. . . . The bad location and arrangement of library buildings in the United States are keeping hundreds of thousands of potential users and supporters away from them and out of them every day of the year." (*American Builder,* December, 1923.)

This dark picture may well be placed alongside the one drawn by Professor Hamlin. However, it emphasizes characteristics which, fortunately, are slowly vanishing. The very men who have been most severe in their strictures are contributing most to the trend in the direction of greater consideration for people and the means for more adequate service through the instrumentality of books. The major emphasis is shifting from buildings and even books to people to such an extent that we are now talking about humanizing the library building, a phrase also of sufficient breadth and potency to take away all the sins of "institutionalism." Three years ago, at Toronto, Dr. Bostwick presented a paper on this subject which voiced a widespread sentiment.

That sentiment proclaims a larger cordiality and hospitality through visibility of the interior from the exterior, so that every man as he passes by may "see with his own eyes"; "see crowds enjoying books and see attractive things in print through properly arranged show windows"; location of the building close to the sidewalk; the main entrance, "a beauty spot," on the sidewalk level without climbing long flights of steps on the outside or the inside; using the first floor as the main service floor, and so arranged that it forms an inviting book vista beginning near the entrance; admitting people directly to the largest possible number of books, and transporting them quickly to less used floors on higher or lower levels by means of public elevators. In the language of the statement outlining the principles to be embodied in the new Baltimore building, "Its very aspect must express friendliness, human understanding, closeness to the people, a large and impartial hospitality to all men."

DEPARTMENTALIZATION

Departments of various kinds have always been fundamental in library organization. There have been administrative departments; depart-

ments for groups of readers, as adults and children; departments for types of service, as reference and circulation; departments for special forms of content, as periodicals and newspapers; even departments for particular subjects, as art and technology. Subject departments have been created from time to time in growing libraries as they were warranted by the size of the collection or the public need or the size of the budget. Such departments in charge of specialists have existed for generations. What is recent about them is their increasing number and the breaking up of the otherwise compact stack arrangement and grouping the stacks according to departments. This arrangement was first introduced on a large scale in Cleveland and followed with some modifications in Los Angeles. Its essential features have been incorporated in the Baltimore plans.

Extensive departmentalization has passed the experimental stage in those libraries. By this method they have been able to develop a type of service which is the nearest approach yet reached to the librarian's ideal of personal service. The most important problem involved is that of expense. It is another case of "cost more, work more." However, by centralizing the charging and discharging of books, this cost can be reduced and the remainder centered on the more important aspects of library work. How far it will be adopted by other libraries will depend largely on the extent to which they can obtain larger appropriations.

The early meetings of the American Library Association were frequently enlivened by a discussion of antagonistic views on library buildings. The monastic, cathedral type with its lofty rooms surrounded by alcoves, galleries and balconies was championed by that great scholar, Justin Winsor. It was severely criticized by that other towering pioneer, Dr. William Frederick Poole. He advocated a type requiring a whole block of land, having the books stored not in one general repository but in a series of rooms thrown out as wings from the central part of the building, each of these rooms to contain the books on a special subject.

His ideas were finally incorporated, in part at least, in the Newberry Library. While that library has not served as a model for others, yet its ultimate plan marked a tendency in library planning, which has continued to this day in seminar and departmental rooms. Likewise, Justin Winsor's idea is still represented in the modern book tower twenty-two floors high. Thus we have a combination of these apparently antagonistic ideas resulting in ample storage for books as well as easy access and conveniences for their use.

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How to Advertise Library Service to the Business Man

By Charles H. Compton

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I WROTE AN ARTICLE at one time called "Adventures in Library Advertising." I like that title. There is a great deal in the attitude you take when you approach a problem. The definite problem now is "How shall the small or medium-sized library, with not much of an income, go about getting the interest of the men of the community in the service which the library can give them in their business?" If you will approach this as an adventure, you will get a great deal of fun out of it and you will get results. Library advertising still is an adventure, for in spite of all the talk about publicity in library circles, we have not as yet won the business man; we have made some progress to be sure. Methods of library publicity are pretty well known. I do not think I can tell you anything that you do not know and know better than I do, but perhaps I can say some things that will stimulate you and myself to put some of the methods into practice. That is what counts. I, at one time for about two years, sold life insurance. The home office was continually sending us schemes that would help sell more insurance. Our superintendent had a favorite saying: "Oh, any scheme will work if you will just work it." So in library advertising, it is not that we do not know the schemes, most of us do not work them.

I made, recently, to me a very interesting experiment with our library school class of about forty. I gave them the same question that you have put to me, just to see how they would answer it. I knew that they were a bright class and to be sure I had given them instruction in library publicity, but really their answers surprised me. Most of them have never had any library experience, but they knew exactly how to go about it to interest the business man and they did not advocate expensive ways, either. They even had some suggestions not included in Mr. Wheeler's mine of information. Most of them put something else into their answers and that is enthusiasm. I wish I could read some of the things they said about personal contact and knowing your community, and one even advocated reaching the business men through their wives. In all, they advocated some fifty different methods and in large part they were perfectly good ones. The method which was advocated most frequently was talks before business organizations, Chambers of Commerce, Rotary, Lions clubs, etc. Some of the students did not propose to wait until asked—why should they? As one of them said, a woman speaking at one of these clubs might be unusual and be the better advertising on that account. She is right in that. Personal contact was repeatedly advocated, and one of them brought out one of the best methods. "Ask advice," she said, "of the business man. Ask him if he has any books to suggest. To be true, he may not suggest them, but often he actually can help you." When I was in Seattle and we were using placards, I got the very best advice from advertising men, which they gave gladly.

Perhaps I cannot do better than to run over rapidly methods advised by these students. Special shelf of business books in library; visits to plants and factories, take recent business books along and distribute lists; survey your community and know its industries; have an interest file for borrowers and send notices of appropriate new books to them; window displays in and outside library; advertise government documents, pamphlets and house organs; use the newspapers, especially the business sections, for library news, and include reviews of business books; library exhibits at general shows, like Better Homes; organize business men's club at library; telephone men about books in which you think they would be interested. This telephone advertising, as you know, is being used widely now. The reaction might not be good for the library, but you would soon find out by trying it. What could be more direct advertising? Advertise the telephone information service of the library—nothing makes more appeal to the business man or more impression. Other methods, such as handbills, street-car cards, paid advertising, moving picture houses, etc.

Now if a class in a library school knows of these methods, why should I be telling you about them? What I am afraid of about this class is that its members may not all in five or ten years know as much as they do now about library publicity. They'll get into the routine, they will lose their enthusiasm, they will acquire a few, perhaps more, prejudices, and

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then someone will have to come along, as I do now, and talk to them about library publicity which may or may not do any good.

There is one method in library publicity that, of course, has been touched upon, but which has never attracted the attention that it seems to me it deserves. It has brought, in my experience, surprising results. It all lies in the fact that there is practically nothing of general interest which appears in the day's news to which library news cannot be connected. This applies just as truly to happenings in the business world as in any other. I tried this out as an experiment several years ago, when I gave half my time for one month to newspaper publicity. During that time fifty-five articles appeared in the four St. Louis newspapers, being equal in space to one and a quarter pages, and of the value of $685 at current advertising rates. To illustrate this in general, when Lindbergh made his famous flight, we easily got good publicity on the call for books on aviation, naming some of the important titles. At the time of a Better Homes show, the library had a booth and *The Globe Democrat* gave a quarter page to the kind of books the library was exhibiting there. To be more specific on business books and how the news can be secured, let me give you some definite news items. You will notice that these are short and perhaps you may not think significant. However, I believe that short articles in the papers are really very effective. Always keep in mind what the space would cost if it were paid newspaper advertising:

Library Reports Demand for Building Plan Book: In connection with the announcement of the press that St. Louis led 106 Southern cities in building permits in October, librarian Arthur E. Bostwick calls attention to the increasing demand for books on building plans and details at the Public Library.

In addition to the many volumes on home plans, house decoration and planning of grounds which are constantly called for, he said that St. Louis architects are making great use of the large and growing collection of architectural works in the art department.

Calls for Financial Magazines: There has been a decided increase in the call for financial magazines in the reading room at the Public Library since the recent activity in the stock market, according to Arthur E. Bostwick, the librarian. *The Wall Street Magazine* and *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, published weekly, are in almost constant demand. The library subscribes for many other journals containing financial news, including one daily, *The Wall Street Journal*.

The library also has many excellent books on investments, both for the investment banker and for investors. Two of special merit are *The Stock Market*, by S. S. Heubner, professor in the Wharton School of Commerce, and *Investment Analysis*, by W. E. Lagerquist, considered by many the established authority on investments.

Urges Reading of Real Estate Books: The use of the Public Library's books on real estate by buyer and seller is urged by Charles H. Compton, assistant librarian. This is the time of year when the real estate market is not so brisk and is a good time for the realtor to read up on his business, according to Compton.

Persons contemplating buying a little later can get many points on how to judge a house from some of the library books on real estate. Two of the more recent books are: *Real Estate Principles and Practice*, by P. A. Benson and N. L. North, both lecturers on real estate at New York University, and *Principles of Real Estate Appraising*, by J. A. Zangerle, formerly County Assessor of Cuyahoga County, which includes the city of Cleveland.

Demand for Automobile Books at Public Library: Information of roads in all parts of country available in reference room. The demand at the Public Library for books on automobiles, their manufacture, repair and operation is increasing rapidly. There are now in the public catalog more than 400 titles on all phases of automobile manufacture and business, as well as practical books for the man who drives and repairs his own car. Duplicate copies of many titles may be found in the branch libraries.

The library subscribes for the best automobile road books for all parts of the United States. Anyone planning a cross-country or even a week-end trip will find useful *Motor Camping*, by J. C. and J. D. Long, which gives practical information on equipment, camps, food and health.

Now I want to give you an example of a piece of publicity which on the face of it may not seem to have much connection with business, yet it attracted the attention of one of the largest corporations in St. Louis, which made practical use of it. A statement was given out by a well-known American sociologist, which was given front page space in a newspaper, that eighty per cent of all married couples were mismated. Far be it from me to enter into a controversy with a sociologist on such a subject, but I thought it incumbent upon me to show that the library was doing all it could to remedy this situation, if it were true, and, accordingly, I wrote a story for the newspapers.

Cook Books in Great Demand at Library: Public seeks information on all phases of home economics. If people's reading may be used as an index to their thoughts, those who view the increasing number of divorces and women's activity in business and politics with alarm should be consoled with a report of the books most in demand in the public libraries of St. Louis. Many men are asking for cook books and records show that no class of books is in more constant demand the year around than those on all phases of home economics, according to assistant librarian C. H. Compton.

Whether this is to be taken as showing that men have decided to take woman's place in the home or whether both sexes have started a "back to the home movement," Compton does not say, but he does point out a statement by a professor of sociology to the effect that eighty per cent of all married couples in the United States are mismated, and offers the supposition that the cause might lie in the lack of knowledge of the art of homemaking rather than inherent incompatibility, since so many people are evidently striving to perfect themselves in homemaking.

The titles of the popular books at the library suggest the interest extends beyond cooking and takes in finer points of home life. *Home Making Simplified* by Streeter; *Thousand Ways to Please a Family,* by Weaver and Lecron; *Successful Family Life on the Moderate Income,* by Abel; *Plain Sailing Cook Book,* by Browne; *Stag Cook Book,* by MacSheridan. and *Our Candy Recipes,* by Van Arsdale, are all favorites.

The library has about 400 titles on cookery in addition to many duplicate titles in the Central Library and the branches, covering cookery of all nations and special cookery for the sick.

This article immediately inspired the editorial writer of *The Globe* to write an editorial on the demand for cook books, in which he treated the subject in a light manner, but which nevertheless called attention to the very practical books which the library has on cookery.

A DEMAND FOR COOK BOOKS: The report of assistant librarian Compton that there is a heavy demand for cook books at the Public Library is an appetizing morsel of news. Both men and women, it seems, are eagerly seeking culinary enlightenment, devouring whole volumes and calling for more.

Here, truly, is food for thought. What is responsible for this craving for cook books? Has the public palate become satiated with the type of half-baked literature which the publishers have been serving, causing them to turn, as abruptly as if summoned by the old-fashioned dinner bell, to cook books. Perhaps, but there must be other reasons. The heavy demand for cook books may be the result of a general and insistent demand for lighter biscuits and other edibles, of an inner revolution that is more nearly a social revolution than that which the Communists talk about. Or it may be a welcome sign of increasing domesticity and a drawing away from the rush and rattle of modern life as centered in the cafeteria.

If so, the recipe for domestic tranquillity and the cure for the divorce evil may be found in the cook book. The applications for cook books by men is a disconcerting fact to be swallowed, but possibly this is an inevitable result of women's activities in business and politics. And the hunger for learning manifested by both sexes in their perusal of books on cooking serves as a reminder that literary taste is not the only taste which must have consideration by readers. Some such selection as Lamb's *Dissertation Upon Roast Pig* might have more literary merit than a cook book dissertation on roasting, but hardly the practical value. All of which proves the misconception of the poet in declaring that:

We may live without friends, we may live without books,
But civilized man cannot live without cooks.

He did not reckon with cook books, which are also indispensable, and in whose growing popularity there can be detected a delicious aroma commingled from juicy steaks, crisp pies, steaming puddings and other perfect dishes that would "tempt the starving anchorite to eat."

Now here comes the connection with business:

COOK BOOKS IN GREAT DEMAND AT LIBRARY

Many men are asking for cook books and records show that no class of books is in more constant demand the year around than those on all phases of home economics, according to assistant librarian C. H. Compton.—*Globe-Democrat* news story.

Come to our free cooking class at 2 p.m. today and see the mixing and baking of

NUT BREAD
SALLY LUNN
and
HONEY ROLLS
in the model kitchen
HOME SERVICE DEPARTMENT
THE LACLEDE GAS LIGHT CO.
Olive at Eleventh
Evening Class at 7:15 Tonight
Men Invited.

The principal thing in publicity, like everything else, is constantly to be on the alert for opportunities of this kind. Personally, I do not think there is any library publicity which brings such returns for the effort expended as newspaper publicity. Nevertheless, I know from experience that it is much easier to get newspaper space in some cities than in others. It certainly is easier in St. Louis than it was in Seattle.

There is another discovery which I have made: Newspapers love statistics. You notice that I did not say newspapers like statistics; the affection is much stronger than liking. We have been feeding them stories from our monthly statistics for six years and there has never been a time when at least one of the papers has not printed a story on them. We try to vary them. These stories are often only two inches in a column and then again more space is given to them, but it is not our intention to send them in extended form, for we have better success in getting them published by sending them in about the length in which we think they will be used. To give you an idea of how they can be varied in character, I might give you the headings and contents for a number of them.

NEW REGISTRATION RECORD MADE AT PUBLIC LIBRARY. This points out that 3421 new registered borrowers were added to the public library and 1788 persons renewed their cards during the month of November. Cards in force December first totaled 133,753, of which 41,356 belong to men, 48,710 to women, and 43,642 to children. Another month the heading reads: 225,215 Books in October. The public library shows 11,628 increase over the month for last year. The month shows a circulation of 6,341 per day. Of this circulation 125,000 were issued to children under fifteen years of age.

Another heading is:

LIBRARY SETS NEW MARK FOR JANUARY CIRCULATION: Fifty-two per cent were registered in branch libraries and forty-eight per cent in Central. The largest circulation in any branch was at Barr Branch with 17,263 volumes.

Another heading:

FIFTEEN BOOKS A MINUTE LOANED AT PUBLIC LIBRARY: Every four seconds that the Library and its branches are open somebody takes out a book. That means fifteen a minute or more than 11,000 daily for the month of February.

I see no reason why statistics of the use of business books and other business material would not prove successful newspaper publicity. Please remember, newspapers love statistics.

I have left the most important question to the last—undoubtedly in my opinion the most important problem facing not only the small and medium-sized library but every library. I am going to change slightly the wording of the question that has been put to me as follows: "How shall the small or medium-sized library, with not much of an advertising budget, go about getting the interest of the men of the community in the service which the library *could* give them in their business if it had adequate funds?" No one has answered this question. Our publicity has not been directed to this end. I think it undoubtedly can be said that it must be a combination of nationwide and local publicity. It quite rightly might be publicity sent out from A. L. A. headquarters and publicity sent out by hundreds of local libraries.

With one definite suggestion, I shall conclude. The A. L. A. needs a Statistical Department, the establishment of which the Council has approved. Publicity showing the needs of libraries must be based on facts. A Statistical Department would deal with facts. We have not as yet convinced the business man or the public generally as to actual value of library service. It will, in my opinion, take many years to do this. Librarians of the Business Section of the A. L. A. are in a better position to convince the business man than the rest of us, for you deal in tangible definite material. You talk the language which he understands. So instead of answering the question which you put to me, I have left one for you to solve. This much I shall say: You have come nearer solving it in the libraries of the Pacific Coast than in many of the older, more conservative parts of our country.

The Adolescent Challenge

By Sarah Allen Beard

Children's Librarian, Brooklyn Public Library, N. Y.

Adolescents are a people elusive to understand. All the same, they merit an effort on our part to see them as they are, not as we imagine them to be. Early childhood has claimed our attention of late years by the increased emphasis on theories of education, mental and physical. The present national investigation of children bids for a renewed vision of a truly golden age. An equally large group, which belongs neither with children nor with adults, we are prone to label mentally still "green behind the ears," dismissing them with a smile save on occasions when they arouse our righteous wrath. These observations are offered in the hope of arousing or deepening a regard for the age so often called awkward and difficult.

Two pictures come to my mind. First, the group of high-school boys and girls of an average well-to-do American suburban community who trooped into the library. They came in flocks just after school was let out for the afternoon, and again at night before the movies began, taking possession of the stacks and the lobby. Within reasonable limits they were well-bred, but gigglings and flirtations cropped up spontaneously, until the librarian often sighed with relief when the "gang" moved out with its books. One evening the librarian noticed a tall lad making remarkable sheep's-eyes through a vacant space on the book-shelves. Unseen by the boy, the librarian manoeuvered to the section where stood the lady of his affections, causing her to move on. When next the boy glanced up from the book he had been using as an ostensible decoy, he found himself gazing soulfully into the disconcerting spectacled eyes of the librarian. The change in his expression was ludicrous. Indeed, the librarian had to strive to keep her face impassive and innocent of guile. However you regard the intermediate assault on the peace and quiet of the realm of books, how different in conduct is the type of elderly borrower who lifts eyebrows at this nonsense, but in the next breath begins to chat with an acquaintance about Mrs. Z's garden party or Mr. J's fishing trip?

The second picture is a fairly large group of people being harangued from a step-ladder by a stripling lad in knickers. He is followed by an immature girl who appears to be just out of grammar school. In a foreign neighborhood of an industrial city, a communist meeting of this type is a frequent sight these days. But the youthful members who form a

considerable part of these social demonstrations do not know what they want—have no real sense of values. Here are two types of adolescent with which the library meets: the one more or less sheltered through its maturing years by the school or college environment, the other a product of our modern industrial era.

We have been impressed with the importance of the first few years of early childhood as the time when future personal characteristics are molded. Perhaps you have been asked often for the latest books on child-psychology and training. By the time the adolescent age is reached imperceptibly, enthusiasm has died down on the part of the parents. Apparently they give up the chase in helpless resignation. A wide-awake, intelligent woman, who was active in the community, said to me in exasperation one day: "Perhaps my daughter will believe you, if you tell her such a book is trash. She won't take anything I say." The daughter flushed a becoming pink and of course stuck to her choice. The very thing the adolescent needs is denied, not intentionally, but because of the tradition that youth is in need of discipline and conformity. A member of the medical profession has suggested that there has been an apparent unwillingness to view this problem as one concerned primarily with the environment and the faults of our present structure in its effect upon growing young people.[1] If institutions and people were more aware of their own defects, exhibited in hidebound opinions, lack of sympathy with views other than their own, there would be more constructive encouragement of the positive tendencies of this impressionable age.

The public library has the opportunity of becoming an increasingly important part of the social environment of youth as the field of knowledge widens and the machine age gives us all a larger proportion of leisure. It is a definite challenge to be met. The young person of today is mentally older than we were at the identical period. If you doubt this, compare with that of your own day the content of the studies which concern the present high-school generation. They all must have wider horizons and a freer range of ideas as a result of this broad acquaintance with various types of books. The youngest member of a large family picks up all the big words his older brothers and sisters use. The human race as it progresses is much like that. The difficulty for us is to keep a step ahead, until youth settles down into the fixed patterns of life, as most of us do sooner or later.

[1] Schwab, S. I. and Veeder, B. S., *Adolescent*, 1929.

In theory, at least, surely we all agree that everything the library possesses of value should be available to the young whenever they reach out for information or turn to us for their recreational reading. If we can hold their interest over the period of development or leave an impression of friendly cooperation in time of need, we shall be assured later, to our mutual benefit, a generation of library-users. Michelangelo at sixteen was working in the Medici Palace. Lafayette sailed to the help of the American colonies at nineteen. Peter Cooper at eighteen determined some day to build what is now the Cooper Union. Such examples should open our eyes to the latent possibilities of the youth we serve.

Adolescence has been defined as that part of a human being's life containing the dynamics of future development along lines of the utmost achievement of which he is capable, no matter how notable or insignificant that achievement may be. Because life is a continuous process in growth, childhood, adolescence and full maturity merge insensibly one into the other. Along with physical changes there is an increase in intellectual acquisitiveness, although often these do not correlate. The adolescent strives to accomplish before he is able to achieve. At the beginning of this increased power of mental absorption he seems to us more than usually stupid or dull. A sense of personal awareness, which marks the development of a primitive beginning of introspection, is asserting itself, with its effect on the formation of the inner life where are grouped the things that seem most precious and worth-while. The richness and variety of this inner world differ immensely, but some trace of it is always to be found, even in the dullest. The question mark is more important than the period to youth. And when the world is apparently misunderstanding, the adolescent turns away from reality into a more glorious and fascinating place in his own mind. There he walks heroic, the center of things, a pastime called by elders day-dreaming. There is, too, a reawakening of childish fears in the presence of a world more definitely present but less understood. This reveals itself in the shyness, awkwardness, reserve, and other qualities familiar to us.

There comes a moment when the adolescent becomes partially or completely aware that he is living in a world made up of socially rigid structures. The world he sees through the local grouping of relatives, friends, and people with whom he has repeated contact. This group is relatively unchangeable, whereas the adolescent personality is growing and constantly developing. In place of blind obedience and acceptance, the spirit of inquiry is

outstanding in youth, because he is attempting to establish the material of his beliefs on a basis essentially his own. There is a distinct difference to be grasped between mere disobedience and the apparent adolescent refusal to conform. Although he begins to question the source which supplies the materials of his beliefs, the undercurrent of criticism directed by it against other groups not like-minded is an important element in his personal reaction to the social organization of which he is a unit. This is where establishment of the spirit of tolerance, so very important for society and the individual, so often fails, because of a lack in the environment. At this period of life, with its sharpened realization of beauty and concepts of ideas larger than self, there should be the freest play of the spirit for its own sake. Those who continue their formal education have here a far better chance than the young people who enter industrial life early. We are apt to pass over this latter group in the library, thinking that little can be done for them.

Thomas Burke has written of his experience at seventeen in a lodging-house where he was so miserably lonely that he saw all things in a bitter light. The sight of wealth aroused in him a helpless rage. Oppressed by dull routine, he seemed a mere cog in the vastness of industrial machinery. This sort of thing explains the youthful rebel against society. Burke observes that youth is regarded in the abstract as a time of dreams, with new things waiting for discovery at every corner. Its only claim is that it is the starting point. No one ever really wants to repeat the spiritual unrest, the chafing of the soul, of that time.

The adolescent finds an escape from his environment in one of various ways: most often by conformity, frequently by running away mentally or actually. Rationalization is rare. The intellectual complaisance of this type of adolescent is difficult for us to understand, and we are apt to have less patience with him. The most interesting group is that which cultivates a special interest. With an intense enthusiasm the young person forms a liking for subjects which seem often trivial or queerly selected. At this point the library can lend a sympathetic and helping hand. What are the means of holding this quicksilver-like group? Whatever our understanding of the age in general, an understanding of the individual is necessary for the greatest success. Although it is a wise policy for all ages, we should treat particularly the adolescent borrower as an individual.

We begin our work with the idea of personal interest in human beings, but desk-routine and the multitudinous demands made upon us make it very easy after a time to drop into the self-protecting shell of the mechanical library robot. Sometimes this is conscious. Often it is unconscious. In the person on the other side of the desk it produces several different reactions, all of them unfavorable. A friend was skeptical when I decided to go into library-work. She said she never dared in high-school days to ask the public librarian to help her find a book, because she always looked either forbidding or too busy. So it is well to keep a friendly eye out for the type we often see wandering about as though they were in the Minotaur's maze. If you have several people on the staff, it is a happy solution to have one assistant responsible for the adolescent group.

If a friendly outgoing spirit pervades your library, that is a good beginning. The next step is to create an attractve library environment. To the age that begins to take great pride in clothes and doing the right thing, an attractive room means more, just then, than at any other time in life. In the intermediate department of the Brownsville Children's Branch, Brooklyn Public Library, the simple curtains at casement windows, the growing plants, and an odd piece of pottery here and there, have no small part in ministering to the aesthetic needs of the young people of that crowded neighborhood. The modern business world no longer makes its stores and offices as bare as a laboratory. When we think of the sometimes really beautiful interiors and conveniences that make shopping a pleasurable task for the patrons of a particular establishment, we might well take a leaf from their notebook. It is not a matter of expensive equipment necessarily. Simplicity and order and fresh air that drives away the musty, bookish air which thrives in libraries, a flower, or a lovely picture, are really all one needs to create an atmosphere that actually entices people to take an extra book along.

This brings us to the basic material for which we exist as an institution. The modern young person demands facts. This is manifest in his choice of realistic fiction, biographies, and informative books of various types, particularly in the field of science. It is no longer enough to supply the traditional collections of standard novels. There should be no idea of compulsion about reading them to discourage a budding literary taste. But they should be present in the most attractive editions you can lay your hands on, with readable print and fine illustrations. There should be with these also unusual worth-while books not so well known. Recent books should be promptly tried out. Now and then there can be at-

ranged table exhibits of books on a subject of interest to adolescents.

The other day a slip of a girl came in and asked for a history of philosophy used in a university course. She explained she was writing a short story and needed the philosophy for the background. Not having the book at hand, I offered a volume of Maeterlinck's *Essays* which was on the shelf. The girl looked over the contents-page rapidly, and read the chapter-headings—the awakening of the soul, the inner beauty, and the like—and with eyes shining, exclaimed she could use that, and went off with it. You may think she was a bit exceptional. She didn't look it. To mention a different type, there was the seventh-grader who read everything she could find on animals and nature in the children's room. When that collection was exhausted, I started her on the adult collection. She was an instance of the pre-adolescent with a special interest; and in her case it would have been unwise to forbid excursions into the adult department, simply because she was of a certain age.

Someone has said that the ideal possession of any library would be to have a room where people from eight to eighty years would find something to enjoy. There are books like that. You will remember, in *Journey's End,* where Lieutenant Osborne is asked by the unimaginative Trotter what he is reading. He hands the book over (it is *Alice in Wonderland*). saying: "Ever read it?" Trotter replies with a silly grin: "That? Naw. Why, that's a kid's book." And then Osborne quotes something from it that makes them both laugh and forget for the moment the ghastly war outside the dugout. If this sort of room is beyond your reach, for one reason or another, in any event do not make the adult department forbidden to youth, but only a more difficult land to be explored when they are worthy of it.

Antagonism, ridicule, or objection, which the adolescent meets with inevitably in his daily life, surely can be banished in the library whose wares represent the free play of ideas. I am not advocating that you make the adolescent feel he is the most important person who enters your portals—only that you treat him with tolerance and forbearance as an individual, from the brightest to the dullest. You will find it an experiment that rewards you with endless interest and makes the bookshelves shine in youth's eyes with reflected glory.

A Change for the Better

By Rebecca B. Rankin

Librarian, New York Municipal Reference Library

SOME YEARS AGO, seventeen to be exact, a Municipal Reference Library was established by the City of New York. At first, it was created as a bureau in the Department of Finance under Comptroller Prendergast and occupied two rooms with that Department at 280 Broadway. Within a year or so, the Municipal Reference Library was moved, as were all Departments of the city government, into the newly completed Municipal Building. The Library was assigned to quarters on the Fifth Floor near the Comptroller's office. By this time, the supervision of the Municipal Reference Library had been transferred to the New York Public Library which agreed to administer the library primarily for city officials and employees, and the city assumed responsibility for its financial support and for the housing of it.

The Municipal Reference Library began with a very modest collection of books—the nucleus being the books already in the Finance Department. It was augmented by the addition of the City Clerk's library, and by gifts from all departments, acquisitions from the New York Public Library and the Bureau of Municipal Research. These books and documents collected and selected with care formed the basis of the Library's growing collection.

The Library's field of specialization has been carefully limited in order that the needs of the city officials and employees may be best served. During the years the acquisitions have been made with the uses to which material might be put always in view. It has been the purpose of the librarian to keep a working collection—and to keep the collection as small as possible and at the same time consistent with demands. The growth in number of books and pamphlets, even under such strict limitations, is from approximately five thousand volumes in 1913 to fifty thousand in 1930.

The selection of printed material for the Municipal Reference Library falls into these general divisions:

1. Publications of the City of New York.
2. Publications about the City of New York by civic organizations and others.

3. State of New York documents affecting city affairs.
4. Maps, atlases, charts of or about New York.
5. New York City history and biography.
6. Publications of and about all cities of the world above 100,000 in population.
7. Other States' publications affecting municipalities.
8. Periodicals touching any field of civic activity.
9. Books on all subjects pertaining to municipal government in its many aspects, as finance, accounting, law, police, fire, public welfare, etc., etc.
10. United States government publications relating to municipal affairs.

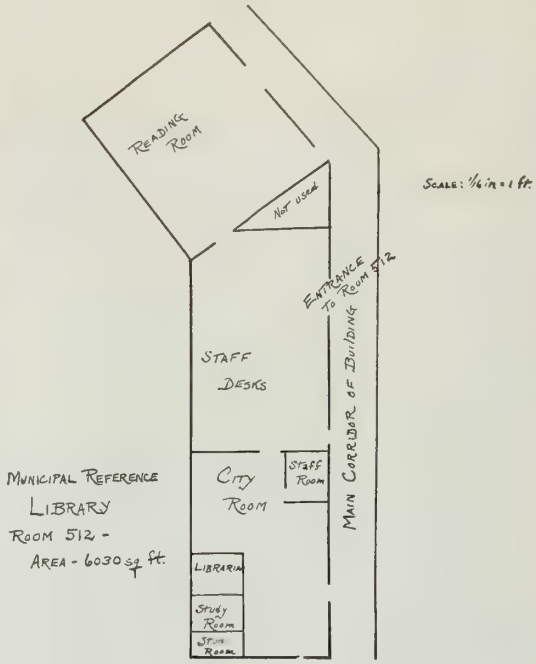
The Municipal Building, New York City, in Which Is Housed the Municipal Reference Library

It is not necessary to mention that ephemeral material as pamphlets and newspapers and serials of all kinds are included in these types of acquisitions.

As the Library aims to have on its own shelves the minimum amount of material consistent with efficient service to the city departments, and officials, material is borrowed freely from other libraries, both public and special. The cooperation extended by all the libraries in New York City is quite remarkable. In lieu of a large collection of books, the library aims to have an adequate collection of bibliographical aids from which the important publications on any subject can be located quickly. The library itself compiles many bibliographies on special subjects: many are printed and others mimeographed for distribution.

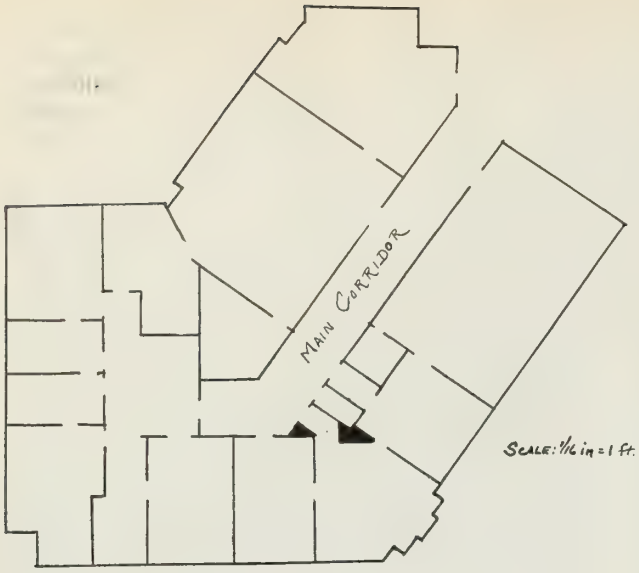
In the Library's quarters on the Fifth Floor in the Municipal Building, the collection had outgrown the capacity of its three large rooms. The total space of 6030 square feet housed on open shelves the fifty-thousand volumes and provided as well, reading rooms for dozens of city employees. Every inch was used; and still the library was crowded in both shelving and table space. The problem of increasing the shelving was an imminent one and was under consideration by the librarian.

At this time, early in 1930, many of the city departments were likewise facing the problem of overcrowding. Therefore the Sinking Fund Commission, the official body which allots space in the Building, made a thorough survey of the situation, and the requests of departments for additional space were considered. The result was the relocation of many bureaus and departments. The Finance Department needed much additional space due to its increased staff and additional functions and as the Library was located on the Fifth Floor with that Department, it was found necessary to move the Library. Space on the Twenty-Second floor of the Municipal Building was



assigned to the Library by the Sinking Fund Commission. The choice of the librarian for the southern end of the building was graciously granted. An increase in floor area of twenty-five per cent was provided for by the Commission.

From February until May, the librarian was occupied in drawing plans for arrangement of the new quarters. She was given freedom to arrange the given area in any way desired, only not to change structural building sup-



Plan of space on 22nd. Floor assigned to MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY. Before moving.

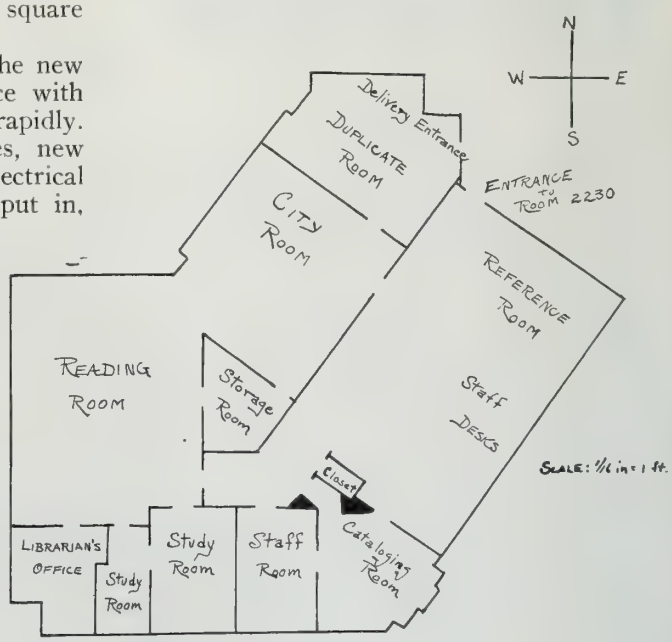
ports. However, as few as possible structural changes were made because it would mean more expense and more time for mechanical work. A wide public corridor divided the space allotted but the authorities granted the privilege of incorporating this space into the library rooms. This increased by 600 square feet the original floor area allotted.

The mechanical work of preparing the new quarters for the Library in accordance with the plans of the librarian proceeded rapidly. Walls were torn down in some places, new ones erected in others, doors cut, electrical wiring was installed, telephone wires put in, walls repainted, woodwork cleaned and polished, radiators regilded, new lighting fixtures hung; and after the book collection was moved, new cork tile floors were laid, and new window shades hung. No details were overlooked and there were hundreds of them to be taken care of. This work under the supervision of the Borough President of Manhattan's Office and the Comptroller's Office was efficiently executed.

A comparison of the floor plan of the south end of the Twenty-Second Floor before the Municipal Reference Library moved in and after it was installed in accordance with its plan may interest librarians. The same steel shelving erected on the Fifth Floor by the Library Bureau in 1914 was taken down and reset on the Twenty-Second Floor. Some new shelving was added in two rooms. The same library furniture is used. But the net result is a very different library. It is felt that many improvements have been made, as the rough drafts of plans accompanying this article illustrate.

Twenty-two stories above the street and above neighboring buildings provide excellent light and air and sunshine. With windows to the east, the south and the west and even to the north, the library is unusually fortunate. Every desk and every reading table is beside a window. The stacks have all been set in the center of building, leaving the space along the windows on all four sides available to the public and staff. No stack is longer than eighteen feet and the daylight penetrates to the center of the stacks. At this height the views over the city, overlooking City Hall Park, the East River and the North River, are excellent. The towers of lower New York as well as mid-Manhattan's are fascinating sights to the readers in the Municipal Reference Library.

The moving of a library of fifty thousand volumes is considerable of a task. A careful planning is the important element. The plan



MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY
ROOM 2230 MUNICIPAL BUILDING
NEW YORK CITY
After moving Area - 7730 sq. ft.

of the old library was laid out showing on the diagram the actual footage of books on every shelf—and the same amount of footage was transferred to the shelving on the new plan. It was known in advance the exact placing of all classes of books. Expansion was allowed for. The order of moving was scheduled as carefully. The great difficulty was that the steel stacks from the Fifth Floor had to be taken down; therefore the books had to come off before the stacks themselves came down. Time also had to be allowed for the resetting of the stacks before books could be replaced on the shelves. This difficulty was partly overcome by the fact that we had some new stacks which were erected first. The books to fill those particular stacks were moved first, and the stacks then emptied were taken down and reset on the Twenty-Second Floor, and those in turn filled. It was soon discovered that the stacks could not be knocked down and reset with as great rapidity as the books could be moved. Therefore the method of moving the books had to be revamped to suit the conditions.

A truck specially designed by an engineer in the Borough President's office was ideal for moving the books. Each truck had a body, perfectly balanced on a heavy six-wheel base, made of four 3-foot shelves on each side—eight shelves in all. One truck would carry more than a section of seven shelves. The truck could be pulled by one man, met at its destination by another helper, and the two emptied the truck in a very few minutes. Three or four trucks were kept going in a steady stream by two fillers, three or four men to pull, and two to empty. About one-third of the book collection was moved in this expeditious way.

When the moving progressed faster than stack erection, boxes were resorted to. Each wooden box held one shelf of books and ONE ONLY. The packing and labelling of every box was supervised by a member of the staff. The boxes on arrival at the new library were stacked in order near the spot where the stack was to be erected and the books were to be placed, supervised by a member of staff fully instructed in advance. The first third of the library which was moved on the trucks was done in parts of four days. The two-thirds packed in boxes were moved by a large corps of professional movers in less than three days. This included as well the moving of all library furniture and equipment. During the whole process of moving the books were always available, even though still packed in boxes because the boxes were placed on their sides (à la war day fashion) except for a few days while cork tile floors were being laid. The majority of stacks were taken down and moved upstairs in the same three days that the books were moved. The erection of the stacks, due to waiting for some minor parts, consumed the most part of a month. But library service was continued through it all. The laying of the flooring after the stacks were erected was the great hindrance to a settled condition, as it was necessary in some cases to handle furniture three or four times. The delay in the laying of the floor was the only mechanical part of the preparation which did not go according to schedule; it caused the only confusion in the moving, and was the only item which prevented the library from giving continuous service during the period of moving. None of the library's activities were discontinued; the *Notes* were published regularly each week, and the radio talks were uninterrupted. All of this was accomplished by careful planning, and through the almost superhuman efforts of every member of the staff who worked long and laboriously and harmoniously. The splendid cooperation accorded the Library by the city departments, particularly Comptroller Berry and his assistants in the Department of Finance, and Borough President Miller and his staff explains the smoothness with which a project of this kind could be accomplished.

The Municipal Reference Library in its more commodious and pleasant quarters aims to give even better service than previously. The appreciation for the Library by the city officials which is shown by their ample provision for it shall be doubled, we hope, by the Library's continuous good service.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

November 15, 1930

Editorial Forum

THE MID-WINTER MEETING at Chicago will be of unusual interest because of the expected report from the Committee on A. L. A. Activities, headed by Charles H. Compton, assistant librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, as chairman, in association with Miss Gratia A. Countryman, Minneapolis librarian, and H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer of the Library of Congress. This committee gave concentrated attention through a two-day session to the current criticisms and suggestions in part elicited in response to inquiries sent out by the committee, and it has prepared a careful report which will be printed sufficiently in advance of the December meeting of the Council for full consideration and comment by all A. L. A. members. The committee has gone thoroughly into Headquarters methods, has attended meetings of the Executive Board and of several of the leading committees, and has in every way endeavored to obtain a full conspectus of A. L. A. operations. It is to be a full and frank statement of fact-finding and suggestion, and should be met as frankly throughout the Association, not with a spirit of carping criticism but of helpful cooperation in obtaining the best results possible from the remarkable organization which the A. L. A. has developed in the library field. Nothing better could be hoped for in the interest of the profession.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of *The Library Quarterly* marks one more wave of the overwhelming flood of professional literature. Those who feel overwhelmed by the vast amount of important and inviting printed matter must realize that in every important field there is the same situation. Each individual has to select, and to confine his actual reading to that which will develop him not only in his work, but in his mental all-roundness. The scientists are regretting the narrowing effect of specialization. Librarians must be even more concerned with the matter of reading widely outside as much as inside their subject. The despairing cry "Too much knowledge" is prompted by fear and self-defense—fear that we are "slipping," and that others are forging ahead in activities of which we cannot even be informed. The new quarterly is needed if for nothing more than to give space for extended bibliographies, statistical studies and other lengthy material which the existing library periodicals have not been able to include. All of this is distinctly to the good. As librarians, we expound daily to others the doctrine of the value of facts. Our profession needs nothing so much as elaborate studies as to how and what we are doing and should do.

J. L. W.

THERE IS an immediate and pressing need for a more dynamic view of librarianship. Both schools and libraries are called upon to help the masses of our people in their adjustment to the new conditions of our civilization. The changes are rapid and far-reaching in both city and country. They call for field workers attached to both libraries and schools who will be charged with doing new things and making new contacts. We cannot claim to be civilized so long as any of our people are handicapped in the race of life as a result of ignorance. During this period of unemployment, much of which is chronic, in almost every field the creative occupations, such as teaching and librarianship, should rapidly expand. Hundreds of thousands of workers will be added in these fields within a relatively few years.—J. E. M.

MISS HAND'S studies of university library costs, in a recent issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, are deserving of careful analysis by public as well as university librarians. In the present economic depression, when several libraries face possible cuts, few of them have had a "searching of hearts" to see how they could more effectively spend the money they have. Book funds are cut first; employees are dropped as a last resort. Unless libraries change cars from optimistic generalities about their own work to critical analysis of its de-

tails, and a justification of them in comparison with those followed elsewhere, the profession will continue to suffer from the opinion too frequently held by the public that, while worthwhile, the library is not especially effective or efficient. New and ideal standards of method and economy will eventually be set up by dispassionate specialists in method, prompted by the conviction that nothing is done, as yet, as well as it may be. There is a certain school of librarians which immediately rises to depreciate anything in the way of "efficiency." Like William Jennings Bryan, when faced with the facts of science, they immediately resort to a cry of heresy, in our case the phrase being "How about our precious scholarship?" Miss Hand's studies of costs and efficiency in a library which has the reputation of encouraging scholarship, should go a long way to prove that scholarship and effective methods are just as good comrades as are science and religion.

J. L. W.

Great credit should be given to the indefatigable efforts of Prof. E. C. Richardson, now consultant in the Library of Congress, in endeavoring to place at the service of scholars the resources of the entire world, not only of printed books but of manuscripts as well, and his appeal for the cooperation of libraries should be met by all in the heartiest spirit. His ideal is that a research student should be able to find out where are to be had the unusual books often most important for purposes of research. These unusual books, it should be remembered, are often to be found in less known libraries and in unexpected quarters, and, therefore, even the smallest library should not fail to look over its local collections and send at least shortest title cards to the Library of Congress to learn if such titles are already on record. These pointers should be followed up by master cards giving full title and information in the case of books where it is found desirable to add them to the Union Catalog already exceeding three million titles. As this scheme is worked out in the United States it will doubtless be met by similar work in other countries, and cards exchanged on an international arrangement which will ultimately put any student in any country in possession of the means of finding all the material available on any specific subject. This is one of the consummations devoutly to be wished as library progress continues throughout the world.

Two memorial volumes, worthy of their subjects, emphasize the library service of two men who have contributed effectively to library progress. Charles Pratt, the elder, founder of the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, provided in connection with it for a "free library for the citizens of Brooklyn" at a time when the old Brooklyn Library, a development of its Mercantile Library, was the chief lending library in Brooklyn, and previous to the proposals to make that library a free library and before the organization through President Boody of the Brooklyn Public Library. The centenary of his birth has afforded fitting occasion to issue the memorial volume, a contribution to library history which comes properly as a publication of the Pratt Institute. The memorial volume for John Cotton Dana, prepared by his successor, Beatrice Winser, includes the numerous appreciations of his great career from library leaders as well as the editorials of the press which his death called forth and which form noteworthy evidence both of the mark which Mr. Dana had made upon his generation and of the growing importance of library development in the public eye as made manifest through the press. It is well that such great services should be thus worthily remembered, but it is not to be forgotten that many librarians pass from us who in their lesser ways have also made their mark and done good service, the latest of these to go being Miss Myra Poland of the Wilkes-Barre Public Library, who has been the worthy successor in that library of Hannah P. James of happy memory.

The name of Gillis will always be associated with the development of the California State Library, and it is gratifying to note that Miss Mabel Gillis, daughter of James Louis Gillis, State librarian 1899-1917, has been appointed, as was expected, to succeed Milton J. Ferguson in the office which her father honored and made notable. Miss Gillis, after the death of her father and the appointment of Mr. Ferguson to succeed him, became assistant librarian, and during Mr. Ferguson's absence for library service in South Africa was the acting State librarian. The appointment is a yearly one in the hands of California's governor, and during Mr. Ferguson's year of absence the governor of that date proffered the post to Miss Gillis, who promptly declined to consider it in loyalty to her absent chief. Miss Gillis' elevation to full executive responsibility adds to the testimony of the ability of women as chief executives in the library field.

Librarian Authors

INA TEN EYCK FIRKINS was born in Minneapolis and attended the public schools in that city. She graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1888 and the following year was appointed to a position in her Alma Mater. Except for an occasional leave of absence for work or travel, she has remained in this library ever since, her position and her duties changing with the development of the library. Since 1900 she has been reference librarian and in this position has been a very great help to the faculty and to the students, especially the graduate students. She has a fine critical ability and appreciates the best in literature.

Miss Firkins does not call herself an author, but rather a compiler. Her indexes and bibliographies have been the direct growth of needs in her own library and she states, have been undertaken to save herself labor. "After having looked through the works of Kipling, O. Henry, or Maupassant about four hundred times to locate a particular story it naturally occurred to me that it would be the part of economy to make a list of the stories of popular authors and have it on my desk for quick reference. This list presently grew to such proportions that it seemed worth while to expand it and compile a systematic Index to Short Stories. Having compiled that work the Index to Plays was the logical sequel. But in carrying on this work I have found that I have been caught in an endless chain. To index stories and plays has now become an automatic process and perhaps for me it will solve the question which was a recent contribution to THE LIBRARY JOURNAL 'What Shall We Do With Our Old Librarians?' "

The published works of Miss Firkins are as follows: *Index to Short Stories,* 1915; *Index to Short Stories,* Second Edition, 1923; *Index to Short Stories,* Supplement, 1929; *Index to Plays,* 1800-1926, 1928; and *Hendrik Ibsen, A Bibliography of Criticism and Biography With An Index to Character,* 1921. During 1914-1916 she compiled a series of bibliographies on *Foreigners In The United States* which were published in the *Bulletin of Bibliography* and in 1916 she edited the *Poems* of her brother, Chester, who died young. She is the sister of Oscar Firkins, who is professor of literature in the University of Minnesota and a well known biographer and poet.

During the interim between Mr. Gerould's departure and Mr. Walter's coming as librarian to the University of Minnesota, Miss Firkins superintended the building of the new library building, its furnishing, general organization, and the preparations for moving. Miss Firkins feels that her life has perhaps been unique in that nothing has ever happened to her. "I have had no thrilling adventures but have been carried along the stream of experience by the current of circumstance. My life could not have been less dramatic; it might be summed up thus—she was born, she lives, she will die. To be asked for my biography embarrasses me because it is humiliating to admit, publicly, that one has had no history. That may be the happiest condition for a nation but it is certainly a dull one for an individual."

INA TEN EYCK FIRKINS

This is the twenty-sixth biography of a librarian author, the series of which began in the Oct. 1, 1929, issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. *Future issues will contain biographies of such librarians as Arthur E. Bostwick, Henry O. Severance, Elizabeth Janet Gray, Lawrence J. Burpee, Francis Jenkins Olcott and many others.*

School Library News

A Book Week Bookmark Suggestion

Book Week, Nov. 16-22

Read Biography

1. For sheer delight. The drama of life has eternal fascinations. Biography eliminates the unpleasant in our living contacts and keeps the desirable and precious. Biography offers human contacts in the most amiable form.

2. Biography brings us into the presence of people worth meeting. We may see their mistakes, work out their philosophy of life, meet their sorrows and examine their problems.

3. Biography supplies a knowledge of history. We see history from the viewpoint of the actors, go through the thrills of their successes and the dull threads of dissolution. Other things change. Human nature changes little.

4. Biography gives us a wide perspective around our own problems, helps us to feel at home and to face life. Biography is challenging.

5. Biography gives the average reader an introduction to the world's great literature, art and music. A poem may be beautiful, but to appreciate it we need to know the problems of the author.

Senior High School
Altoona, Pennsylvania
Library Club of the Girls' League

School Libraries in the Philippines

Each year sees a steady increase in the number of school libraries established in the Philippine Islands and in the efficiency with which they are administered. At present the public schools are maintaining 4,697 libraries with a total of 1,602,546 volumes. Due to the employment of properly qualified librarians, the conferences of librarians held in the General Office, Department of Public Instruction, in 1927 and 1928, and the close supervision given these librarians this year, the school librarians are now being placed on a standard basis. In secondary-academic and normal schools, teachers with library training and broad educational qualifications are assigned as full-time librarians. On the other hand, in rural schools, trade schools, and in large elementary schools teacher-librarians may still be found.

The open-shelf system was inaugurated last year in one high school. The students were given more freedom in choosing their books; magazines and newspapers were more freely read; and the usefulness of the library increased a hundredfold. But under present accounting regulations this system appears to be a risky undertaking for the librarians, inasmuch as release from personal responsibility for lost books is almost impossible to obtain. Classroom libraries have been extended to nearly all elementary schools, and in these schools they are gradually becoming as important as the general library.

Picture Collection

As teachers were always requesting pictures for classroom use, the Burlington, Iowa, High School and Junior College began to build up their picture collection until it now contains very lovely illustrations of the Oregon Trail, King Arthur, Myths, Shakespeare and many others, all mounted ready for use. The teachers know where the pictures are and how they are filed and can fill their own needs. They also keep a watchful eye out for references to pictures that would help them in their work and might be added to the collection.

The library also purchases editions of the classics taught in the school and many of the recreation reading books. Two or three times a year all these books are placed on a display table and the students enjoy looking them over. They are not circulated, but any teacher may take one or two into her classroom for discussion.

Current Library Literature

AUCKLAND (N. Z.) PUBLIC LIBRARIES. *See* LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Barwick, G. F. Bibliographical societies and bibliography. *The Library.* n.s. 11:151-159. 1930. (Transactions of the Bibliographical Society).

"This is a very brief and sketchy account of the activities of the bibliographical societies of the world, so far as I have been able to discover them, and my object in bringing them before you is to show the amount of good work that is being done and to suggest that the special articles might be indexed. The numerous papers on special books and special printers are completely buried; no Poole brings them to the surface. I am glad to note in this connection that an index to the ten volumes of our Transactions issued since their amalgamation with *The Library* will shortly be put in hand."

England, G. A. Special tools. *Special Libs.* 21:295-301. 1930.

"*Special Tools,* one might say, are those compilations of data and sources of information which are not, as a rule, issued by the usual publishing houses with customary attendant publicity, nor in the usual form, and which cover a special and particular field, sometimes only a minute portion of a field. They provide that 'quicker and easier access to facts' which Mr. Dana so aptly characterized in his paper on 'Facts' as 'the greatest need of today.' They are those indexes, compilations, handbooks, directories and summaries which unlock the doors to otherwise inaccessible information." Many of these are particularized and described.

BOOK WAGON DELIVERY

Queens Borough (N. Y.) Public Library. *The Queens Borough Public Library Presents to the People of Queens Borough The Pioneer.* illus. maps. pap. [16p.]

Christened by Mayor Walker on April 11, 1930, the "Pioneer," as the book bus is called, travels to twenty or more suburbs in Queens Borough each week. Books are selected from a reserve collection of 10,000 volumes at the central library building.

BOOK WEEK

Book Week celebrations. LIB. JOUR. illus. 55:816-819. 1930.

Reports from Alhambra, Berkeley and Sacramento, Cal.; East Orange, N. J.; Louisville, Ky., etc.

Hunt, C. W. Children's Book Week: an appraisal of activities. LIB. JOUR. 55:809-811. 1930.

Reprinted from *Children's Library Yearbook, Number Two.* "I have been slowly but thoroughly converted by the work of our Brooklyn librarians to a belief in the possibilities of this annual celebration. But to believe warmly in the general purpose of a project is not necessarily to subscribe to all the methods employed by its supporters. A thing that impressed me in reading the glowing reports was that so many librarians let themselves be used by other agencies to carry out schemes many of which were, to my mind, out of harmony with the librarian's own job. I cannot imagine any librarian who takes the time to *know her books thoroughly* having so much time left to assist in these projects."

BOYS. *See* LIBRARY WORK WITH SPECIAL CLASSES OF CHILDREN.

BRITISH LIBRARY OF INFORMATION

Fletcher, Angus. The British Library of Information. *Special Libs.* 21:287-289. 1930.

"The British Library [in New York City] exists chiefly as a source of reference through which this mass of information may become known, and its proper function is to make it as easily accessible as possible. In a great many instances it can digest information to some extent, and it is always willing to do its best in that direction. But to many inquiries the only satisfactory solution is possession of the document or documents in question; the British Library is the official agent for the sale in the United States of British Government Documents. The price charged is the published price, plus a very small addition to cover the cost of importation. . . . It is often possible to arrange in urgent cases for one of the library copies to be lent until the purchased document arrives and, of course, documents are issued on inter-library loan in the usual way."

CATALOGING

Steward, A. V. On cataloguing. *Lib. World.* 33: 96, 98, 100-102. 1930. Conclusion.

"What would be an ideal state of affairs? In all large libraries, cataloguing departments should be installed, with an interchange of assistants from the public departments. In such libraries assistants in all departments should be permitted at definite times to study the books, new and old, that are flowing into the library system. . . . Turning to the small libraries, the only way of releasing them from the hurry and scurry of their present existence seems to be the formation of a central cataloguing bureau, an accomplished fact in America, but still far from realization in England."

CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK. *See* BOOK WEEK.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Books to Read; a Classified and Annotated Catalogue; Being a Guide for Young Readers. Compiled by a committee representing the Library Association, the National Association of Boys' Clubs, the National Council of Girls' Clubs, and the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. 26-27 Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1: The Library Association, 1930. cl. 574p.

In three parts: Authors and titles of books; Books arranged by subjects (with an author list of fiction); Alphabetical index to subjects. Published with the assistance of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. A collection of the books in the Catalogue has been formed at 26, Bedford Square, London, the headquarters of the National Council of Social Service (in cooperation with the Library Association, whose offices are in the same building).

Engle, E. R. Children's books and the budget. *Wilson Bull.* 5:183-185. 1930.

"It is my personal conviction, based on experience, that the active Children's Room adding twenty-five titles from the new publications each year is keeping well up-to-date."

Lee, Emma. Children's books by Southern writers. LIB. JOUR. 55:812-814. 1930.

Joel Chandler Harris, Maud Lindsay, Archibald Rutledge, Sidney Lanier, Louise Connolly, Helen Coale Crew, etc.

CHILDREN'S READING

Nolen, Barbara. A balanced diet in children's books. Menasha, Wis. American Association of University Women. *Journal.* 24:20-23. 1930.

"With increased production of children's books, with the movies, with the quickened tempo of modern life, children have developed a greater consumption of books, until some mothers are at their wits' end to keep them supplied. Children of nine are demanding thicker and longer books, in contrast to the request of even two years ago for 'easy reading' for children of eight. My experience is that a new age limit has been set by the children themselves. Those over twelve are reading adult books, while the youngsters are devouring so-called 'juveniles' as fast as they are published. The interesting fact in regard to this state of affairs is that these young readers have strictly cosmopolitan tastes. Their choice falls often on the book of the hour." The writer cautions against too great emphasis on "international" books, to the exclusion of books dealing with scenes familiar to the child's own experience.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES. *See* JUNIOR COLLEGE LIBRARIES.

Intended to index with brief annotation, or excerpts when desirable, articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those in Cannons' *Bibliography of Library Economy,* to which this department makes a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this department.

County Libraries. *See* Rural School Libraries.

Dewey Decimal Classification

Gilmore, A. F. Our library; a Dewey Decimal play. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 5:186-191. 1930.

A play for children's presentation, allowing opportunity for as elaborate costuming as desired and a cast of sixty or less.

Foster, William Eaton, 1851-1930

William Eaton Foster. por. *Books for All.* 5:206-209. 1930.

Tributes to the late Librarian-Emeritus of the Providence (R. I.) Public Library from his colleagues and the community.

Gas Company Libraries

Greenwood, Josephine. Library of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York and affiliated gas and electric companies. *Special Libs.* 21:292-293. 1930.

The library has some 12,000 volumes and pamphlets dealing with chemistry, economics, gas engineering, management, physics and the social sciences.

Junior College Libraries

Stone, Ermine. Book collections in junior college libraries. Stanford University. *Junior College Journal.* 1:28-33. 1930.

By the librarian of Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y. The junior college has until recently received little recognition from the library profession, and the scarcity of literature on the subject is still discouraging. This paper reports an attempt to select 800 books suitable for a junior college library in the field of the social sciences, as outlined in the Dewey Decimal Classification. Eleven private junior colleges cooperated by furnishing copies of their shelf-lists in the 300's.

Librarians

Carnell, E. J. Librarians supplied. *Lib. Assistant.* 23:198-200. 1930.

A reply to an article in the *London Times* by Sir Gregory Foster, Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, on "A School for Librarians," disputing his implications that the demand for library assistants at present exceeds the supply.

Library Plays. *See* Dewey Decimal Classification.

Library Printing

Snaith, Stanley. Valuations. *Lib. Assistant.* 23: 200-203. 1930.

"While commercial advertising has taken advantage of that 'tide in the affairs of men,' library advertising has preferred to stand still. Like the little girl in De La Mare's poem, it remains 'stuck fast in yesterday.' It cares neither for efficiency nor beauty. . . . The average typography, as demonstrated by library publicity and bargain-sale handbills, is depressingly mediocre. The majority of jobbing printers, one is forced to believe, achieve the astonishing feat of going through their lives without experiencing a single gleam of interest in their craft. They take a fiendish pleasure in grabbing a hotchpotch of mutually irreconcilable founts, and scattering them about the page with the large recklessness of a confetti-thrower. (The margins they leave to God.) Their types are wizen or lubberly. Their decorative flowers and borders are the very Billingsgate of ornament. A good printing house, however, possesses resources which render, or ought to render, slatternly publicity unnecessary and extravagant."

Library Publications

Auckland (N. Z.) Public Libraries. *The Library Tower.* Vol. 1, no. 1. September, 1930. illus. pors. tables.

Although primarily intended to list books added to the stocks of the central and branch libraries, this bulletin devotes its first issue to an historical account of the foundation and development of Auckland's public library system, now fifty years old.

Library Work with Special Classes of Children

Steinmetz, Nell. Books and the discipline problem boy. Lib. Jour. 55:814-815. 1930.

Books as diverse as *Peter Rabbit, The Boy's Life of Colonel Lawrence,* and *The Water Babies* have been the cause of awakening the interest and cooperation of unruly boys. Conferring some special responsibility, such as that of student librarian, also helps.

Printing. *See* Library Printing.

Queens Borough (N. Y.) Public Library

[Hodgson, J. G.]. *The Business Library; Business and Municipal Library Service as Proposed by the Board of Trustees.* Parsons Boulevard, Jamaica, N. Y.: Queens Borough Public Library, 1930. 12 mim. p.

A propaganda pamphlet issued by the library in support of its campaign for a business library. Because the Borough of Queens does not have a single outstanding business center, the proposed library would have a widespread territory to cover. Because of its great number of separate communities, Queens still has many of the aspects of the small suburban communities which surround New York.

See also Book Wagon Delivery.

Rural School Libraries

Lathrop, E. A. *County Library Service to Rural Schools.* Wash.: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1930. pap. 53p. illus. maps. tables. 15c. (U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Office of Education, Bull., 1930, no. 20).

Miss Lathrop's *State Direction of Rural School Library Service* (Bull. No. 6) was listed in "Current Library Literature" in Lib. Jour. for August. Partial contents of this bulletin: County Library Branches in School Buildings; Rural School Problems of County Libraries; Visual Aids, Magazines, Music, and Other Material Loaned to Schools by Country Libraries; Children's Use of County Libraries During Summer Vacations; Efforts of County Librarians in Stimulating Interest in Libraries. 5 p. bibliography.

Salaries

Compton, C. H. How to determine what salaries shall be paid librarians. *A. L. A. Bull.* 24:596-598. 1930.

Paper delivered before the Trustees Section at the Los Angeles conference, June 26, 1930. Three definite sources of information are the salary statistics for eight groups of libraries published annually in the *Bulletin;* comparison of library salaries with salaries paid teachers in the community, based on equal academic and professional education and experience; and the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration report, *Proposed Classification and Compensation Plans for Library Positions,* published in 1927.

School Libraries

Henshall, M. D. California State Library a potent factor in developing school library service. illus. *School Life.* 16:38-39. 1930.

First of a series of school library articles on the activities of certain of the States in improving library facilities for schools. Into 46 central school libraries administered by trained certificated county librarians have been merged the former 2400 inefficient, inactive, unsupervised school-district libraries.

Lathrop, E. A. The library and the modern school. illus. *Normal Instructor and Primary Plans.* 11:64; 74. 1930.

By the Assistant Specialist in School Library Service, U. S. Office of Education (see also under Rural School Libraries). Reports briefly on State reading-circle courses for children.

Tokyo Imperial University Library

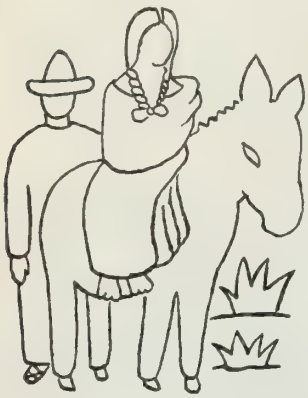
Tokyo Imperial University Library. *Reconstruction Album; Containing the Final Report on the Reconstruction of the Tokyo Imperial University Library,* 1923-1929. Compiled at the Library, 1930. pap. 12; 26; [5]p. illus. plans.

Twelve pages of text, followed by 26 pages of plates illustrating the process of reconstruction of the library. Plans show front elevation, ground floor, main floor, block plan, transverse section, and longitudinal section. Destroyed by earthquake in 1923, the library was rebuilt through a gift of four million yen from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and its new building dedicated Dec. 1, 1928. Books restocked amount approximately to 620,000 volumes, of which 523,000 volumes represent gifts from all parts of the world.

The Children's Librarians' Notebook

MADE IN MEXICO. By Susan Smith. *Knopf.* $2.

An interesting and valuable little book on Mexican handicraft which gives much information about the life and customs of the people. The style is simple and direct, the black and white illustrations are in harmony with the subject, and there are many helpful photographic reproductions. The book fills a niche heretofore empty. Large libraries should buy and small ones, too, if the latter can afford.—E. P. A. S.



GOOD LITTLE DOG. By Anne Stoddard (Pictures by Berta and Elmer Hader). *Century.* $1.

From his first picture you know Bingo is a good little dog, but you aren't so sure when he tells how he runs behind the red wagon and pulls Matilda, the rag doll, out to "chew her a little." However, he saves Matilda from the fire and becomes a hero! Pictures by the Haders are half the book and the price permits duplication, but unfortunately the pictures come so close to the inner margin that rebinding will not be possible.—A. M. W.

THE AMBER BEAD. By Toni Rothmund. *Longmans, Green.* $2.

This story of a foundling who is finally restored to her mother is well written and delightfully fanciful. Heidi, the little girl, understands the language of birds and animals. The animals seem quite natural in spite of the fact that they talk. The book is well illustrated and is one of the most charming books of the Fall. It will be enjoyed by the child who likes fairy tales and the child who enjoys animal stories.
—M. R.

These books are actually reviewed by different children's librarians in the field. If you do not agree with the review of a book send in your own review and we will print it. The name of the reviewer of any book will be given upon request.

NUTCRACKER OF NUREMBURG. By Alexandre Dumas. *McBride.* $2.50.

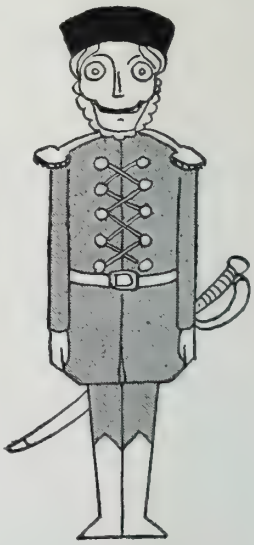
A book that can better be used for story-telling than for reading. The general make-up and theme of the story will appeal strongly to the adult reader who likes unusual books, but only the fastidious child will be persuaded to enjoy it for himself. If one is given to superlatives, the very delightful silhouettes will arouse deep interest.—W. W.

CALL OF THE RIO BRAVE. By A. E. Bailey. *Little, Brown.* $2.

A book full of thrills and excitement which are tempered by the clear-headed courage and bantering good humor of two young men in central Brazil. One leaving Harvard in his freshman year goes to Brazil to try and replenish his father's lost fortune, and there finds a good friend in the young owner of a lumber mill and makes a place for himself in the mill by hard work, courage and fair play. Older boys and young men will enjoy this book.
—M. W.

NUTCRACKER AND THE MOUSE-KING. Translated by Louis F. Encking and illustrated by Emma L. Brock. *Albert Whitman.* $1.50.

A translation from the German of the fairy tale which inspired Tschaikovsky to write the music of the famous Nutcracker Suite. It is a Christmas story filled with the gayest, most colorful imagining in a child's world. It tells how Marie helped the Nutcracker in his long fight with the many-headed Mouse King, and how she was taken by him to the beautiful land of Dolls. Very inexpensive considering the colorful illustrations. Good to buy for its own sake, but will be doubly valuable in connection with the Tschaikovsky music at Christmas.—H. N.



The Blacksmith of Vilno. By Eric P. Kelly. *Macmillan.* $2.50.

Mr. Kelly, author of *The Trumpeter of Krakow* (Newbery Medal book of 1929), has again written a story with a Polish background. The scene this time is laid in the ancient city of Vilno, in the year 1832, just after the Polish revolutions against Russia. The boy hero of the story is fifteen-year-old Stefan, an orphan, sentenced to Siberia but making his escape from prison beneath the folds of the cloak of Stanislaus, the poet. There is the Old Man of the Woods, a mysterious elf-like creature, dressed in skins and bark, who appears from time to time and as suddenly disappears. The story hinges upon the secret passing of the Polish crown from one hiding place to another to keep the Russians from taking it. There exists a belief that as long as the crown remains in Poland that country shall not perish, and it is the strength of this belief that has led the countrymen to form a secret brotherhood in which members pledge their lives for the safety of the royal crown. Older boys will find this a book to their taste, filled to the brim as it is with thrilling adventure, excitement and mystery. In construction this story is similar to *The Trumpeter of Krakow,* but we do not feel that this lessens the value of the book. Mr. Kelly's attention to historic detail and his careful character delineation are particularly noteworthy.—E. P. A. S.

One of the Pictures Made in Vilno by Angela Pruszynska for "The Blacksmith of Vilno"

Rama, The Hero of India. By Dhan Gopal Mukerji. *Dutton.* $2.50.

In this story of the *Ramayana,* the great epic poem of India has been vividly and connectedly retold for young people. It will make its greatest appeal to the exceptional boy and girl and also to those adults who delight in Mr. Mukerji's poetic prose, for he has done a fine piece of work in retelling "these doings of Rama." The interesting illustrations are by the French artist, Edgar Parin D'Aulaire.—T. C. B.

Peter Makes Good. By Gertrude Thomas. *Beckley-Cardy.* $2.

A very ordinary, rather tiresome collection of anecdotes about dogs of every kind, size, color and pedigree. The first story, which is the longest and from which the book takes its name, relates the principal incidents in the life of a little mongrel pup. The others are supposed to be told by the dogs themselves as they gather in the park each day under the leadership of Judge Airedale. They are all told in the third person, however, and not as if the dogs were doing their own talking. The language used is stilted and pedantic, which makes the book extremely dull. With the wealth of material at her disposal, it is unfortunate that the author was not able to produce a more readable and interesting book. As it is, she seems merely to have collected a vast number of incidents without paying a great deal of attention to their presentation. The physical make-up of the book is also not in its favor. From its appearance one would judge it was intended for very little children, but the language is much too difficult for them. Older children would shun it because of its "easy book" look. The stories are also too slight to interest an older child. Illustrations are cheap and poor. The book is well bound and type and paper are very good.—C. N.

Frawg. By Annie Vaughan Weaver. *Stokes.* $1.50.

Frawg is a little colored boy and the story of his carefree life is told most entertainingly. It is very real and the simple, yet characteristic illustrations greatly enhance its charm. Children from 7-10 years are certain to enjoy this book either when reading it themselves or when it is read aloud to them.—M. P.

Mystery of World's End. By Helen Berger. *Longmans, Green.* $2.

An isolated home, World's End, on one of the Hawaiian islands, is the scene of this story. The mystery is a bit too obvious and the incidents which go to build it up are somewhat artificial. Both boys and girls will enjoy reading the book, but there is little of lasting value about it.—L. H.

In The Library World

A Survey by the Office of Education

FROM A RECENT SURVEY conducted by the Office of Education, it was found that with fifty per cent of the population scattered about in approximately 3,000 counties only 262 counties have established county libraries and of these forty-six are in the State of California. Approximately sixty-one per cent of the total number of county library branches and stations are located in public school buildings and about thirty-seven per cent of these so housed furnish books for the general public, as well as for the schools. The number of books circulated by county libraries among rural schools is increasing. In the school year 1923-24 the median circulation was 10,681 volumes; in the school year 1927-28 it was 16,944. Miss Edith A. Lathrop, assistant specialist in rural libraries, states that the lack of county libraries hampers the educational progress of rural America.

How the Library of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research Was Moved Into Its New Quarters In February, 1929

The Bank Library

AT THE BANKERS' CONVENTION recently held in Cleveland, Ohio, the Special Libraries Association presented the members with a catalog called "The Bank Library, Why? When? Where? How?" compiled by a committee headed by Emma M. Boyer of the Union Trust Company, Cleveland. The booklet, which gives a strong argument for a bank library and points out its importance, runs to over sixty pages and includes a check-list of about 350 of the best books on banking classified by subject. The classification includes such subjects as Advertising and New Business, Banking Theory and Practice, Banking History, Biography, Branch Banking, etc.

Two Years' Study of A.L.A. Activities

THE COMMITTEE ON A. L. A. ACTIVITIES met at the Knickerbocker Hotel in Chicago on October 20-21. At that time the committee put into final form its report which will be presented formally to the Council at the mid-year meeting. It will appear in full in the December *A. L. A. Bulletin.* The report is the result of two years' study of the activities of the Association, based upon an examination of minutes and reports of various boards and committees and other material sent out by headuarters; a survey of headquarters; letters from a cross-section of the membership, past and present officers and members of the Council, and other representative groups, in answer to a letter sent to them by the committee; and attendance of members of the committee at meetings of the Executive Board and the more important boards and committees. The report will cover in some detail the activities of the Association, quoting freely from the letters received and coming to certain definite conclusions which it is the hope of the committee may be not without value to the Association. The members of the committee are Gratia A. Countryman, H. H. B. Meyer, and Charles H. Compton, chairman.

One Way of Loaning Books

IN PINCHFORD, Blackhawk County, Iowa, the village telephone girl acts as librarian. When she receives a supply of new books she gives the general ring on all party lines and, when everyone is listening in, tells them about the books she has to lend. This is the county where the Iowa Commission is carrying on a demonstration library for a year.

Bird Library Goes to Rollins College

Through efforts of the Florida Audubon Society, the ornithological library of the late Henry Nehrling, internationally famous horticulturist and ornithologist, has been acquired by Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida. The Nehrling library provides Rollins with the finest collection on ornithology of any educational institution in the State for the collection contains rare and valuable publications, including an eight-volume set of Audubon's works and an almost complete set of *The Auk*.

County Libraries in France

At the beginning of the year the French Ministry of Education named an extra parliamentary Committee to consider the best ways of organizing county libraries in France. The French Library Association has decided to hold a Congress of "Lecture publique" in April, 1931, in Algeria. The members of the Congress will visit the following cities in Algeria: Bona, Constantine, Setif, Oran, Miliana, Orleansville, and Tlemcen.

For full particulars apply to M. le Secrétaire de l'Association des Bibliothécaires français, 11, Rue Guénégaud, Paris-6e arr.

Send Us Your Questions

Leonilda S. Sansone, librarian in charge of Italian work in the New York Public Library branches, has been granted a Carnegie Corporation Fellowship for a year's special study in Italy. She sailed the last of October and will study Italian libraries, book publishing, and distribution. From time to time during this period she will have a column in The Library Journal devoted to her findings and she has stated her willingness to answer any questions that librarians may have about Italian literature. Send any requests for information to Miss Sansone, in care of The Library Journal, 62 W. 45th Street, New York City, where they will be forwarded.

N.Y.U. Starts Belgian Library

Bibliotheca Belgica, a Belgian library, was started officially on October 16 at the New York University, where the library is to be housed, when a collection of 400 volumes was presented by the Commission for Relief in Belgium, Educational Foundation, of which George Barr Baker is president and Perrin C. Galpin secretary. Dr. Henry G. Bayer, founder of the Bibliotheca Belgica, and Associate Professor of French at New York University, gave a brief account of the library and a statement of its aims.

Tentative Schedule of Mid-Winter Meetings

	Morning—10:00-12:30	Afternoon—2:30-5:00	Evening—8:00
Monday Dec. 29	Council	American Library Institute Association of American Library Schools League of Library Commissions Normal School and Teachers College Librarians	*Association of American Library Schools Bibliographical Society of America College Librarians of Middle West
Tuesday Dec. 30	Council	*Board on the Library and Adult Education League of Library Commissions Librarians of Large Public Libraries University and Reference Librarians	Committee on Recruiting Librarians of Large Public Libraries Training Class Section University and Reference Librarians
Wednesday Dec. 31	*Executive Board and Program Committee with Representatives of Groups holding meetings during Annual Conference	*Executive Board	*Executive Board

Star indicates closed meetings.

Books on Unemployment

THE PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY COMMITTEE on Employment, headed by Col. Arthur Woods, is relying for local work largely on existing organizations, believing that for most cities and towns this is a better plan than to set up a new organization. It is hoped that these groups Chambers of Commerce, women's clubs, welfare organizations, etc.—as they come together to face the practical problems of their local communities will take opportunity to study the basic facts of unemployment as they have been found by experience and research, and that local libraries and bookstores will aid in supplying the best available material on the subject. Because of the importance of having such information available, the President's Committee has asked the offices of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL and *Publishers' Weekly* to use their pages to distribute as promptly as possible a brief list of the more important material. The editors have turned to the Economics Division of the New York Public Library and the library of the Russell Sage Foundation for suggestions for such a list, and from their suggestions are printing the following list of twelve books that might be considered a first selection for such a reference collection. It should be pointed out that besides the studies in book form a great deal of the important data is in pamphlet form covering research under various auspices, and in magazine form, as, for example, in the *Survey* of November 15 of this year. Librarians can give from their collections the key to this current material. It is hoped by the President's Committee that libraries will take the initiative in seeking out the local leaders to offer assistance.

Berridge, W. A. *Cycles of Unemployment in the United States,* 1903-1922. 88p. Boston: Houghton, 1923. $1.25.

Beveridge, William. *Unemployment.* New ed. 514p. Longmans, 1930. $7.50.

Clay, Henry. *The Post-War Unemployment Problem.* 208p. Macmillan, 1929. $3.40.

Davison, R. C. *The Unemployed, Old Policies and New.* 292p. Longmans, 1929. $4.

Feldman, Herman. *The Regularization of Employment;* a study on the prevention of unemployment. 437p. Published under the auspices of the American Management Association. Harper, 1925. $3.50.

Harrison, S. M., and others. *Public Employment Offices;* their purpose, structure and methods. 685p. Russell Sage Foundation, 1924. $3.50.

Hobson, J. A. *Rationalization and Unemployment;* an economic dilemma. 126p. Macmillan, 1930. $1.75.

Klein, Philip. *The Burden of Unemployment;* a study of unemployment relief measures in fifteen American cities, 1921-22. 260p. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1923. $2.

Lewisohn, S. A., and others. *Can Business Prevent Unemployment?* 226p. New York: A. A. Knopf, 1925. $2.
Bibliography, p. 217-226.

American Federation of Labor. *Trade Unions Study Unemployment.* 167p. Washington, A. F. of L., 1929. 50c.

Business Cycles and Unemployment. Report and recommendations of a committee of the President's Conference on Unemployment, including an investigation made under the auspices of the National Bureau of Economic Research, with a foreword by Herbert Hoover. 405p. McGraw-Hill, 1923. $4.

President's Conference on Unemployment. *Planning and Control of Public Works;* report of the Committee on Recent Economic Changes, including the report of Leo Wolman. 260p. New York National Bureau of Economic Research, 1930. $3.

$150,000 for Oberlin

THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION of New York has recently given Oberlin College a gift of $150,000 for the endowment of the librarianship of the Oberlin College Library. This gift came unsolicited, a tribute to the past and present excellence of Oberlin's library.

Oberlin College Library, now the largest college (not university) library in the United States, dates from the beginning of the college, when Rev. John L. Shipherd, one of the founders, collected books as well as money from his clergymen friends. By 1874 the library numbered 10,000 volumes, and college authorities for the first time considered a full-time librarian necessary. In 1885 it was moved into Spear Library, a building that housed the zoology department and a museum as well, and every one congratulated himself that the library was commodiously lodged for fifty years at least. But in 1887 Azariah S. Root was appointed librarian, and from that time on it grew rapidly. By 1892 there were 25,000 volumes; that number was doubled in 1900 and tripled by 1906. In 1908 the library was moved into the present Carnegie Library building. The number of volumes today is approximately 325,000. Azariah Root, who was the head of the Oberlin library for forty years and one of the foremost librarians in America for almost as long, died in 1927. A year later, his work was taken over by Julian S. Fowler, of the University of Cincinnati Library, who is the present librarian and will be the first beneficiary of the present endowment.

Union List Announcement of Publication

The Union List of Periodicals in special libraries of the Metropolitan district is now assured publication not later than March 1, 1931, through the grant of the Carnegie Corporation, made to cover the cost of completing the compilation and of printing. In most cases the special library is necessarily confined to material bearing directly on its own field, but often is called upon for material in other fields. Lack of space and lack of funds forbids keeping material to fill this occasional need. Consequently, the special library is more dependent on the cooperation of other libraries than is the public library. The "Union List" aims to help the librarian in locating particular titles and volumes in other libraries. It will record the holdings of about seventy-five of our principal special libraries, covering practically all fields.

The cooperating libraries fall into the following classifications:

Arts and Science	5
Civic	3
Commercial and Industrial	5
Engineering and Technical	17
Education	3
Financial	11
Insurance	5
Legal	4
Medical	8
Religious	7
Sociological	6

The list, which will include approximately ten thousand entries, will be printed by H. W. Wilson Co. in a style uniform with its other publications. It will form a book of about five hundred pages bound in library buckram and will sell at $4 per copy.

In order to have some basis for estimating the number of copies to be printed, it is urgently requested that advance orders be placed now. These should be sent to Miss Ruth Savord, 45 East 65th Street, New York City.

Attention Given to State Extension

The twentieth annual meeting of the Montana Library Association, with thirty-five delegates attending, was held in Billings, Mont., October 20-21. Informal round tables discussing problems confronting librarians were found to be more beneficial than the usual scheduled talks and papers. Much attention was given to the library extension work in the State and particular emphasis laid on the travelling libraries. One evening the program was made public and county libraries were discussed extensively. An interesting demonstration was made of the new Detroit charging system, a self-charging system used by patrons in many city libraries. An exhibit of Will James' writings and pictures was held in the Parmly Billings Memorial Library. Librarians of the State are extremely interested in Northwest history and particularly Montana history, and in this connection works of Montana authors and artists were discussed. Visits were made to the Eastern Montana Normal School library and the Polytechnic School, where one afternoon meeting was held. Miss Fernald, librarian of the Great Falls Public Library, gave an enthusiastic and entertaining talk on her travels in Europe this summer. She told a great deal of the Passion Play. Great Falls was chosen for the next meeting, which will be held the third week in May, 1932.

The newly elected officers are: President, Mrs. Mary Homan, Phillips County Library, Malta, Mont.; Secretary, Mrs. Leon Coombs, City Library, Glendive, Mont.; Treasurer, Miss Geneva Cook, City Library, Bozeman, Mont.

Librarians Meet with Teachers

Librarians from every section of Maryland attended the joint meeting of the Maryland Library Association and the Maryland Public Library Advisory Commission, held Friday, Oct. 24, at Baltimore. Members partook of a box luncheon, after which Frederic G. Melcher, editor of *Publishers' Weekly,* addressed the assembly on "Book News and How to Judge It." There was also an address by Dr. Joseph H. Apple, president of Hood College and president of the Maryland Public Library Advisory Commission. Delegates then joined with the State Teachers' Association, which was also in session, in hearing an address by Dr. Everett Dean Martin, noted author and educator, who talked on "What Is an Educated Person?"

New officers of the Maryland Library Association are: President, Miss Adelene Jessup Pratt, director of the Maryland Public Library Advisory Commission; Vice-Presidents, Louis H. Dielman, librarian, Peabody Institute Library, and Miss Mary S. Wilkinson, director of work with children, Enoch Pratt Free Library; Treasurer, Mrs. Thomas A. Van Sant, Jr., librarian of Gwynns Falls Junior High School; Secretary, Miss Louise M. Reese, branch librarian, Enoch Pratt Free Library. Dr. Apple, as mentioned, is President of the Maryland Public Library Advisory Commission, and Mrs. M. A. Newell is Secretary and Treasurer.

Library Organizations

North Central Library Conference

ATTENDANCE at the North Central Library Conference, which met in St. Paul, October 14 to 17, exceeded all expectations. At most, 500 were expected. The registration was 750. The State library associations participating in the conference were those of Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota. Although other regional conferences had been held in this section, this was the first to include all these six States. So successful was the meeting that, before it ended, the presidents of the six associations had agreed to form a permanent organization to cooperate in various ways and to plan other such conferences.

The program, which was in charge of Miss Clara F. Baldwin, chief of the Minnesota State Library Division, was studded with notables. Among others from outside the conference territory were Dr. Everett Dean Martin of Cooper Union Forum, New York City, who delivered the principal address of the general sessions; J. C. M. Hanson of the University of Chicago Library School, Miss Anne Carroll Moore of the New York Public Library, and Miss Amy Heminway Jones of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Mrs. Margaret Culkin Banning of Duluth and Prof. J. H. Kolb of the University of Wisconsin were other attractions. Among publishers' representatives were Miss Louise Seaman of the Macmillan Company, who appeared on the program of the Children's Librarians Section, and Mr. Thomas J. McLaughlin of the H. W. Wilson Company, who brought the Bookmobile from the West Coast to be present at the conference.

The exhibit space at the Hotel Lowry, headquarters of the conference, was completely filled with exhibits from publishers, library supply houses and local bookstores, with publicity exhibits from the American Library Association and a large exhibit from Iowa. These exhibits, with the large registration, assured the conference at the outset of being a financial as well as a professional success, and a substantial sum which remained after expenses were paid was voted as a donation to the A. L. A. Endowment Fund.

Social affairs generally centered about the Hotel Lowry, although on the opening night of the conference the librarians were guests at a reception given by the St. Paul Public Library staff. In compliment to the conference, the library opened its annual children's book exhibit earlier than usual, and the reception was held in the exhibit room. Simultaneously, the J. J. Hill Reference Library, which occupies a wing of the St. Paul Library, held open house for the visitors. The only social meetings on Wednesday were the Teachers' College Librarians luncheon, the International Mind Alcove Librarians luncheon arranged in honor of Miss Amy Heminway Jones, and the dinner for school librarians. Thursday, however, abounded in luncheons, which included the catalogers, the hospital librarians, the children's librarians, the county librarians, and the trustees. In the evening came the banquet in the Grand Ball Room of the Hotel Lowry. Tables were arranged for alumni of the various library schools, with a hostess at each table.

Friday, the final day, opened with the State association breakfasts. Following that, the county librarians were entertained with a ride to visit the county library stations of Ramsey and Hennepin Counties. Despite a blustery day of bitter wind and snow, about thirty-five made the all-day trip, stopping for lunch at the University of Minnesota. Sight-seeing trips through the Twin Cities for the other members of the conference were arranged by the Twin City Library Club for Friday afternoon. In the evening a number of the visitors finished the social activities of the week by attending the Minneapolis Symphony concert at the university.

ROUND-TABLES

The small colonial room of the Hotel Lowry was assigned as the meeting place of the Reference Round-Table on Thursday, October 16, but the size of the audience and the difficulty of hearing the speakers necessitated a swarming of the entire group to the ballroom. Mr. S. J. Carter, reference librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library, presided. Miss Katherine Dame, reference librarian of the St. Paul Public Library, opened the discussion with an excellent paper covering the following points: What is reference work? Upon what sort of question should the librarian spend his time? Where, if at all, should he draw the line? Although she admitted that the initials A. L. A. had been interpreted to mean "Ask Librarians Anything," Miss Dame suggested certain limitations to this service, both ethical and practical. Should the librarian, for example, spend hours of research in law books and medical books, since this free service deprives the doctor or the lawyer of legitimate fees? Crossword puzzles and contests, information on the

making of wine, telephone service to school children trying to shirk labor on their assignments, and whether or not librarians should give their time free to type long articles for patrons were other questions which Miss Dame suggested. As possibilities for the enlargement of service, on the other hand, Miss Dame mentioned the use of special personal talents of members of the library staff, such as the translation of letters or the criticism of manuscripts, if too much time were not involved. Mrs. Winifred Davis of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission gave a very practical talk on "New and Significant Reference Books." Her point of view was, frankly, that of the small or medium-sized library. The list of books which she had prepared contained the important reference tools which should be in such libraries. The relative merits of the *A. L. A. Catalog,* the *U. S. Catalog,* the *Standard Catalog,* the *Subscription Books Bulletin,* the various encyclopedias, including the new edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica,* came in for much lively discussion. Miss Adra Fay, reference librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library, spoke on "Our Service to Schools. Problems in Cooperation and Coordination." She gave many valuable suggestions as to the means of establishing such cooperation on the part of both the teachers and librarians. Teachers might cooperate by familiarizing themselves with the library collection, by teaching respect for books and appreciation of literature, by training students in the use of indexes, by defining their requests clearly, and by notifying the library in advance of important assignments to classes. Librarians could establish friendly relations with teachers by visiting them, by calling their attention to new books and helping them to spend wisely, and by satisfying their personal requests. Miss Fay also touched upon the problems of instruction in the use of reference books, which she thought in most cases might be left to the schools; the necessity for getting the student to help himself as much as possible; the question whether translations or synopses should be given or withheld; the distressing mutilation of books, especially since the introduction of the project method, which requires the student to furnish pictures for his notebook.

The attendance at the Library Commissions Round-Table was about thirty-five, including the secretaries of commissions of all the six States. Miss Leora J. Lewis, director of the South Dakota Library Commission and president of the League of Library Commissions, presided. Mr. C. B. Lester of Wisconsin suggested that part of the process of making rural people library conscious was to stress the value of books and reading. He suggested that in library publicity we build too much on the foundation of our own viewpoint and assume an attitude toward reading that is not general. The first task is to show what books can mean, and then develop means of supplying books through libraries. The individual as well as the group must be considered in this educational process. In the discussion which followed Mr. Lester's talk, several methods of interesting farm people in books were discussed. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that among publicity agencies the radio and the farm journal were perhaps the most important. Miss Nellie Williams of the Nebraska Commission led the discussion as to the need of more printed helps for the very small library. In Miss Williams' opinion, the two helps most needed were an organization manual arranged for the use of the librarians without training, and a short list of books which should be timely, and which should avoid the books too expensive for the small library and also books intended only for the sophisticated reader and, consequently, too extreme for purchase by the library with limited funds. The question of whether such a list could be a union commission activity was discussed, and a suggestion was made that the *Booklist* be asked to consider this phase of book selection. Miss Lillian Cook of North Dakota, building on the discussions developed at the Rural Library Institute at Madison last summer, presented the question as to whether certain commission activities should be discontinued, which continued and stressed, and which initiated. It was decided that a survey should be taken in which commission secretaries should be asked to suggest policies or objectives which they considered important, these suggestions to be tabulated and presented at the mid-winter meeting for further consideration. A report on the county library experiment in Black Hawk County, Iowa, was given by Miss Julia Robinson of the Iowa Commission. Miss Robinson explained that the experiment was being jointly financed for one year by the Iowa Library Association, the Iowa Commission, and Black Hawk County, and that books had been donated by the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs. Headquarters are in the Waterloo Public Library. Miss Robinson told of the interest in the experiment and suggested the possibility of continuing it through a second year if it was felt that it was desirable to give a longer period of service before asking the county commissioners to take over its financial support.

The Catalogers' Round-Table held its session Thursday afternoon in the auditorium of Wilder Building, St. Paul, Minn. The chair-

man, Miss Eliza Lamb, head cataloger of the library of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., opened the meeting by calling on Miss Amy Moon, chief of the Catalog Division of the St. Paul Public Library, who spoke briefly, urging establishment of groups of catalogers for discussion on methods of cataloging, classification, etc. Mr. Ralph M. Dunbar, assistant librarian, State College Library, Ames, Iowa, was the second speaker and gave a very enlightening talk on the "Cataloger—Mechanistic or Intellectual." Mr. Dunbar used as the text of his paper a quotation from Miss Harriet Howe's article of 1924, "Traits of a Cataloger": "The cataloger should possess the best traits of a scholar, an administrator and a good clerical worker, and must have such a clear conception of his work that nothing can interfere with the proper balance of these traits." Mr. J. C. M. Hanson of Chicago gave an interesting talk on "Tendencies in Catalogs and Classifications" and dwelt on four points: selective cataloging, arrangement in a dictionary catalog, classification and training. Miss Dorothea Heins, librarian of the Alexander Mitchell Library, Aberdeen, S. D., presented next "Cataloging in the Small Library." Miss Harriet A. Pearson, assistant librarian, State Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D., presented next "Cataloging Problems in the College Library." Miss Pearson spoke enthusiastically in favor of the information file. Before closing the round-table discussion, Miss Lamb called upon Miss Helen K. Starr, librarian of the James Jerome Hill Reference Library, to speak on the "Treatment of Maps in the St. Paul Public and Hill Reference Libraries." Miss Starr said that in remodeling the Hill Map Room they used the Newark map platform plan. Miss Starr brought with her copies of her "Map Routine," which she very generously gave to anyone interested.

County Libraries Voted Major Activity

THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY conference of the New York Library Association was held in Albany, October 14 to 17, in connection with the sixty-sixth convocation of the University of the State of New York, the theme of which was adult education. The registration was 330. The convocation for the first time recognized libraries on its program by devoting an afternoon to "The Library and Adult Education," with George Herbert Locke, Alice S. Tyler and Arthur E. Bostwick as speakers. This subject was also presented on the conference program by a discussion led by Edouard C. Lindeman on "The Public Library in Relation to Other Adult Education Agencies." Among adult education agencies represented were the American Library Association (represented by Mr. Drury), the American Association for Adult Education, the Affiliated Summer Schools for Women Workers, the Extension Department of New York State College of Agriculture and Home Economics, the National University Extension Association, the Department of Adult Education of the National Education Association, the Committee on Adult Education of Western New York, the National Home Study Council, the Adult Education Bureau of the State Department of Education, and several local school systems. The meeting closed with reports of experiments in adult education of which libraries are a part, including a detailed report by Mrs. Helen W. Granniss of the Muhlenberg Branch experiment in New York City. Later in the week, as an outcome of the meeting, resolutions were passed recommending that the Council set up a committee "which shall endeavor to secure for the library in any community which has adult education movements in progress its rightful connection with these activities from their inception."

The promotion of the county library system throughout the State was voted again in 1930, as in 1929, to be one of the major activities of the Association. Resolutions were passed favoring active support of an amendment to the State's county library law which will provide State aid to county libraries and a more equitable distribution of the tax burden in the county. It was voted to organize locally the movement for county library development by appointing in each county committees representing the granges, parent-teacher associations, libraries and other interested groups. The book busses of the Queensborough and the Yonkers Public Libraries were present during the week to show what county-wide book service from a truck might be. At the meeting on the "County Library Campaign in New York State" the principal address was made by John D. Willard, Research Associate in Rural Education of the American Association for Adult Education, who summarized the obstacles to county library development as wrong attitudes, economic conditions and insufficient or embarrassing legislation, the last named of which it is the special responsibility of the State to overcome. Others who spoke in behalf of the county library idea and the proposed legislation were Elizabeth L. Arthur, State Grange lecturer, who spoke for the State and local granges; Prof. C. E. Ladd, who appeared for the extension interests of the New York State College of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell, and Mrs. Guerdon B. Miller, representing the State Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Prof. Robert E. Rogers, director of reading at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, made good his reputation for stirring up discussion by his talk to trustees and librarians on their duties to those born since 1900, for whom English literature of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries has less and less to say, and to readers in general who should be brought by the public library into contact with the nineteenth century Europeans and more significant English writers who have had a dominating influence on the American literature of today.

The joint responsibility of public and school libraries for the reading of the young person midway between childhood and adulthood was emphasized by the meeting presided over by Anna Clark Kennedy, supervisor of school libraries in the State Education Department. Mabel Williams, supervisor of work with schools in the New York Public Library; W. H. Pillsbury, superintendent of schools, Schenectady, and Irene Smith, of the Intermediate Department, Brownsville Children's Branch, Brooklyn, dealt with the subject from their various points of view.

The address of the president, Elizabeth M. Smith, was a survey of the professional responsibilities of the New York Library Association, considered as a typical State library organization, related on the one hand to the national body, the A. L. A., and on the other to the State supervisory body, the Library Extension Division.

An anniversary meeting was held on the opening night, addressed by Dr. Frank P. Graves, Commissioner of Education, who extended a welcome in behalf of the Department of Education; by President Strohm, who brought greetings from the A. L. A., and by Capt. E. Cockburn Kyte, who gave a history of the English public libraries and the L. A. U. K. during the past forty years.

There were several round-table discussions—"Child-Study Problems of the Children's Librarian," led by Dr. Ruth Andrus, director in child development and parental education of the State Education Department; "Reference Books and Service," led by James I. Wyer; "Publicity for Public Libraries," led by Leon R. Whipple of the School of Journalism of New York University; "Mutual Aid Among Scientific Libraries," led by Muriel Almon, librarian of the Division of Laboratories and Research of the New York State Department of Health, and one on new charging systems and machines.

Social events included a tea given to the members by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Executive Mansion, a reception by the Board of Regents, which opened the convocation, and the scholarship luncheon given by scholarship winners of previous years to the winners of 1930 and guests of the conference.

Officers and Council members elected were: President, Wharton Miller, chief librarian and director, School of Library Science, Syracuse University; Vice-President, Mrs. Mabel L. Loomis, librarian, Smithside High School Library, Elmira, N. Y.; Members of Council to serve until 1933: Ada J. White and Charles E. Rush.

Separate Library Tax Proposed

The thirtieth annual meeting of the Missouri Library Association was held in the Sedalia Public Library, Sedalia, Mo., October 7-9, 1930. It was considered by all who were present one of the best meetings ever held by the Association. Great interest was shown in the proposed Constitutional Amendment, which is being sponsored by the Association. This amendment provides that the library tax in this State will be a separate tax, as is the school tax. Mr. Charles H. Compton, assistant librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, is chairman of this committee, and he was assured the hearty cooperation of every member present. Among the many interesting events on the program were talks by Dr. Walter Williams, president of Missouri University, and Mrs. Luella St. Clair Moss, president of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs. Miss Vera Prout of the Kansas City Public Library Children's Department gave a paper on children's books. This was followed by ways of teaching the use of the library to children by Miss Norma Weis, children's librarian of Crunden Branch, St. Louis, Mrs. Grace M. Young, librarian of the Sedalia Public Library, and Mr. C. E. Wells, librarian of the State Teachers College Library, Maryville, Mo.

The following officers were elected for the year 1930-1931: President, Dr. A. E. Bostwick, St. Louis; Vice-President, Miss Frances Swanwick, Joplin; Treasurer, Miss Lucille Brumbaugh, Maryville; Secretary, Miss Margaret McDonald, Jefferson City.

Manual of Library Economy

The fourth edition of James Duff Brown's *Manual of Library Economy* will be published shortly by Grafton & Company, London. The work has been revised by W. C. B. Sayers and is illustrated with plans and elevations of the most modern English and American libraries.

Session Devoted to Emily Dickinson

THE FALL MEETING of the New Jersey Library Association was held at Passaic, Friday, October 10, 1930, with an attendance of over 250. The morning session was held at the Reid Memorial Library and was presided over by the President, Miss Maud I. Stull. Mr. Henry C. Whitehead, Trustee of the Passaic Public Library, welcomed the members of the association to Passaic. Miss Amelia H. Munson, in charge of work with Continuation Schools, the New York Public Library, was the first speaker. Her topic was "Introducing Books to Working Boys and Girls." She stressed the great problem of introducing books to the boys and girls of the continuation school whose ages range between fourteen and seventeen and many of whom have left school not because of economic pressure but simply because they hated school and books. The second address of the morning was on the subject of "A List of Books for Young People" and was delivered by Miss Mabel Williams, Supervisor of Work with Schools, the New York Public Library. She introduced for the consideration of the association a list of books for young people (1930 edition) published by the New York Public Library. The address was concluded with a general discussion on the subject of books for young people.

Following the address a brief business meeting was held at which time the following resolution concerning the death of Mr. Henry C. Buchanan was passed:

In the death of Henry C. Buchanan on Sunday September 28, 1930, the libraries of the State of New Jersey have lost a wise leader.

Mr. Buchanan was for thirty-one of his eighty years a member of the New Jersey Library Association. He aided in the passage of the traveling library bill and until an appropriation could be made he took charge of the traveling libraries and did the work for love. He was State Librarian from 1899 to 1914. In this capacity he aided in the passage of the law creating the Public Library Commission in 1900. For thirty years he served as secretary of that Commission.

Mr. Buchanan was on the editorial staff of the *Trenton Times* and special writer for the *New York Sun* and other newspapers for many years and in that capacity greatly served the library cause, not only through his own editorials and contributions, but through his influence throughout the State as dean of editors of New Jersey, and through the personal friendships of the reporters of the State. He was utterly fearless in any cause he championed, and keen of judgment, far-sighted and untiring in effort. To him is largely due the progress made by the Public Library Commission.

BEATRICE WINSER
SARAH R. BUDD
JOHN P. DULLARD

Mr. Howard L. Hughes, Treasurer of the Scholarship Fund, reported that a total of $3,210 has been collected for the George M. La Monte Scholarship Fund. Of this, $3,000 has been invested in a first mortgage at 6 per cent interest, netting $180 annually. This concluded the morning session.

The afternoon session was opened at Westminster Hall at 2:15 o'clock. Miss Maud I. Stull, President of the Association, presided and announced that the afternoon would be given over to a discussion of the life and poems of Emily Dickinson. Madam Martha Dickinson Bianchi, niece and biographer of Emily Dickinson, gave a most informal but wholly delightful talk on "The Real Emily Dickinson." She described Emily Dickinson to her listeners, giving them her background so that they might form for themselves a mental picture of this well-loved poetess and her surroundings. The next speaker, Dr. Carrie Weaver Smith of the Montrose School, Reisterstown, Maryland, read several of Emily Dickinson's poems, interspersing them with remarks about the author and the beautifully individual manner she had of bringing truths out in poetry. A cordial invitation was extended to the delegates to inspect any or all of the various branches of the Passaic Public Library.

The officers of the association elected for the coming year are: President, Miss Maud I. Stull; Vice-President, Katherine B. Rogers, of the State Library; Secretary, John B. Fogg, New Brunswick; Treasurer, Edith L. Smith, Morris County.

Michigan Emphasizes County Work

PERFECT WEATHER, brilliant autumn coloring, Lake Superior blue and shining stretching boundlessly to the north, hospitable homes in a lovely old town formed an unrivaled setting for the meeting of the Michigan Library Association in Marquette, on October 8, 9 and 10. It had been some time since a meeting had been held in this section. All but four of the libraries in the Upper Peninsula were represented at this meeting.

The program was not crowded and left ample time for the exchange of ideas and the making and renewing of professional friendships. Some of the historical backgrounds of the region were given by three prominent men of the locality: Prof. Lew Chase, Mr. J. E. Jopling of Marquette, and Prof. James Fisher of Houghton.

The central theme of the program was the County Library. The outstanding features were a talk on "County Libraries," by Miss

Charlotte Templeton, librarian of Greenville, S. C.; a talk by Ernest Cockburn Kyte of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, on "English Country House Libraries," and one on "Labor Saving Devices," by Mr. Ralph Ulveling of Detroit.

The various section programs were given prominent places on the program, and so arranged that there was no conflict in time. Everyone could, therefore, go to all but one of the meetings. The trustees' dinner has become one of the important functions in the Michigan meetings. This year school children who had won prizes for essays on the County Library were guests. The tables were decorated to represent farm and county library service. The result was a vivid and potent appeal for a much needed service. There were drives about the towns near by, a visit to the library in Ishpeming, and a picnic on lovely Presque Isle, where "pasties" were introduced to those who were new to their excellence. The College and Reference Section program was in charge of Miss Eunice Wead of the University of Michigan, the Catalog Section under Miss Maud Grill of Jackson, the Lending of Books —a round-table discussion under Miss Marie Brookes of Detroit. The School and Children's Section set a good example in combining their efforts. Miss Julia Garst of Hamtramck and Miss Frances Dunn of Saginaw were in charge of this meeting.

The officers for the coming year are: President, Prof. C. B. Joeckel, University of Michigan; Vice-President, Mrs. Mary Frankhauser, State Librarian, Lansing; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Marie Manderfield, Houghton Public Library; Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Skinner, Detroit Public Library; Treasurer, Mrs. Nancy B. Thomas, Birmingham Public Library.

Rosenwald Program Discussed

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Kentucky Library Association was held at Paducah, October 9-10. Mrs. May McClure Currey, Librarian of the Shawnee Branch of the Louisville Free Public Library, presided. The first session was devoted to business meetings and reports of standing committees, together with a review of the A. L. A. meeting at Los Angeles, by Mrs. H. G. Henderson, of the Georgetown Public Library. In the afternoon, after the address of welcome and the response, Miss Tommie Dora Barker, Regional Field Agent for the South, gave an interesting and enlightening discussion of the Rosenwald Program of Library Aid. There was a general discussion and questioning following the address showing the interest in the movement among the members present. A delightful social function was given in the evening, in the form of a Book Dinner, in which the librarians were aided by some residents of Paducah.

The Friday morning session was devoted to section meetings. The whole body met for a short session with the school sections, where they heard a talk on school libraries, by Miss Lucile F. Fargo, Assistant Director of the Library School of George Peabody College for Teachers. Following this the Public, College and School Round Table meetings were held. The children's section meeting, led by Miss Bernice W. Bell, head Children's Department, Louisville Free Public Library, was held in the afternoon. It consisted of an address by Miss Fargo and discussions of several topics of interest to the children's librarian. One delightful feature was a puppet show, given by Miss Bell and a member of her staff. After the meeting the librarians were guests of the city for a drive over Paducah and its environs, followed by a tea given by the Women's Clubs.

In the evening, an address was made by Dr. A. L. Crabb, of George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee. The theme was the place of books in the lives of the American people and the part the librarian plays in presenting these books to the public.

New officers elected are: First Vice-President, Miss Alma J. L'Hommedieu, Covington Public Library; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Dorothy Goodwin, Louisville Free Public Library; Directors, Miss Margaret Bailey, Murray State Teachers' College, and Miss Isobel Bennett, Eastern Kentucky State Teachers' College, Richmond.

Two Memorial Volumes

To honor John Cotton Dana, a tribute volume, consisting of letters received after his death, newspaper and magazine editorials, and nation-wide comments, has been compiled by Beatrice Winser, librarian of the Newark Public Library. This memorial volume is printed by the Newark, N. J., Public Library.

A memorial volume in recognition of the centenary of the birth of Charles Pratt has just been issued by Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Pratt's own lack of a systematic education suggested the wide possibilities of self-education through the public library, not then universally prevalent, and his conception took the form of a "free library for the citizens of Brooklyn" which became an integral part of the great purpose of Pratt Institute in its initial year, 1887.

Among Librarians

Public Libraries

FRANCES BLACKMER ANGELILLO, Albany '26, is reference librarian at the Oklahoma Library Commission, Oklahoma City, Okla.

SARAH B. ASKEW, librarian and organizer of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, was appointed secretary of the Commission at a meeting of the New Jersey Public Library Commission on October 7, the position formerly filled by the late Henry C. Buchanan.

ELIZABETH BEAL, Pittsburgh '27, is now first assistant in the Boys and Girls Department, Carnegie Library, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

DOROTHY BECK, St. Louis '27, has accepted a position as assistant children's librarian in the Carnegie Library, Oklahoma City, Okla.

CLARA BEETLE, Simmons '14, has been appointed on the cataloging staff of the Library of Congress, Washington. Miss Beetle spent last year in advanced study at the School of Library Service, Columbia University.

WILMA BOISSELIER, Columbia '29, has been appointed first assistant in the Englewood, N. J., Public Library.

MARIA C. BRACE, recently reference librarian at Reading Public Library, is acting head of the Industrial Department at the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.

PRISCILLA CHIPMAN, Simmons '26, has been appointed a cataloger at the Queens Borough Public Library, Jamaica, N. Y.

BERNICE E. DORAN, Wisconsin '25, librarian, East Side Branch, Evansville, Ind., Public Library, was promoted in the summer to serve as county librarian of Vanderburgh County, in the Evansville system.

ALICE J. DORMAN, Columbia '29, is now children's librarian of the Greenwood-Phinney Branch, Seattle, Wash., Public Library.

IDA JOSEPHINE DUFF, Pittsburgh '05, has been appointed supervisor of children's work in the Englewood, N. J., Public Library.

MABEL R. GILLIS has been appointed California State librarian to succeed Milton J. Ferguson, recently appointed head of the Brooklyn Public Library, N. Y.

LILLIAN GINSBURG, Simmons '28, has become an assistant on the staff of the Kirstein Library, Boston.

AGNES O. HANSON, Wisconsin '28, reviser and assistant in the Wisconsin Library School for a year, has resigned to accept the position of cataloger in the Peter White Public Library, Marquette, Mich.

CATHERINE MANLEY HICKER, Washington '29, has been appointed first assistant in Ballard Branch, Seattle, Wash., Public Library.

ANNASUE HUGHES, Wisconsin '28, has accepted the position as librarian of the Delano Branch, Kern County Free Library, Bakersfield, Cal.

PHYLLIS L. JANSEN, Washington '28, is working as a half-time assistant in the Central and Branch children's rooms of the Seattle Public Library, while taking the advanced course in children's work at the University of Washington Library School.

EMILY H. KEITH, Washington '21, formerly first assistant in the Yesler Branch of the Seattle, Wash., Public Library, is now librarian of the Georgetown Branch.

LUCY M. KINLOCH, Pratt '26, recently first assistant in the central children's room of the Utica Public Library, is taking the course in children's work in the Western Reserve Library School and is working part time in the Cleveland Public Library.

ELEANORE KISSANE, Pittsburgh '27, is now children's librarian, Mount Washington Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

MADGE MCLAUGHLIN, Wisconsin '24, has joined the staff of the Queens Borough Public Library, Jamaica, N. Y., as assistant in the Reference Department.

ELIZABETH MADDEN, Simmons '29, has accepted a position as an assistant in circulation at the American Library in Paris, and expects to remain in France for another year at least.

MYRA POLAND, librarian of the Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., died Oct. 28.

AGATHA WADE, Simmons '26, formerly children's librarian at the Memorial Hall Library, Andover, Mass., is now children's librarian of the Dearborn, Mich., Public Library.

Colleges and Universities

Jeannette Bowen, Simmons '27, has accepted a cataloging position at the Connecticut Agricultural College Library, Storrs, Conn.

Margaret Brickett, Simmons '26, has joined the staff of the New Jersey College for Women Library, New Brunswick, as an assistant in circulation and reference.

Alberta L. Brown, Wisconsin '25, has accepted the position as head cataloger in the University of North Dakota Library, Grand Forks.

Elsie J. Duncan, Pittsburgh '24, is librarian of the Iowa State Teachers College Library, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Cecile Evans, Pratt '23, is now in charge of the children's library at the State Teachers College at Macomb, Ill.

Kenneth Godschalk, of the Library Extension Department, University of Michigan, has recently resigned and is succeeded by Mr. Francis Kamman.

Ethel L. Goff, Wisconsin '27, resigned as cataloger, Carnegie Free Library, Alliance, Ohio, in the summer to accept appointment as cataloger of Elmira College Library, Elmira, N. Y.

Helen Hancock, Columbia '27, cataloger for the Oklahoma Library Commission, leaves New York City Nov. 29 with the Floating University.

Mrs. Tennie M. Thatcher has been appointed assistant in the Periodical Room of the University of Michigan Library, to succeed Mrs. Olive T. Bender.

Katherine Warren, Simmons '14, has returned to the Yale University Library, at New Haven, Conn.

Mary Evelyn P. White, Simmons '29, has been appointed cataloger at the University of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Special Libraries

Margaret Wood Emerson, Simmons '17, has accepted the position of cataloger at the General Theological Library, Boston.

Robert Goodrich, formerly on the staff of the University of Michigan Library, has accepted a position in the United Engineering Societies Library in New York City.

Ina Rankin, Pratt '09, formerly secretary of the Bureau of Government, has been temporarily placed in charge of the Forestry Library of the University of Michigan.

Grace Thornton, Pratt '25, is on the staff of the Russell Sage Foundation Library.

Marriages

Grace C. Bleichner, Pittsburgh '29, was married on August 6 to Mr. James H. Grady at Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Grady will live in Buffalo, N. Y.

Ethel A. Childs, Simmons '28, was married on Sept. 15 to Mr. Perley N. Storer.

Beatrice Clugston, Simmons '25, was married to Mr. John Hartwell Moore on June 21 at Waynesboro, Pa. Mrs. Moore was formerly on the staff of the Cuyahoga County Library Department at Cleveland.

Esther Colahan, Simmons '26, was married on May 29 to Mr. James Hutson Hopkins, and is living at 108 South Park Avenue, Alliance, Ohio.

Gertrude Louise Harrington, Simmons '23, was married on March 29 to Mr. Leon Vermont Thompson in Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Thompson is continuing her work at the library of the Insurance Society of New York.

Phyllis Richardson Kane, Simmons '28, formerly on the staff of the Brooklyn Public Library, was married this summer to Mr. William Hobson Carroll.

Eleanor Midwood, Simmons '27, formerly with the Hispanic Society of America Library, New York City, was married recently to Captain Frank Trenholm Coffyn.

Antoinette Quinn, Pratt '21, of the Racine, Wis., Library staff, was married to Mr. James B. Rohan on Aug. 16.

Mildred Shand, Simmons '22, formerly a cataloger at the Lincoln Memorial Library, Springfield, Ill., was married on July 2 to Mr. Leigh M. Kagy.

Agnes B. Spencer, Simmons '25, was married June 30 to Rev. Corwin Carlyle Roach of Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Roach was for some years on the staff of the Yale Law Library.

Mildred Starrett, Simmons '13, formerly with the Avery Architectural Library, Columbia University, was married in 1928 to Mr. Alexander Garrett, and can now be reached at 7 King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple, E. C. 4, London, England.

Bonnie Strong has left the library of the Standard Oil Company of California. She was married on Oct. 4 to Mr. George Henderson. Miss Mary Taylor, assistant librarian, has succeeded Miss Strong.

Cordelia Titcomb, Western Reserve '29, was married on May 24 to Mr. James Ambler Smith at Cleveland, Ohio, where Mrs. Smith had been connected with the Cuyahoga County Library.

Opportunities

(This column is open to librarians.)

Wanted—Assistant law librarian for large law library. Immediate salary, $2,400. Age limits, 21 to 50 years. Applicants must be college or university graduates and must have had either not less than one year of training in a recognized law school or one year of training in a recognized library school, and in addition not less than two years' experience in a law library open to the public. L15.

Young woman, college and library school graduate with little experience, would like position as assistant in a public or college library. East preferred. L10.

Young woman, with college and library school training, desires responsible position. Experience includes reference, order, circulation and administrative work in college and public library. Prefers reference or reader's aid, but would consider any good opportunity. L11.

College graduate, with one year library school, would like temporary position in middle or south Atlantic States. Twelve years' general experience. College library preferred. L12.

College graduate, with additional degree in library science from Univ. Ill., desires position in college library. Would consider work in public, special or school library. L13.

Library school and teachers' college graduate desires position as general assistant. Four years' teaching and some library experience. L14.

Children's librarian, experienced, with highest references, desires position. K-15.

College graduate, with certificates from Riverside and Columbia and three years' experience in public library, desires position in public or high school library. Reference work preferred. K-16.

College and library school graduate with teaching experience and some public, college, and university library experience, desires position in library at once. South preferred, but will consider other localities. K-18.

Free

ANY LIBRARY wishing to complete their sets of the *Civil Report* of Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood as Military Governor of Cuba for the years 1900, 1901 and 1902 might write to the Roosevelt Memorial Association Library, 28 E. 20th St., New York City, who have a supply of odd volumes for free distribution. A list of available volumes will be sent on request.

Wanted

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY of Duluth, Minn., desires copies of *Libraries* for June, 1929, and March and December, 1926. Also the *Nation* for May 8, 1929, and *Popular Astronomy* for April, 1929.

WANTED by the University of Southern California Library, University Park, Los Angeles, Cal., *Library of Congress Classification D.*

WANTED—Complete file and long runs of *Leslie's Weekly.* Will pay a good price. X20.

The Calendar

Nov. 20-23—Negro Library Conference, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Nov. 21—Illinois High School Library Association meets as Section of High School conference at Urbana, Ill.

Nov. 27-29—Southeastern Library Association, annual meeting at Tampa, Fla.

Dec. 29-31—Midwinter meeting of the American Library Association will be held at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Free

THE MAYFAIR AGENCY announce the publication on November 1 of the "Periodical Handbook" for 1931, the first edition since 1929. The Handbook contains answers to almost all questions commonly asked about the leading library publications and will be sent free of charge to readers of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL who mention this periodical in making request. Apply direct to The Mayfair Agency, 51 E. 33rd St., New York City.

American Foundations

"AMERICAN FOUNDATIONS FOR SOCIAL WELFARE," compiled by Bertha F. Hulseman of the Russell Sage Foundation Library, supplants a previous publication under the same title issued in August, 1926, and for a year entirely out of print. Since 1926 many new foundations have come into existence, necessitating the inclusion of new data. A list of community trusts which report holding funds and a classified list of foundations is given. Foundations whose titles include proper names are placed alphabetically according to surnames.

New Offices

OWING to the rebuilding of the present premises of B. F. Stevens and Brown, American Library and Literary Agents in London, the new offices of this company will in the future be in New Ruskin House, 28/30 Little Russell Street, London, W. C. 1, within a few yards of the British Museum.

Story Hours for Children

THE QUEENS BOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY is planning to give the children of Queens Borough entertainment by-way-of-the-air at intervals during the winter. Through the courtesy of the Municipal Broadcasting Station WNYC, arrangements are being made to have Story Hours once a week.

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Journal of Chemical Education (Baltimore): "It is surprisingly complete, and the workmanship is excellent."

Chimie et Industrie (France): "The book is of great reference value; we only wish there was something like it in French."

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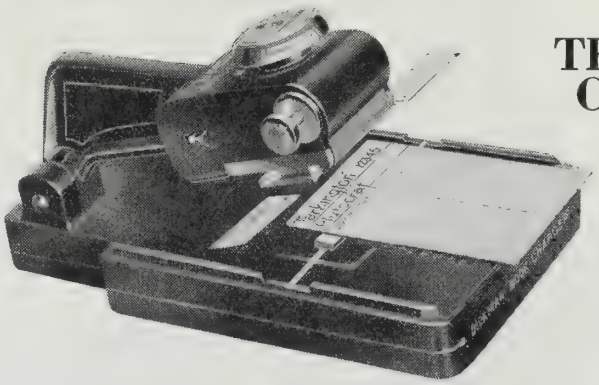

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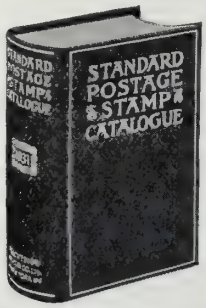

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Forthcoming Issues of

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

The one special library that we believe has never before been written about will be covered in the December 15th (Christmas) Number, of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. We feel sure that librarians have wondered a great deal about Santa Claus' Library and at last we have found someone who will not only tell us about this library but also give us an "authentic" photograph of it. We will not announce the author of this article for we believe you may be able to guess who in the profession is giving us this account. There will be other Christmas articles to supplement this unusual one.

The article on "Reference Work in Branch Libraries," by Vera Morgan of the Indianapolis Public Library, scheduled for this number, has been held over for a special number devoted to branch library activities in a forthcoming issue.

Doctor Bradford's article on the "Universal Decimal Classification," scheduled for the December 15th issue, will be held over for the January 1, 1931, number, if it is too long to print it along with the Christmas articles. B. E. W.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

DECEMBER 1, 1930

Departmentalized Reference Service

By Katharine D. Kendig
Principal, Literature and Philology Department
Los Angeles Public Library, California

ONCE UPON A TIME, in an enviable time, a scholar and a gentleman exclaimed regally, "I take all knowledge to be my province." A magnificent ambition worthy of his energetic age, when good Queen Bess watched the boundaries of her world stretch into the unknown, and her wise men measured with breath-taking enthusiasm the equally expanding frontiers of human knowledge. And men did take all knowledge for their province and began so to enrich their world that never since their time has anyone dared make a similar claim. For, with the boundaries widened to the bewildering complications of our own day, the best that a wise man can do is to concentrate on one subject—the mechanism of an aeroplane, the newly discovered letters of Shelley, or the possibilities of humanism. During his youth he may glance at the limitless boundaries of his world—earning thereby his A. B., but once he grows up he of necessity must, after a regretful sigh over those more fortunate Elizabethans, settle down to his own private field and till it to the best of his ability. In other words, the age of specialization is so a part of us all that to say so is to be guilty of a bromide. If you are a teacher in a large school, you teach mathematics or literature, or music, and you leave to the little country school the problem of all knowledge. If you are a doctor, you concentrate on one portion of the human anatomy. If patients have the flu or the measles, they turn to their good old family physician. For more mysterious complications they turn to a specialist in their own particular problem. And most certainly should the library fall into line, since it is so integral a part of the life around it, that it cannot afford to attempt "all knowledge" without subdividing its provinces under the care of specialists. Branch libraries and smaller city libraries may take care of general problems, just as the family physician does. Certainly both have their very valued place. But a big city library must subdivide until it resembles an office made up of skilled doctors each of whom is prepared to cope with one specialized phase. The larger the library system, the more complicated must be its divisions. As Carl Vitz, Librarian at Toledo, said in his excellent paper on Administrative Problems and Costs of Subject Departments in Large City Buildings: "Such growth parallels the division of cells and is natural and progressive."

I wish to limit my talk to the study of one departmentalized library—the Los Angeles Public Library; and I am limiting the talk, not because that library is alone in the field. It is following the shining example of the Cleveland Library. And there are many others departmentalized to a large extent. But because it is the only one I know personally, which has so solved its arrangement, I have been in a position to watch the cells divide into more and more specialized functions. And in discussing one such library, the whole problem of departmentalization can be touched, because, though the geography and minor details have been worked out differently in different libraries, the principle is the same.

When I was first transferred, about six years ago, to take charge of what was then the General Literature Department, the library was in a rented building; it had already seemed wise

Paper presented before College and Reference Section, A. L. A. Conference, Los Angeles, Cal.
Miss Kendig has been married since presenting this paper and is now Mrs. Garbutt.

to establish certain departments to meet group needs. The Science Department was already organized, as it is in most libraries; the lovers of music and art had their division; Sociology Department was in full swing; Fiction had been separated from non-fiction; Foreign books were together; and it had just been decided to meet the problems of the teachers with a room of their own. All this subdivision, with, in each case, the reference and circulating books together, left two huge illogical cumbersome departments, the General Reference and the General Literature, the first made up of reference books on all the subjects left over after the creation of special departments; the other made up of circulating books on the same varied subjects. I, for instance, since I was buying the books, should have been equally well informed on the subjects of history, biography, travel, philosophy, religion, literature, and philology, while my neighbor, the Principal of the Reference Department, had to meet as varied needs in the reference books, and both of us had to keep a friendly eye on the other to be sure that we did not duplicate unnecessarily, nor leave too wide a gap between us. Meanwhile the special departments were growing rapidly, meeting so adequately the needs of their clientèle, and so obviously well received, that it became a matter of course when the library was moved to its own building, to complete the plan, and reorganize the two sprawling, overlapping remainders. After all, the growth was as natural as Mr. Vitz prophesied. If every existing department "worked," why differentiate among interested groups in the city? If the scientist and business man had their special room, why not the historical research worker? If the musician had his section, why not the dramatist, especially in a city where the motion picture industry creates an intensive demand for plays, new and old? If the teacher was pleased, why not try the same method with the minister?

And so the final subdivision took place and the library emerged as it is today. A little explanation of the arrangement may be necessary, though in each city it must necessarily differ to meet different needs. The hub of the whole wheel is, where a hub should be, in the geographic center. This is the Information Desk and Adult Education Department in the large Rotunda. Since the union catalog is located there, the Information Desk serves as a starting point in directing traffic among the public. Since it serves too as Readers' Adviser, it becomes the starting point also for a newcomer into the library. And from that central desk, patrons are sent to the room where their own needs may best be met. The History Department is the nearest room to the Information Desk. It contains history, travel, biography, the encyclopedias, and general bound magazine collection (which may be reached as well by other departments). Next to the History Room is the Sociology Department, since it is so closely allied, and next to Sociology is the Science Room, equally closely allied to it. On the other side of the History Department is Literature and Philology, next door to Music and Art, its nearest kin in subject matter, and across the aisle from Fiction. On the floor below are the Teachers' Department, the Children's Room, Philosophy and Religion, Foreign, and the Periodical and Newspaper rooms. The Municipal Reference Library is outside the building altogether, located where it belongs in the City Hall.

In all this geographic maze, there is one special point I should like to make. In each room the circulating and reference books on a subject are together. Since a question is answered as readily from one as another, and since the purchase of both reference and circulating books is thereby concentrated in the hands of one person, the system is admirable. Well do I remember the days when one of us bought reference and one circulating books on the same subjects, and when to answer a question, the reference assistants had necessarily to wander in the circulating room in quest of books they could not know intimately, since they neither bought them nor were in close contact with them every day. To me, the combination of the books by subject only, rather than by the purely arbitrary distinction of reference or circulation, is one of the most logical and economical results of a highly specialized library.

So much for the explanation of the arrangement of one particular building. What then have been found the advantages and disadvantages of the system? I shall take the disadvantages first, since they are outweighed by the assets; the best proof being the very fact that the Los Angeles system grew slowly enough to test each difficulty, and yet its evolution continued steadily in the face of them. It must in fairness be stated, however, that the disadvantages loomed greater in the case of the Newberry Library, the librarian of which, Mr. Utley, wrote me that the departmentalization had to be abandoned there since it was found "too expensive in service," and that it required too much "duplication of material." The system was given up more than twenty-five years ago, and since then first the Cleveland Library, and then the Los Angeles Library found a different answer.

The disadvantages: The first does not affect this paper at all, since it is concerned with the general reader who wants "a good book." His

needs are really met more simply by the Branch Library, which is planned to take care of him. The Main Building is designed first and foremost for the specialist, and for reference work, though it naturally caters to Everyman as well as its function will permit; witness the busy Fiction Department. We have grown wiser in meeting this problem since the first days, when an exhausted man finally reached the Information Desk after apparently an endless search for a certain book down long corridors. He remarked, mopping his brow, but still willing to try once more, "They say Abraham Lincoln walked sixteen miles for a book. But I'll say he has nothing on me!" Now both library attendants and the public are better trained, and the man would be sent immediately to the correct point of departure, if he didn't go of his own accord. The other disadvantages are more pertinent. It is necessary to concede at once that the system is more expensive. More attendants are needed. There must be a small amount of book duplication as in the case of large dictionaries, or an encyclopedia. A duplicate section catalog must be supplied for each department. The question is not so much one of expense—which is greater, but whether the money is being spent to the best advantage. Mr. Vitts, to quote him again, says, "Added cost of library service is not a real objection, provided real service is given." In other words, only the success of the system can meet the objection that it is more costly. Do more assistants, and those in turn, more specialized, spell better service? Is the duplication of certain general reference sets an advantage over the possession of just one to meet the needs of as many patrons, even if they are not scattered in different rooms? Again, only the use of the sets simultaneously in the various rooms (and that goes on every day) can answer the question. Possibly the expense is really an economy if the service becomes more efficient. A third objection, which can be met only through wisdom on the part of the staff, is the danger of a department growing provincial and forgetting it is one of many, and the question may find its answer from a different angle. When a man asked an attendant for books on "new writers" and she brought him an armful of material, her mind had to somersault out of a departmental attitude into a general library one when he exclaimed in horror, "No, no! I didn't say 'new writers'—I said 'neuritis'!" A provincial attitude can be prevented by the intensive use of the Information Desk with its finger on all the pulses; by the use of the interdepartmental telephones; by a friendly spirit of cooperation. Attendants are trained never to give up certain types of questions without first referring to the main catalog. Anyone in the library can testify to the constant use of the house telephones, which are so continually ringing that sometimes we forget they are really a blessing. And the friendly spirit throughout the whole library is so pronounced and genuine, that there is no danger at present of a lack of cooperation.

And now for the advantages: Is the reference work bettered by departmentalization? Why not let a specialist answer. It is he who should be helped or hindered in his research work. In the first place, his books are arranged as nearly together as any classification will allow. In the second place, because more attendants are needed with so many rooms to cover, he gets more help. And in the third and most important place, he finds attendants who definitely are interested and are specializing in his own field. This is of vital importance to him. When I asked Doctor Blanchard's (Head of the English Department of the University of California at Los Angeles), opinion he gave it readily and said I could quote him as enthusiastically applauding departmentalization. This means an unqualified approval from a scholar and author who has used many libraries, and who is himself a specialist in one field. We have often heard of the value to the business man of a technical department. This is simply a variation of the theme from the standpoint of the college professor who is writing his books in the department which features his interests. A second tremendous advantage is the contact with special groups outside the library walls. Every department, of course, is better equipped to so cooperate with special groups. Take the example of the Music and Art Department: its Principal is so much a part of the life of her community, that she is on both the Board of Directors and the Technical Board of the local chapter of Pro Musica, the important international music association; she is a member of the Artists' Council, newly formed to stimulate art in the city, and especially to work on the Olympiad, coming here in 1932; she is on the Executive Board of the Woman's Committee of the Philharmonic Orchestra; on the Advisory Board of the Hollywood Bowl Association; and was recently one of three judges in the contest of the International Book Plate Association. In other words, the music and art groups in the city value her knowledge and appreciate her services. How could she possibly be in as close touch with these important organizations if she were in a less specialized department? But a final and supremely important advantage that springs from the very system itself is the specialization of library assistants with their consequent acquaintance with one subject, or allied subjects. This with its

attendant blessings means almost as much as the book collection, since it makes the book collection useful. It is always wise to choose a new assistant fitted by education and background for her position. But even if the worst should happen and she should have merely a smattering of the subject, her later concentration on it makes her at least know the vocabulary. And at the best, she becomes a real specialist herself, capable of giving advice, studying her subject in extension classes, and becoming increasingly valuable. Nothing takes the place of book knowledge. If nobody can match the book to the questioner, he goes away unanswered. Intelligent use of books in reference work is almost as important as having the books at all.

Then with increasing book knowledge from daily contact with the subject, and with everyone in the department definitely interested in certain fields, special reference tools can be created in addition to printed ones. I shall have to speak of my own department and again not at all because it is an example, but because I have watched it evolve from an ungainly mass lacking coordinating muscles, like some low form of sea life, to a logical unit, compact and workmanlike, and capable of real usefulness. When the Literature and Philology Department was created, the circulation leapt up more than 23 per cent the first year, over the same classes in the former arrangement, and the reference work naturally kept pace, but with figures impossible to obtain. Special indexes became possible. Los Angeles is a dramatic center because of the motion picture industries. We found a subject index to plays indispensable, and the printed ones, like the excellent Firkins' *Index to Plays* or Drury's *Viewpoints in Modern Drama,* too limited for our use, or growing out of date, like any printed bibliography, as compared with a card catalog. We began making a subject card for almost every play added and now when a studio, realizing for instance that war pictures are popular, asks, like Oliver Twist, for "more, please," the plays are already listed. Types of pictures are produced in cycles, as we all know who have watched the fads come and go, and there is no telling what will be the next one. We now have approximately 3,400 such subject cards used of course, by the amateur as well as the professional; and about 6,000 more cards analyzing essays, especially of material about authors, a sort of miniature of the coming Wilson Index. We have made many special lists. We have indexed popular poetry not indexed elsewhere (even in the new supplement to Granger); and we keep special files to previous snags in reference work. This is not at all a complete enumeration, nor is there anything new of course in any of this, but it is all developed much more intensively than any program we could carry out with too many subjects in the department to cover any one of them thoroughly.

After all, there is virtue in thoroughness, and special information. Even Bacon would find it difficult today to make his splendid conquest of all knowledge. And we more common mortals are forced to choose whether we shall be a little Edison, or a minute Edna St. Vincent Millay, or a potential President of the United States, and with our choice comes specialization, and with specialization comes the necessity for the subdivided library to meet our more concentrated needs.

The Facsimile Text Society

By Frank A. Patterson

THE ORGANIZATION of the Facsimile Text Society on Dec. 30, 1929, was an event of unusual and unique importance to libraries, especially to those in America. For the object of the Society is to publish at a low price rare and inaccessible texts necessary not only for the research worker but useful to the general reader. It thus offers to libraries the opportunity hitherto entirely lacking to assemble books of great importance which have up to now foiled the efforts of their buyers and have been obtained only by great centers after long hunting and at exorbitant prices.

The list of eight books, the publications of the first year, is given later in this article. These books, too, have a real up-to-date importance, for after all knowledge is not detached, but unified. For instance, only this autumn Dean Inge of St. Paul's in a book of essays wondered if under some circumstances suicide is not justifiable. The idea was immediately hit upon by editorial writers throughout the country who imagined that perhaps in this sentiment we were about to enter a new phase of modern thought. But verily there is nothing new here. Back in the seventeenth century Burton wrote his *Anatomy* in which he considers in typical fashion this puzzling question. He had been preceded, however, in his thought by many writers, notably Timothy Bright, who in 1586 had published *A Treatise of Melancholy.* A score of

years later Shakespeare had discussed the question in *Hamlet* and finally John Donne wrote a special treatise, *Biathanatos,* in which he enlarges upon this thought. Donne's book is among the publications issued already by the Society, while Bright's treatise is listed for publication next year. It is obvious that these books not only bear directly upon the whole question of melancholy in the seventeenth century, but they also throw interesting and valuable light upon a subject that is very much up to date this year. We thus see that Dean Inge's suggestion is not entirely original and that it must not be given undue significance. His ideas assume importance only when we know more of the thought of the earlier period.

The publications of the Society are selected by a committee of scholars who are specialists in the subjects. Professor James H. Hanford heads the committee on seventeenth-century literature, Professor Jay B. Hubbell that on American literature, and Professor Jacob H. Hollander that on economics. At present the publications and those contemplated include books in five series: (1) Literature and Language, (2) History, (3) Philosophy, (4) History of Science, (5) Economics and Allied Subjects.

The method of printing is unique in that it is based on a photographic process known as "offset" printing. This method has certain distinct advantages. It gives the reader an exact text with no attempts by a well-intentioned editor at conjecturing what the true reading should be. The text is there exactly as it appears in the original, where each reader is free to draw his own deductions. Furthermore, the books, from the original title page to the end, are accurate duplicates of the copies. Even the notes made in the margins, perhaps by a former owner, are present as in the original.

Since the books selected are important, the Society has decided that the paper used must be of a high grade. They are accordingly printed on a rag paper of good quality, a paper which experts believe will be almost as clear one hundred years from now as it is today. It is as nearly permanent as any paper available for such printing. Another thing is apparent when you open the books. In their reproduced form the page is much more easily legible than in the original, for the letters stand out firmly on the white paper, not indistinctly on a faded and fragile page.

The offset process has another advantage and a very practical one. It is much cheaper than the slow method of setting type and proof reading. This is why the Society is able to offer its books at such a nominal price.

The publications of the first year are as follows:

	List Price	*Net*
John Donne: *Biathanatos* (1644)	$2.50	$1.50
Thomas Warton the Elder: *Poems on Several Occasions* (1748)	2.50	1.50
Poems on Several Occasions by a Gentleman of Virginia (1736)	1.25	.75
Clara Reeve: *The Progress of Romance Through Times, Countries, Manners* (1785)	3.00	2.00
Benjamin Franklin: *A Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain* (1725)	1.50	1.00
Henry More: *Enchiridion Ethicum* [English translation, 1690]	2.50	1.50
Ralph Cudworth: *Sermon Preached before the House of Commons* (March 31, 1647)	1.50	1.00
T. M.: *A Discourse of Trade from England unto the East Indies* (1621)	1.50	1.00

Among the publications listed for next year are:

Timothy Bright: *A Treatise of Melancholy* (1586)
John Wheeler: *Treatise of Commerce* (1601)
Joseph Glanvill: *The Vanity of Dogmatizing* (1661)
William Beckford: *Modern Novel Writing; or the Elegant Enthusiast* (1796)
William Wood: *New England's Prospect* (1634)
Cooper's Letter to Lafayette (1831)
Good News from New-England (1648)

The Society at the close of its first ten months has as members over one hundred libraries and 525 individuals. It welcomes libraries, especially, for it feels that its greatest usefulness lies in placing these volumes where they may be readiest available to general readers. The annual membership dues are $5, for which the library receives books of its own choosing at the list price to that amount and all other publications at a discount of one-third or more. Most libraries have given the Society standing orders for all publications. This saves the annoyance of ordering each book as it appears and further assures the library of securing all books in the various series. This is important, too, for doubtless in a short time these books in turn will be out of print, for practical requirements limit each issue to the probable sale. Librarians often inquire how much such a standing or continuous order will involve. Of course this will vary each year. The cost of the eight books published this first year is $12.25. About that sum should be set aside in the budget for the books of the Society for next year.

There are no formalities in securing membership. A prospectus outlining the work and the plans of the Society will be mailed on request. The Society is located in Philosophy Hall, Columbia University, New York City.

Adult Education

By Lily Milholland Dodgen
Librarian, State Normal School Library, Trenton, N. J.

As we well know, librarians were working for the intellectual improvement and the welfare of grown-up people many years before the term Adult Education came into use. Let us take a look at this "Adult" child of ours, now that everyone seemingly is interested in it. Many different conceptions exist concerning the meaning of Adult Education, so many different phases of the work there are. To define Adult Education is almost as difficult as to answer the question "What is life?" Of the many definitions given, I like this characterization best: "Adult education is concerned with the universe of human interests and the application of intelligence to the whole range of adult living." We may think of Adult Education as the voluntary learning which one carries on after the formal education of school or college. The field is world wide. The work is going on in Europe, Asia and America. The type of work is determined by the particular need of each place. England is concerned primarily with the education of the laboring man; in Sweden we find well-organized study circles; Denmark has developed the Folk High School; in Germany the work of Adult Education is concerned largely with industrial centers. And so do we find Holland, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Japan, New Zealand and Australia working in some way to meet the need of the adult person for skill, knowledge and understanding.

The particular phase of Adult Education in America is an extension of the general conception of the work to suit our super-industrial civilization. The varieties and forms of the work are innumerable. In grade the work varies from that of teaching the illiterate man to write his name, to the extension courses given by the universities, and the work of such institutions as the New School of Social Research and the People's Institute of New York. The curriculum includes any subject of information which is beneficial in the affairs of human life. Among the various types of Adult Education we have training in industrial work, immigrant education, commercial education, home economics, night schools of all kinds, schools for the illiterate, university extension courses and correspondence study. The need for this world movement is expressed in the words of Morse A. Cartwright, director of the American Association for Adult Education: "Mind expansion is a part of the necessary condition of life."

The old idea that education is a preparation for life has been replaced by the conception of life as a process of growth from beginning to end, and education a plan for providing ways and means to give this growth its best development, and to add to the richness and enjoyment of life at all stages. Every day of life is life itself. The old idea of cramming into the early years of life enough knowledge for the entire span has been called the "camel's hump" plan. Dorothy Canfield, in her book *Why Stop Learning* compares the process to that of packing a valise for a journey. It was never possible at any time to fill the mind of youth with enough information to carry him through the journey of life, not even with the cramming process carried to its maximum. At present the breakdown of the plan is more keenly felt for conditions of life are changing so rapidly that only new knowledge can meet new situations. Moreover, the store of accumulated knowledge has increased so much it cannot be crowded into the years of formal school. The subjects of radio, for example, and the World War have added considerable work to the school curriculum. Doctor Thorndike, of Columbia University, said in conversation one day, that if he could by chance foresee that a boy, now fourteen years of age, would be able to step into a fine position at forty on condition of his knowing German, he would advise him to begin the study of German at thirty-nine. If the journey of life cannot be clearly foreseen by man, much more uncertain is it for woman. The girl walks out of school into a greater Unknown than does her brother. The status of woman is changing very rapidly. New occupations are opening and old securities are going. Marriage is not so safe an anchorage as it once was. The life of woman is subject to vicissitude, and at any turn she may have to prepare for a new occupation. Adult Education is her solution.

Industrial work at the present time is highly organized and highly specialized. In former years the craftsman did the whole of a piece of work, using perhaps all his faculties in the process. The same type of workman now probably turns an iron lever back and forth for a certain number of hours per day in a large factory. The work does not satisfy him. Education for the leisure time of the workman might accomplish two things: he might gain an understanding of the work in which he is engaged and its relation to life, an appreciation

of cooperation on a large scale, and he might then find a monotonous job less objectionable; or, he might find a way for individual expression during his free hours. The improvement of machinery is likely to continue, and leisure time is likely to increase. I believe we may well count on this leisure time as an opportunity for general education, enrichment of life, and individual creation. "One of the striking characteristics of modern life," says Dr. J. K. Hart in his book, *A Social Interpretation of Education,* "is the lack of integration; that is, the failure of the individual to be linked up with the many aspects of life. The home is tending to disintegrate. Divorce is increasing. The old sanctions are going, and the new sanctions are not yet established. We need a new kind of integration."

But there are more urgent reasons for Adult Education than those mentioned. The world, it seems, has taken to the idea of "testing" knowledge. We have grown into the scientific attitude. As a result, much traditional knowledge has been burnt up in the crucible. We have to be reeducated. We must reconstruct our thinking. The age of science has brought about inventions which have changed the ways of life. Our social and ethical creed has not kept pace with the change. We need a new code of ethics to meet new life conditions. Dr. W. H. Kilpatrick, in his book, *Education for a Changing Civilization,* calls attention to the fact that more changes in the ways of living have taken place in the last twenty-five years than in any other quarter of a century since the beginning of civilization and that the inventions which brought about these changes are likely to increase. The next twenty-five years will probably bring more changes than the last, and so the next, and the next. We can make our adjustment to this continuous change only by continuous education. H. G. Wells said a few years ago that the destiny of humanity is a race between education and catastrophe. The education must be that of adults. The world needs mature minds with knowledge and understanding of the needs of the present time.

We are creating problems faster than we are solving them. The world is in need of the maximum possibilities of Adult Education. We need the general status of intelligence lifted as much as it can be, and we need the best leadership that Adult Education can bring to the front. Dr. J. K. Hart says in his book, *Adult Education:* "The siege is on: The human race must educate itself or perish. . . . The adult must be released from his provincial mindedness, his animistic prejudices, his narrow customs, his obsolete habits; it is the adult who must be given the chance to become free in the world of science, tolerance, human sympathy and intelligent organization . . . mind must take the place of false information and tradition . . . scientific temper take the place of dogmatic attitude."

Mr. Jennings, of the Seattle Public Library, called attention in an article in the A. L. A. *Bulletin of Adult Education* last April to the experiments of Doctor Thorndike in adult learning. We have long been accepting the belief that only children and young people have the capacity to learn. Doctor Thorndike has proved by experiments with many people that the learning capacity of the adult person is practically unimpaired up to the age of forty-five. The curve of learning capacity of the adult mind, beginning at sixteen years of age, rises to its maximum between twenty and twenty-five years of age, then declines very slightly, until, at the age of forty-five, it is on the same level as at sixteen. The normal person should not be afraid to undertake a task of learning at the age of forty-five which he would have attempted at sixteen. There are many instances of individual cases of unimpaired ability to learn in advanced years.

The library is a pioneer in the work of Adult Education. For many years it was the only agency for systematic learning for the adult person. The library has an honorable history in its cooperation with every other agency for Adult Education. We are all familiar with the many phases of educational work carried on by the library, from that of the small village library to the organized work of the American Library Association. The booklets, "Reading for a Purpose," are now in the hands of thousands of readers, and are helping them out of "the confusion of ideas" into systematic thinking. Let us now take a backward glance and a forward look and see if you can extend our service.

1. Let us keep in touch as far as possible with the entire field of Adult Education. Let us try to know just what China and Czechoslovakia and New York and New Zealand are doing. The office of the World Association for Adult Education is at 13 John Street, Adelphi, London. The office of the American Association for Adult Education is at 41 East 42nd Street, New York. These offices will furnish information concerning the world work in Adult Education.

2. Let us make the cause of Adult Education understood in the community in which the library serves. This is an opportunity for the librarian of the small place and of rural districts. The display table, the press, and all the clever ways which librarians know, may be called into use. Call the attention of the leaders of the community to the following books:

NORWALK PUBLIC LIB.

Buffalo Educational Council. *Adult Education in a Community.* Amer. Assn. of Adult Education, 1926.
Campbell, Olive. *The Danish Folk School.* Macmillan, 1928.
Fisher, Dorothy Canfield. *Why Stop Learning?* Harcourt, 1927.
Hall-Quest, A. L. *The University Afield.* Macmillan, 1926.
Hart, J. K. *Light from the North.* Holt, 1927.
Hart, J. K. *Adult Education.* Crowell, 1927.
Keppel, E. P. *Education for Adults.* Columbia Univ. pr., 1926.
Keppel, E. P. *Libraries and Adult Education.* Amer. Libr. Assn., 1926.
Kirkpatrick, W. H. *Education for a Changing Civilization.*
Lindeman, E. C. *Meaning of Adult Education.* New Republic Press, 1926.
Martin, E. D. *Meaning of a Liberal Education.* Norton, 1926.
Noffsinger, J. S. *Correspondence Schools, Lyceums, Chautauquas.* Macmillan, 1926.
Peffer, Nathaniel. *New Schools for Older Students.* Macmillan, 1926.
Thorndike, E. L. *Adult Learning.* Macmillan, 1928.

3. I believe something might be accomplished by a special effort to give publicity to the findings of Dr. Thorndike on adult learning. Dr. Thorndike's book, with detailed explanation of his experiments, may not appeal to persons not interested in psychology, but a few charts and posters made from this book and exhibited in the library might get the main facts across. Old sayings get a tremendous hold upon people. "You cannot teach an old dog new tricks" has done a lot of damage. The nervous structure of man is very different from that of dogs. Educators have over-emphasized the idea of the plasticity of youth, and the "cement" qualities of mature life. We need to rise up and undo this. The neurones and synapses of the human adult are modifiable, and old people can learn new subjects. The correspondence department of Columbia University has on roll a woman of eighty-two studying the Greek language.

4. Let every library be a bureau of information concerning opportunities for Adult Education. List the opportunities offered by the surrounding community, and the opportunities in the field at large. Education by the correspondence method has grown to almost incredible proportions. Courses in nearly every kind of knowledge on earth are given by private correspondence schools, colleges, State universities and private, endowed universities. The papers are full of advertisements of private correspondence schools. Some of these give excellent work and some are worthless. The library can function to great advantage in supplying information about these schools. A directory of approved private correspondence schools can be obtained from Dr. J. S. Hoffsinger, director of the National Home Study Council, Washington, D. C. The correspondence work of colleges and universities is not well known by the mass of population, because the universities do not advertise as do the private schools. One private correspondence school in the United States spends a million dollars a year in advertising. No State institution has money to do that. The courses offered by the universities cost the individual much less than those of private institutions. The library might well act as an advertising agent for university correspondence study; information in the library concerning the status of the correspondence work of various universities might be helpful. For example, the University of Chicago gives full residence credit for correspondence work, and will permit a student to do as much as half of the work for a bachelor's degree by correspondence. Columbia University conducts correspondence courses, but gives no credit. However, there is a balance of advantages; the University of Chicago requires fifteen points of high school work for admission, and Columbia has no other requirement for admission to the correspondence department than evidence that the applicant can do the work. The cooperation of the library in supplying reading matter for special study courses has long been established.

5. The librarian has an opportunity for leadership in the matter of organizing the agencies for Adult Education in her community. In many of the large cities this organization has been officially done. In smaller cities and villages these agencies are usually found working separately and sometimes overlapping. The librarian might begin by calling a conference of workers in Adult Education in the community. Full information as to procedure in organizing this work can be secured from C. S. Marsh, University of Buffalo, director of the Survey on Adult Education in Buffalo, N. Y., or Mr. H. F. Brigham, librarian of the Public Library of Nashville, Tenn., who has given a practical demonstration of the leadership of the librarian in this matter. For the organization of a rural center, the work of Chester County, Pennsylvania, may be taken as an inspiring example. In this community there are 125,000 people and 1000 organizations having some kind of educational program. These agencies are cooperating and accomplishing things that sound like fairy tales; full information about it can be obtained from Mr. John W. Herring, field organizer for the American

Association of Adult Education, 41 East Forty-second Street, New York.

6. Of all the subjects with which Adult Education is concerned, those which seem the most important are concerned with the social, philosophical and ethical problems of the present time. I know of no class of persons better suited for considering these problems than librarians. We hear much in scholarly circles about the "educational lag"; "things" have multiplied around us, and we have not kept clear-minded about them. Our social creed has not kept up with the times. Dr. Kilpatrick says we are living in an automobile age with horse and buggy morals.

Since librarians have done so much to launch the work of Adult Education, and have carried a goodly load in the development, they may, I believe, face with confidence this big problem in the consummation of the work.

International Code of Abbreviations of Titles of Periodicals

By J. David Thompson

Executive Secretary, American National Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, Washington, D. C.

The Committee on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations, at its plenary session in July, approved a code of abbreviations of titles of periodicals, on the recommendation of its subcommittee on science and bibliography. This code was drafted by a committee of library experts convened by the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation at Paris, submitted for comment and criticism to the various national organizations of librarians, and put into final form by the Scientific Relations Sections of the Institute. It is to be published in full by the Institute in English and French, but in the meantime the following text of the rules is made available for publication in the library journals of the principal countries of the world.

General Rules

I. As a general rule, titles of periodicals are not abbreviated beyond a point which allows of their easy identification. The order of the words is not varied.

Exception: Some of the most common generic names for periodicals (i. e., such words as Journal, Zeitschrift) are abbreviated to a greater degree than this principle permits. A list of these is appended.

II. Normally, the abridged form retains all words other than articles, conjunctions, prepositions and analogous locutions. These are generally omitted.

Exceptions: (a) When the title consists of only two nouns (neither of which is a generic name), separated by an article, preposition, conjunction or a combination of these parts of speech, the latter are retained.

E. g.: Stimmen d. Zeit, Coal & Iron, Soieries de Lyon, Voz de la Verdad, Fanfulla della Domenica, Vita e pensiero.

(b) The conjunction is retained between two compound nouns, the last part of which is common to both.

E. g.: Land- und forstwirtschaftliche Blätter = Land- u. forstw. Bl.

(c) In exceptionally long titles, in addition to articles, conjunctions and prepositions, some of the other less important words are omitted.

E. g.: Arbeiten aus dem Elektrotechnischen Institut der Grossherzoglichen Technischen Hochschule Fridericiana zu Karlsruhe = Arb. elektrotechn. Inst. Karlsruhe.

Arbeiten aus dem Institut zur Erforschung der Infektionskrankheiten in Bern und der wissenschaftlichen Laboratorien des Schweizer Serum-und Impf-Instituts = Arb. Inst. Infekt.-Kr. Bern.

Comptes rendus hebdomadaires des séances de l'Académie des Sciences = C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris.

(When the conjunction is preserved, "and" is abridged as "&," "und" as "u.," and "och" as "o.". The German definite article is abridged as "d." in all its cases.)

III. The normal method of shortening is by abbreviation, the letters omitted being replaced by a full stop.

E. g.: Médecine = Méd.

But certain contracted forms are permitted. A list is appended.

IV. Nouns are spelt with a capital, adjectives with a small initial letter. For geographical adjectives, either a small or a capital may be used, as preferred:

E. g.: Annales de la Société de médecine physique d'Anvers = Ann. Soc. Méd. phys. Anvers.

Annales médico-chirurgicales du Centre.

Tours = Ann. méd.-chir. Cent.

Bulletin of the University of Arizona = Bull. Univ. Arizona.

Forschungen zur Brandenburgischen und Preussischen Geschichte = Forsch. brandenb. preuss. Gesch. or Forsch. Brandenb. Preuss. Gesch.

Arbeiten aus dem Gebiete der Experimentellen Biologie = Arb. exp. Biol.

Journal of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture = J. Scot. Chamb. Agric.

V. No distinction is made between singular and plural.

Blatt, Blätter = Bl.

Bericht (e) = Ber.

VI. Cognate words in different languages are reduced to the same form when the orthography permits.

E. g.: Académie, Academy, Academia } Acad.

Accademia = Accad.

Akademie, Akademi } Akad.

Science, Sciencia, Scienza = Sci.

Società, Society, Société, Sociedad, Sociedade, Societas, Societate } Soc.

VII. Titles transcribed in Roman characters are also abbreviated in accordance with the foregoing rules, but more sparingly.

Titles of periodicals in Oriental languages are not abbreviated.

Special Rules

I. Only titles consisting of at least two words are abbreviated. When a title consists of only one non-compound word, it is given in full.

so: Recht = Recht.

Avenir = Avenir.

II. In compound words each part is abbreviated as when it stands alone, the different elements of the word being connected by hyphens.

E. g.: Sozialhygienische Abhandlungen = Soz.-hyg. Abh.

Braunkohlemarchiv = Braunk.-Arch.

Finska Läkaresällskapets Handlingar = Finska Läk.-Sällsk. Handl.

III. The place of publication is not given except in the following cases, when it is separated by a comma from the title itself.

(a) When the resultant abbreviation does not reveal the language which has been abbreviated.

E. g.: Revista agronomica = Rev. agron., Lisboa.

(b) When the title is in a language other than that of the country in which the periodical is published.

E. g.: Acta paediatrica = Acta paediatr., Stockholm.

Folia gynaecologica = Folia gynaec., Pavia.

Mitteilungen über allgemeine Pathologie und pathologische Anatomie = Mitt. allg. Path., Sendai.

(c) When two or more periodicals have the same abbreviated title.

E. g.: Journal d'urologie = J. Urol., Paris.

Journal of Urology = J. Urol., Baltimore.

IV. The first word of the title may be less abridged.

E. g.: Fundamenta mathematica = Fundam. math.

V. When the title of a review begins with the name of a person, the surname only is kept and the rest of the title is abridged according to the rules.

E. g.: Albrecht v. Gräfes Archiv für Ophthalmologie = Gräfes Arch. Ophthalm.

Niemeyers Zeitschrift für internationales Recht = Niemeyers Z. int. Recht.

Generic Names

Annual Report	A. R.
Blad, Blatt, Blätter	Bl.
Comptes-rendus	C. R.
Folyoirat (Revue, hongrois)	Ft.
Giornale	G.
Jahresheft	Jh.
Journal	J.
Lehti (Journal, dans les mots composés, finlandais)	L.
Monatshefte	Mh.
Procès-Verbaux	P. V.
Rendiconti	R. C.
Schrift	Schr.
Sitzungsbericht	S-B.
Skrifter	Skr.
Tidskrift, Tijdschrift	T.
Zeitschrift	Z.
Zurnal (russe)	Z.

Some Examples of Words in Frequent Use and Their Abbreviations

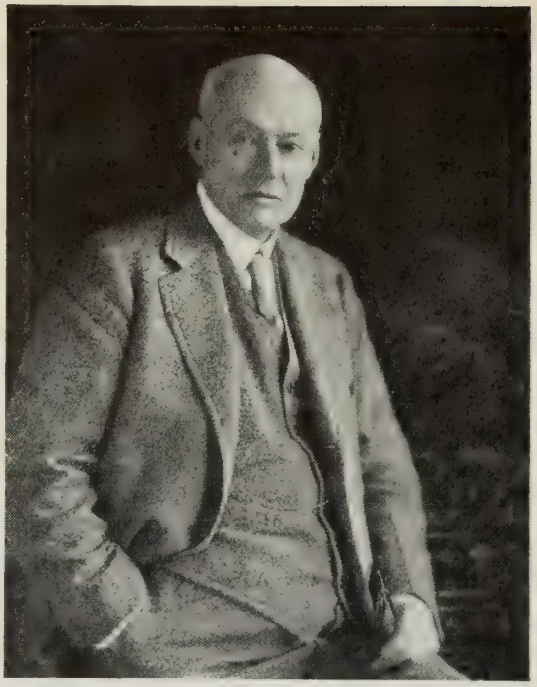
Aanteekening (en)	Aanteek.
Aarbog	Aarb.
Aarsberetning	Aarsberetn.
Aarshefte	Aarsh.
Aarskatalog	Aarskat.
Aarsskrift	Aarsskr.
Abhandlungen	Abh.
Abstracts	Abstr.
Abteilung	Abt.

Librarian Authors

Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library since 1909, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, and educated at Yale. Before entering the library profession he was a high school teacher in Montclair, New Jersey; on the staff of the Appleton *Cyclopedia of American Biography:* assistant editor of *The Forum* and associate editor of the *Standard Dictionary* and office expert in physics. He became chief librarian of the New York Free Circulating Library in 1895 and remained here until he went to the Brooklyn Public Library as librarian in 1899. In 1901 he became chief of the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library, where he remained until he went to St. Louis in 1909 to take his present position. When he went to St. Louis the present library building was not yet complete. He supervised the occupation of the new building and has constantly furthered the extension of library facilities in St. Louis since then. The number of branch libraries has been virtually doubled during his administration. Although he has to spend much time on purely administrative work, he passes on all the recommendations for the purchase of new books before they go to the Book Committee of the Library Board, and manages to look over each new acquisition before it goes on the shelves. He has few taboos in choosing books, the principal test being whether a given volume will interest, instruct or offend a large number of those who use the library.

When he was fourteen he started composing but, though he enjoyed it, never considered the results meritorious enough for publication. He did, however, supply the words and music of some of the old songs collected and published by Sigmund Spaeth under the title *Weep Some More, My Lady.* Among his literary works are the *Young Folks' Cyclopedia of Games and Sports* (with J. D. Champlin) published in 1890; *The American Public Library* in 1910 (revised editions in 1917 and 1923); *The Different West* as seen by a transplanted easterner in 1913; *Earmarks of Literature* in 1914; *The Making of an American's Library* in 1915; *Library Essays* and *A Librarian's Open Shelf,* a collection of essays on various topics including the movies and enforcement of world peace, in 1920. He was editor of the *Classics of American Librarianship* (Vols. I-IV) from 1915-1927.

One of the most interesting experiences of Dr. Boswick's life was a tour of China in 1925 when he made a survey of Chinese libraries.



Arthur E. Bostwick

He spent seven weeks on this tour visiting thirteen provinces and fourteen or fifteen of the larger cities. Last year he went abroad again to attend the international conference at Rome. He is an enthusiast about travel in his native land and has been in every State in the Union.

Since his boyhood, walking has been the only exercise which Dr. Bostwick has followed systematically. He has walked because he liked it and knows the country immediately surrounding St. Louis thoroughly from tramping along its highways and byways. Keeping a scrapbook is one of his hobbies. He began it in 1875 and the record gives a chronological account of his personal activities since that time: programs of plays and concerts he has attended, banquet place cards, clippings, mentions of family events. Music has been more than a hobby with him; it has been one of the most important parts of his intellectual and emotional life. When a small lad he realized his love for it. His interest in music has been reflected in the attention paid by the St. Louis Public Library to this subject. It had virtually no music when he took charge; now its collection numbers 7,867 compositions of which 7,666 are in the open shelf department and can be borrowed freely.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

December 1, 1930

Editorial Forum

THE REPORT of the Committee on A. L. A. Activities, of which a lengthy but inadequate summary is given in this issue, is a most comprehensive and detailed review of these activities as seen not only by the three members of the committee who have given careful attention to their work but as expressed in many letters which they have obtained from individual members of the Association. On the whole, they give a most favorable picture of the complicated organization which is now the A. L. A. and which is creditable to its official representatives. Apparently more criticism of the adult education relations than of any other division is in the minds of members, for here there is another national association occupying the special field, besides work in numerous other relations, so that, as in the conclusions of the committee, this work should be regarded as in an experimental stage and possibly curtailed and specialized. The *Booklist* is criticized chiefly for the reason that its cumbrous system of obtaining the verdict of several librarians on books, which in some cases they may not have read, theoretically valuable if the books have been read but practically difficult to work out, results in such delay as to make the list less effective. It may be added also that private publications not requiring financial support from the Association are doing much of this work. The *Reading with a Purpose Series* has both approval and criticism, but here it may be added that the series lacks topics which are uppermost in the public mind and on which authorities on both sides should be fairly presented, while the many volumes already issued cover a number of minor subjects of less importance. The numerous committees, more now than Mr. Heinz's famous fifty-seven varieties, are found on the whole to be functioning well, though it may here be said that there is a quite general feeling that, on the Hibernian principle of hitting a head wherever you see one, no new topic comes up but a committee is at once thrown at it. A chief criticism of the committee seems to be that the several activities do not quite gear in with each other perfectly, and the report may be especially helpful to the Headquarters authorities in making such contacts more practical. The members of the committee are certainly to be thanked for doing well a difficult and tedious job.

REFERENDUMS are the order of the day, and it is well that the long mooted question of annual vs. biennial conferences of the A. L. A. should be referred to the general body of the members. With the growth of the regional conference in several parts of the country, most of them only less large in numbers and equal in quality to the Association conference, there have been opportunities of getting together formerly to be had only through A. L. A. meetings. When the A. L. A. conference has been held on the national border line, as at Los Angeles the present year, the regional conference as at Swampscott has attracted especially large numbers, though without detracting otherwise from the importance of the larger conference. The number of meetings which call for the attendance of librarians has steadily increased from decade to decade, and thus the argument for less frequent national meetings has become strengthened. The scheme for alternate biennial and regional meetings will, we think, now command a majority vote of active members, and this change can doubtless be brought about without detriment to the progress of the profession.

THE COMMITTEE gave its sanction to three positive recommendations for new departments, one a statistical division following a previous recommendation by the Council, the other departments for school libraries and for children's work; these new departments to be associated continuously with headquarters as a permanent part of its organization. School libraries, as we have before indicated, are pretty sure to be the largest development in the library field in the new few decades and, although the field is partly covered by the N. E. A., the A. L. A. is better qualified to give technical oversight and stimulus to them. As to children's work, that grows indefinitely as population and children multiply, and its importance cannot be overestimated. Thus, despite the fact that these departments seem to add to the complexity of headquarters work, though they may to some extent absorb the work of lesser committees, the addition is not without justification, and possibly the children rather than adults should have the call in education through libraries.

An important contribution to financial statistics in the library field is made in the report of the Citizens Committee in New York, headed by the well-known publicist, Henry Bruere, in respect to the salaries and pensions of branch librarians. The essential finding as to salaries is that they are too low in comparison with those paid in the directly educational field, as to high school librarians, and the general position that librarians should be as well paid as teachers has thus new confirmation. As to pensions, the committee meets the curious local difficulty that as the library systems, though for the most part financed by the city, are not a municipal department entirely under city control, as the political authorities naturally think desirable, the city feels that it has no legal power at present to provide a pension system for these employees. In Manhattan the New York Public Library as a reference library is supported entirely from the funds of the Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations and later endowments, while the circulation department is financed by the city. In Brooklyn the property and endowments of the old Brooklyn Library form a considerable part of library revenue, but the city covers the great body of expenses and the Mayor has now the entire appointment of trustees in his hands. In Queens the administration and financing are entirely under municipal control. Thus the three great library systems of Greater New York have their individual characters, and a good deal is to be said for the plan of keeping them separate from direct municipal control. The separation, however, gives reason to the municipal authorities to deny librarians place in the general municipal pension scheme, and in default of this the committee points out that action by the legislature would remedy the difficulty. The committee has made an important contribution to a difficult subject, which should be appreciated throughout the profession.

The experiment of field work in the South, in the regional development made possible by the Rosenwald grant and the appointment of Miss Tommie Dora Barker as regional field agent, is to be a special feature of A. L. A. enterprise in the coming year or two, and the first indication of its exploitation is the offer of a prize to junior and senior high school students for a poster to arouse popular interest in this regional library work. Posters, not least those of the A. L. A., were of great service during the war, and this application of the idea in peace time will be watched with interest. The awakened South is a good field for library as well as other development, and the very fact of the illiteracy of several classes of the community there makes library work, while more difficult, even more promising of comparative resultfulness.

Chicago University under its new president is trying interesting experiments, as that which proposes that in place of the four-year term for undergraduates there should be a free study or go-as-you-please system with degrees whenever a candidate presents himself for examination and passes it successfully. In this spirit the Library School of the university presents a new development in the establishment of three fellowships of $1,500 per year each, open to competition by graduates of other library schools with college degrees, giving the successful competitors this financial backing while pursuing their studies in the graduate library school of Chicago University. If this experiment is successful, as may be hoped, it may do a further service in inducing endowments in other universities or for other library schools of candidates showing special aptitude for library service.

The late Clement Walker Andrews, one of the several representatives whom Salem town in the old Bay State has sent to the library profession, was peculiarly the representative of science in the A. L. A. Like many eminent librarians, he won Harvard's A. B. and A. M. and, specializing in chemistry, became instructor in that subject in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where, from 1889-95, he served also as librarian. Thence he went to Chicago to develop the John Crerar Library, which under his active administration for more than thirty years became one of the foremost of scientific libraries, reaching a half million volumes, housed in the combination of office and library building which, as planned by him, became its permanent home and his monument. As an old bachelor, he lived with three others of that ilk a curious life of semi-retirement socially, but he was well known throughout the library profession and won the intimate friendship of many of his fellow workers. In addition to the presidency of the A. L. A. in 1906-07, he was the foremost member of the American Library Institute, to the effectiveness of which he contributed constantly. Some years ago, while in Springfield during the infantile paralysis epidemic, he became a sufferer from that disease, from the effects of which he was never afterward free. Of late years he has been, whether at Chicago or at Lake Placid South, almost a recluse, but he held the affection of his many friends, and his passing will have many mourners.

Report of Committee on A. L. A. Activities

THE COMMITTEE ON A. L. A. ACTIVITIES owes its existence to the trenchant pen of Mr. John Cotton Dana. In December, 1927, Mr. Dana addressed a communication to the A. L. A. Executive Board, asking that it be read to the Council. This communication criticized certain activities of the Association, in particular those relating to the Board of Education for librarianship, adult education, the survey, curriculum study, and the textbooks, all financed by the Carnegie Corporation.

The Council, acting upon this communication, voted that a special committee be appointed to study and report upon the matters brought up by Mr. Dana. The committee, consisting of Ernest J. Reece, chairman, Walter L. Brown, Theresa Hitchler, Franklin F. Hopper, and Mary U. Rothrock, reported to the Council at the West Baden Conference on May 29, 1928, in which it made the following recommendation:

"A periodic scrutiny of Association activities within three years and not less frequently than every third year thereafter, by a committee to be appointed by the President, such scrutiny to include as complete consideration of the effectiveness and results of the various activities as is warranted and practicable, with a view of suggesting to the Council possible changes of policy."

The present committee was appointed upon this recommendation.

The problem of how to go about making a study of the activities of the Association was a difficult one. The time for a thorough detailed examination or inspection was out of the question, taking into consideration the ramifying activities of the Association in manifold directions. Under these circumstances the following procedure was decided upon and has been followed:

1. An examination of minutes and reports of various boards and committees and other material sent out from Headquarters. All these have been most voluminous.
2. A survey of Headquarters, carried out on October 25-26, 1929, which consisted of conferences with the secretary and assistant secretary, and heads of departments.
3. Attendance by one or more members of the committee at meetings of the Executive Board and the more important boards and committees.
4. Letters inviting frank criticism sent to
   (a) A cross-section of the membership, including 1016 names. The basis of selection was the first four names on each page of the A. L. A. *Handbook*, not including institutional members.
   (b) Present officers and members of the Executive Board and Council and members of the same for past three years.
   (c) Present chairmen of committees and past chairmen for previous three years.
   (d) Directors of library schools and those connected with library training agencies.
   (e) Secretaries of library commissions and heads of extension agencies.
   (f) Readers' advisers.

The members in general were also invited to write letters to the committee by notices in the *Bulletin* and the professional journals.

A characterization of the A. L. A. with its 13,000 membership, differing as only that many individuals can, may seem futile, but if we are going to understand what we are doing and where we are going, we at least should attempt to understand ourselves. How necessary it is for the Committee on A. L. A. Activities to understand certain group characteristics peculiar to the library profession is illustrated by the tone of the letters received. They are as a whole decidedly critical. Taken by themselves, these criticisms might to an outsider indicate a very serious condition, but knowing as the committee does the fine enthusiasm and loyalty to the profession of its most severe critics, the committee takes these two factors into consideration. In fact, the committee believes that this critical attitude is highly desirable, and on that account invited the frankest criticism. The committee must also keep in mind that the wide difference in the kinds of positions in the profession necessarily makes a wide difference in point of view. A children's librarian, a special librarian, and a cataloger hardly can look at professional problems in the same way. Even in similar positions the conservative librarian, imbued with a high sense of the dignity of the profession, cannot but look askance at the librarian filled with enthusiasm for publicity and go-getting methods.

The high grade of intelligence of the Headquarters staff is a clear indication of the care and judgment that has been exercised in their selection. It should be and is a professional distinction to belong to the Headquarters staff, and while a rapid turnover is most undesirable, the A. L. A. Headquarters cannot fail to be a school for the highest professional training.

The committee feels obliged to record, however, that the critical attitude toward Headquarters, as shown in letters received, is not entirely accounted for by the natural critical attitude of the profession. It is due in our

opinion in part to a lack at times of an understanding on the part of Headquarters of the problems of librarians. It verges at times upon intolerance and a self-sufficiency which would not seem warranted. A little more diplomacy and faith upon the part of both Headquarters and the profession in each other's ability would be conducive to better team work and greater accomplishment.

The committee early in this report wishes to express its own attitude toward A. L. A. activities or policies. Perhaps it should be pointed out that all members of the committee have within recent years served on the Executive Board, and from this and in other ways have had an intimate knowledge of the working of the business of the Association. The committee is not in sympathy with the desire as expressed by one member of the Association of curbing the ambitions of Headquarters. It is not afraid of centralization and expansion of A. L. A. activities. It believes that experience has shown that the natural conservatism of many of our members will guard against serious errors. It is in favor of an aggressive, active promotion of all legitimate professional movements. The committee believes strongly in experimentation. The fact that certain things done by the Association have in the eyes of some been unsuccessful does not worry the committee in the least. It is willing to subscribe to the dictum of Tom Johnson of Cleveland: "Be sure you are right half the time and then go ahead."

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Headquarters:

1. The personnel at A. L. A. Headquarters is of a very high order. The various secretaries and heads of departments, with their assistants, exhibit a fine enthusiasm, intelligent point of view, splendid vision of the future, and a thorough grasp of the present work in hand.
2. The organization at headquarters in all respects shows a high state of business efficiency.
3. The work being done, on the whole, is practical and is meeting definite needs of the profession.
4. There is need of centralization in some respects, in particular as follows:
   (a) The library should be strengthened in its collection and its personnel. As far as possible all printed and typed material, useful to the various departments, should be centralized there rather than scattered in various departments as at present.
   (b) The Publicity Department should be responsible for all A. L. A. publicity and, although necessarily publicity at times will originate in other departments, it should have the closest scrutiny of the Publicity Department with revision when needed. The Publicity Department should be relieved of editorial work such as editing and indexing Proceedings.

Special Activities

Library Extension:

The Committee on Library Extension is doing admirable work in cooperating with other agencies, both outside and inside the profession, for the promotion of library extension.

It is recommended that this activity be continued along present lines of endeavor and that additional funds be provided when they are available.

Adult Education:

The members of the Association apparently are pretty evenly divided as to the value of the adult education program of the A. L. A. Evidently it is of distinct aid to many libraries and not to others, perhaps because they fail to take advantage of it.

The Reading with a Purpose courses have had wide popularity and are now paying for themselves. They are as a whole a credit to the Association, both in their content and in the authors who have prepared them. Time only will tell whether they will continue in popularity and usefulness. It is recommended that the Board on the Library and Adult Education experiment with more inexpensive reading courses with simpler books, as there is an evident demand for these.

It is recommended that the Board on the Library and Adult Education continue its work for the present on substantially the same lines. The Activities Committee has pointed out in the body of its report the need for wise leadership due to the experimental nature of the whole adult education program. This leadership we believe the Board is giving.

Board of Education for Librarianship:

The Board of Education for Librarianship has made a valuable contribution to the profession in aiding library schools to raise their standards, in assisting new schools in organization, in setting standards, and in encouraging scholarships for graduate study in library schools.

The Board has collected and made available much valuable data on library education in the United States and Canada.

To promote better understanding between the Board and training agencies, and in particular the Association of American Library Schools, the Activities Committee recommends that one member of the Board of Education for Librarianship be nominated by the Executive Committee of the Association of American Library Schools, and that another member of the Board be appointed by the President of the A. L. A. from members engaged in library training outside of accredited library schools.

The work of the Board which represents the least satisfactory results is the attempt to classify the library schools. The classification adopted was inadequate in that it failed to provide a place for all existing schools. Two courses seem to the committee to be open; either to revise the classification so as to provide a place for all schools or to discard the classification altogether. We would recommend that schools duly accredited by the Board be placed upon the approved list without being classified.

SCHOLARLY AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL WORK OF THE A. L. A.:

In the opinion of many librarians of university and reference libraries, the A. L. A. has been guilty of neglect in attention to scholarly and bibliographical work. This feeling has gone so far as to threaten at times actual withdrawal of the College and Reference Section from the A. L. A. The Activities Committee believes that there has been reason for this feeling. It recommends that the College and Reference Section be asked by the Executive Board to draw up a definite plan for increasing the activities and publications of the A. L. A. in bibliographical, cataloguing and other scholarly fields.

PUBLICATIONS:

The Activities Committee is of the opinion that the publications are as a whole serving the needs of the profession. It presents its conclusions to definite publications as follows:

BOOKLIST:

The Committee believes that the policy of *The Booklist* has been too conservative. It is aware that at present proposals are being considered at Headquarters for overcoming the tardiness of publication which has for many years been the most general complaint against it. The Activities Committee is not convinced that the vote of librarians on books which in most cases they have not seen is especially significant. The Committee recommends that a different basis of selection be adopted as an experiment for one year.

BULLETIN:

The *Bulletin* neither in format or content is up to the standard which is desirable. It is the responsibility of Headquarters to make it more readable, more attractive and more a medium of exchange of ideas, criticisms and suggestions between the members and Headquarters. The Committee feels that much of the material presented to it during the preparation of this report would be of interest to the membership in general.

PROCEEDINGS:

The *Proceedings* as funds will warrant should be printed in much fuller form. Many valuable papers, given at section meetings, are being lost to the profession. It might be worth considering raising the $4.00 membership in order to do this.

NEW ACTIVITIES:

1. A Department for School Libraries at Headquarters, according to a plan drawn up, is one of the most pressing needs, this being the consensus of opinion of Headquarters and of many members.
2. A Statistical Department, as recommended by the Council, is highly desirable.
3. A Department for Children's Work, as recommended by the Council, is highly desirable.

MEMBERS:

The leaders of the profession, as indicated by letters received, do not show much interest in the rank and file of the profession. Salaries, pensions and other allied subjects, with one exception, drew no comment from them. The rank and file as indicated by the letters received from the cross-section are vitally interested in these things and look to the Association to aid in higher salaries and pensions for librarians.

In addition to the establishment of a Statistical Department the Activities Committee recommends greater attention upon the part of the Association, in particular the Executive Board, to the betterment of the status of the members of the profession.

MEETINGS:

Based upon the apparent demand for this change, it is recommended that a referendum of the membership be carried out on the question of biennial meetings of the Association with regional meetings in alternate years. Such a referendum would be a valuable guide in determining the advisability of changing the by-laws to provide for biennial meetings. It is the opinion of the Committee that regional meetings should be left to the state or regional

organizations, thus relieving A. L. A. Headquarters of all responsibility. Probably brief statements for and against such a change should be sent with the ballot.

Committees:

The sixty or more committees of the A. L. A. are as a whole doing valuable work for the Association, involving in many cases an expenditure of much time upon the part of their members.

It is recommended that for the more important committees as funds permit provision be made to pay expenses of members to committee meetings held when there would be time to consider fully the work of the committee.

Endowment:

The endowment campaign for one million dollars, with an additional million practically assured on that condition, is worthy of the support of every member of the Association. Its success will assure the continuance of present activities and the carrying out of some additional ones, such as have been recommended in this report.

In order that this report may reach the hands of every member of the Association, the Committee recommends that it be printed in one of the numbers of the *Bulletin*.

The Committee wishes to express its appreciation to all who supplied the information upon which this report is based. We are especially indebted to those from whom letters were received, to various Boards and Committees and to the Secretary and his staff.

The Committee on A. L. A. Activities, acting upon the instructions given to it, submits this report to the Council and respectfully asks that it be discharged.

(*Signed*) C. H. Compton, *Chairman*
Gratia A. Countryman
H. H. B. Meyer.

The Open Round Table

Information Wanted

To the Editor of The Library Journal:

I have been invited to prepare (for publication in a State library club bulletin) an article on sloping shelves in which it is desired to give a list of libraries using sloping shelves. Seattle Public, Toledo Public, Detroit Public, District of Columbia Public, University of Rochester, and New Haven Public are the only ones which I have heard of to date. I would also like to hear from any libraries which have experimented with sloping shelves. Many librarians are interested in this feature of shelving and it would be helpful to them to know what libraries in different parts of the country have tested this feature so that they might see such shelves in use for themselves. As this article will be printed in a few weeks, librarians are asked to send information as soon as possible, with as full details as they conveniently can.

Willis K. Stetson,
Free Public Library, New Haven, Conn.

Bulletin of the Association of University Professors

Most reference libraries, and particularly college and university libraries, will probably find increasing need for a complete file of the *Monthly Bulletin of the American Association of University Professors,* which serves as a medium for publication of reports of officers, committees, etc. It is in the *Bulletin,* for example, that are to be found the complete reports of committees appointed to investigate cases of alleged infringement of academic freedom. It is still possible for libraries to secure nearly all issues, from Volume I, 1915, to date, but, as the reserve is in several cases somewhat limited, early orders will be advisable. Orders should be addressed to the Secretary of the Association, 26 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. The price is $2.50 a volume (unbound), or 35 cents a copy, except for the January number containing the list of members, which is $1 a copy.

C. C. Williamson,
Chairman, Committee on Library Service.

A Warning

To the Editor of The Library Journal:

Will you please place a notice in your periodical to the effect that a man by the name of Robert B. Yorston of the Desmond Publishing Company of 232 Summer Street, Boston, Massachusetts, is in no way connected with the Queens Borough Public Library as its agent or representative.

Margaret S. Green
Reference Librarian,
Queens Borough Public Library, Jamaica, N. Y. City

In The Library World

A.L.A. to Conduct Poster Contest

THE JOY AND VALUE OF BOOKS to be found in libraries will be the subject of a poster contest to be conducted by the American Library Association in thirteen Southern States. The States are: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

Junior and senior high school students only are invited to enter the poster contest. One hundred dollars for books will be given to the school library of a student winning first prize; the books to be marked with a bookplate bearing the student's name. Two $50 prizes, four $25 and five $20 prizes, of the same character as the first, will also be awarded. Books will be selected by the school librarian from a new list of "Books for Recreational Reading" now being prepared by the School Libraries Section of the American Library Association. Prizes, which will be given by the National Association of Book Publishers in cooperation with the American Library Association, will be announced at the fifty-third annual conference of the latter association to be held in the summer of 1931.

A Window Display of Books and Lists for Junior and Senior High School Students Prepared by the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore. The Lists were Printed in Co-operation with Local School Authorities.

The American Library Association hopes to obtain designs for three or four posters showing the educational, recreational or informational value of books, which can be reproduced for use by libraries, and will pay between $25 and $50 for any designs so used.

1.

Any high school student in the States named may enter the contest by submitting an original poster which can be used to promote interest in reading or the use of libraries, as indicated in the foregoing paragraph, on or before Feb. 14, 1931, to his high school librarian.

2.

Each high school librarian is invited to send, before March 2, 1931, to the A. L. A. representative in her State one poster, chosen to represent her school by judges whom she shall select. The names of State representatives are given below.

The poster should be sent prepaid and securely wrapped in heavy, stiff cardboard. Corrugated cardboard makes an unsatisfactory wrapper.

Alabama — Fanny T. Taber, Field Worker, Alabama Library Association, 601 Adams St., Montgomery.

Arkansas — Christine Sanders, Librarian, Free Library Service Bureau, Department of Education, Little Rock.

Florida—Helen V. Stelle, Librarian, Public Library, Tampa.

Georgia — Beverly Wheatcroft, Secretary, Georgia Library Commission, State Capitol, Atlanta.

Kentucky — Lena B. Nofcier, Secretary, Kentucky Library Commission, Frankfort.

Louisiana—Lois F. Shortess, State Supervisor of School Libraries, State Department of Education, Baton Rouge.

Mississippi—Elizabeth Robinson, Secretary, Mississippi Library Commission, Jackson.

North Carolina—Mary Teresa Peacock, State Director of School Libraries, Raleigh.

South Carolina—Parmelee Cheves, State Library Field Agent, South Carolina Library Board, Columbia.

Tennessee—Nora Crimmins, Librarian, Public Library, Chattanooga.

Texas (northern section)—Violet Hayden, Assistant Librarian, Public Library, Dallas. (The northern section is the part of Texas north of a straight line extending east and west through Waco.)

Texas (southern section)—Frances R. Humphrey, Librarian, Public Library, San Antonio. (The southern section is the part of Texas south of a straight line extending east and west through Waco.)

Virginia—C. W. Dickinson, Jr., Supervisor of School Libraries and Textbooks, State Superintendent's Office, Richmond.

West Virginia—Etta M. Roberts, Librarian, Public Library, Wheeling.

3.

Each A. L. A. State representative will appoint a jury to select the best posters from those received. This selection will be sent to A. L. A. Headquarters

on or before March 16, 1931. Judges in the finals will be: Frederic Melcher, Editor, *Publishers' Weekly;* William A. Kittredge, member of the American Institute of Graphic Arts; Emily Ethell, member of the School Libraries Section of the American Library Association; Tommie Dora Barker, A. L. A. Regional Field Agent for the South, honorary judge.

4.

To be eligible for a prize, a poster must be designed by the student who enters it in the contest, the design being 21 in. x 13½ in., mounted or rendered on stiff board 27½ in., with top and side margins equal.

Nothing should appear in the margins. Each poster must be plainly marked on the back with the student's name, full address and school. The design must be in colors. The student, however, is limited to two flat colors, and the shades or tints that may be had by printing these colors one over the other. The caption on the poster should be limited to five words or less. If an additional slogan is used, it may be ten words or less.

5.

If the owner of a design wishes it returned, he should so state on the back of the poster, and either inclose postage in an envelope pasted on the back of the poster, or note that the design be returned express collect. A design returned by mail will be insured only if postage is sent to cover it; designs returned express collect are automatically insured for $50.00. If no mention of the return of a design is made, it will be destroyed.

6.

All designs entered in the competition are submitted at the risk of the owner. The A. L. A. will not be responsible for the loss of, or damage to, designs through fire, theft or other cause while in transit or in their custody.

7.

Exhibits of the posters in the Lakeside Press Galleries, Chicago, and at the 1931 conference of the A. L. A. are contemplated, and later it is planned to arrange a traveling collection of the best posters which could be lent to schools, libraries or art directors. Unless a contestant states to the contrary on the back of his poster, it will be considered that his consent to these plans is given. In other contests it has proved of advantage to designers to have their work so displayed.

8.

Posters will be acknowledged by a State representative if a self-addressed postcard, inscribed with a statement of the receipt of the design, is inclosed with it.

9.

Any question about the contest should be addressed by the school librarian to the American Library Association's State representative.

Danish Libraries Pay Fee on Books

The Copenhagen publisher, Steen Hasselbalch, is following up the judgment in his and the author, Peter Freuchen's, favor at the Supreme Court, according to which a publisher is entitled to put an embargo on libraries lending his publications to other people. Hasselbalch's slogan is that he who borrows a book shall pay a fee for the benefit of publisher and author. So far he is the only Danish publisher who has taken this step, and his colleagues in Copenhagen hesitate to follow his example. On the other hand the Union of Provincial Booksellers is much interested in the new venture which has its full approval. The method is that if libraries, reading societies or similar institutions wish to include one of Hasselbalch's books in their lending department, they have to buy a coupon or voucher, which costs the same as the book itself, and which is to be attached to the volume, giving the library in question the right to lend the book from October 1, 1930, to April 1, 1932, at which date the embargo on the books Hasselbalch publishes this autumn ceases.

New York Branch Librarians Ask Consideration

The Citizens' Committee on the Status of Librarians of the Public Libraries of Greater New York has issued a preliminary report concerning a more adequate salary schedule and a pension system. As compared with high-school librarians, for instance, the public librarian who has equal academic and special training works longer hours and receives $780 less salary after sixteen years of service and has no pension. Two phases of the investigation are given, the first a detailed report prepared for the committee by Mr. Sampel Klaus on the law involved in the present status of these librarians. The second phase is a preliminary survey of the actual needs of the librarians for a pension system and more adequate salary schedules, prepared by Miss Marinoble Smith. Copies of both reports have been sent to the members of the several Boards of Trustees of the libraries of the city.

Corrections

Kindly note the following corrections in the November 15 issue of The Library Journal: In the fourth editorial on page 919, signed by J. L. W., the word "deprecate" was misspelled to read depreciate. The sentence should read as follows: "There is a certain school of librarians which immediately rises to deprecate anything in the way of 'efficiency.'" Two corrections are in the department of the Children's Librarians' Notebook. It is stated that Louis Encking translated *The Nutcracker and the Mouse King.* The translation was really made by Louise Encking. The price of *Peter Makes Good* is listed at $2. The actual price is 75c. In the mention of the memorial volume to John Cotton Dana, p. 935, it is stated that the volume was printed by the Newark Public Library. The volume was printed by D. P. Updike of the Merrymount Press.

PUBLIC

U. S. Library Is Sued

A SUIT to obtain from Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the Library of Congress, a collection of books he is alleged to be "unjustly detaining" has been filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The suit is brought on behalf of George Curtis Treadwell and Hugh Reilly, executors under the will of Emma Treadwell Thacher. It states that a collection of books, pamphlets, autographs, autograph letters, manuscripts, and documents written or subscribed by kings and queens of England, Germany, Spain and Italy, the popes of Rome and including a Napoleonic collection, was given to the United States under the will of Emma Treadwell Thacher. According to the declaration the collection was to remain in the Library of Congress as the "Collection of John Boyd Thacher." Conditions of the gift were that the Librarian should prepare and publish a catalog of the collection and that all necessary precautions for the preservation and safety of the collection should be observed. The will is said to provide that the collection should revert at any time to the residue of the estate if the conditions set forth in the will are not fulfilled. The plaintiffs contend that these conditions have not been observed and that on September 7, 1929, the collection was demanded from the Librarian who "wrongfully failed and refused to deliver it to the plaintiff."

Tentative Program for Mid-Winter Meetings of the A. L. A.

A. L. A. COUNCIL

(Meetings open to all members of the A. L. A.)

First Session, Monday, December 29, 10:00 *a.m.*

Report of Committee on Affiliation of Chapters with the A. L. A.

A. L. A. Activities—Report of the Committee. The recommendations will be considered in detail.

Second Session, Tuesday, December 30, 10:00 a.m.

Committee on A. L. A. Headquarters Building—H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., chairman.

Committee on Libraries in National Parks—C. Edward Graves, Humboldt State Teachers College Library, Arcata, Calif., chairman.

Federal Aid for Libraries—Committee on Library Extension—Clarence B. Lester, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, chairman.

Recommendation from Committee on Library Extension—Clarence B. Lester, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, chairman.

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

President, Harry Lyman Koopman, Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.

Monday, December 29, 2:30 p.m.

President's address: Flexibility versus rigidity in library planning—Harry Lyman Koopman, Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.

Report on the proposed library colony at Lake Placid—Herbert O. Brigham, State Library, Providence, R. I.

Report on research in the library field—Henry O. Severance, University of Missouri Library, Columbia.

Brief business session.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LIBRARY SCHOOLS

President, C. C. Williamson, School of Library Service, Columbia University, New York City

Monday, December 29, 2:30 p.m.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

President, H. M. Lydenberg, Public Library, New York City

Monday, December 29, 8:00 p.m.

Fifteenth Century Books as Books:

In the field of art—W. M. Ivins, Jr.

In the field of mathematics—Professor David Eugene Smith, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.

In the field of medicine—Dr. Arnold C. Klebs.

In the field of law—Professor Theodore F. T. Plucknett.

In the field of music—Dr. Otto Kinkeldey, Music Division, New York Public Library.

In the field of mineralogy—Dr. Thomas T. Read, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, New York City.

COLLEGE LIBRARIANS OF THE MIDDLE WEST

Chairman, Jessie J. Smith, Hiram College Library, Hiram, Ohio

Monday, December 29, 8:00 p.m.

Relation of the librarian to the alumni education movement—Charles H. Brown, Iowa State College Library, Ames, Iowa.

Recruiting for librarianship in the college library—Mary E. Downey, State Library Organizer, Columbus, Ohio.

Student centered college library—Hazel W. Byrnes, State Teachers College Library, Mayville, N. D.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

No meeting.

League of Library Commissions

President, Leora J. Lewis, Free Library Commission, Pierre, S. D.

Monday, December 29, 2:30 p.m.

Developing a library consciousness among rural people—C. B. Lester, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison.

A program for state wide library publicity—Joseph L. Wheeler, Public Library, Baltimore, Md.

Federal aid for county libraries—J. O. Modisette, Louisiana Library Commission, Shreveport; Glenn Holloway, Concordia Parish Library, La.

Tuesday, December 30, 2:30 p.m.

The part of the League of Library Commissions in the national library program—Essae M. Culver, Louisiana Library Commission, Baton Rouge.

Problems faced by a young library commission—Christine Sanders, Arkansas Free Library Service Bureau, Little Rock.

Has the traveling library been outgrown as a method for rural book distribution?—Louis J. Bailey, State Library and Historical Department, Indianapolis, Ind.

The need of a survey of library commission practices and policies—(speaker to be announced).

Librarians of Large Public Libraries

Chairman, Ralph Munn, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tuesday, December 30, 2:30 p.m.

(*Closed meeting. Attendance strictly limited to the chief librarians of public libraries in cities of over* 100,000 *inhabitants and to their personal representatives.*)

Normal School and Teachers College Librarians

Chairman, Emma Wiecking, State Teachers College Library, Mankato, Minn.

Monday, December 29, 2:30 p.m.

Recent books for children's recreational reading—Nora Beust, School of Education Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

The use of leisure time through reading—Anna M. Tarr, Lawrence College Library, Appleton, Wis.

Some lines of interest for college students' reading—Mary K. Reely, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wis.

Training Class Section

Chairman, Vera S. Cooper, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.

Tuesday, December 30, 8:00 p.m.

Business meeting, followed by informal discussion of plans for the year.

University and Reference Librarians and College Librarians of the Middle West, Joint Session

Chairman, University and Reference Librarians, George B. Utley, Newberry Library, Chicago

Chairman, College Librarians of the Middle West, Jessie J. Smith, Hiram College Library, Hiram, O.

Tuesday, December 30, 2:30 p.m.

The work of the advisory group on college libraries—William W. Bishop, University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor; F. L. D. Goodrich, Library of the College of the City of New York.

The illustrated book: source material for research problems—John T. Windle, Newberry Library, Chicago.

Current studies pertaining to college and university libraries—Douglas Waples, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago.

University and Reference Librarians

Chairman, George B. Utley, Newberry Library, Chicago.

Tuesday, December 30, 8:00 p.m.

The recording functions and the reference service: administrative reflections—J. Christian Bay, John Crerar Library, Chicago.

The university librarian: administrator or scholar?—Gilbert H. Doane, University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln.

Problems involved in the organization and administration of the Hoover War Library at Stanford University—Nathan van Patten, Stanford University Library, Calif.

Periodical Department routine—an informal discussion based on the paper presented a year ago by Gertrude Wulfekoetter, University of Cincinnati Library. Discussion to be opened by Miss Wulfekoetter.

Berlin's Library Is Reopened

The Berlin Municipal Library has been reopened after an interval of four months for rearrangement. This library, which was founded in 1906, has had its quarters since 1920 in the building of the former royal stables where now many offices and warehouses are located, and every Berlin inhabitant over sixteen years of age may enjoy its privileges. The new rooms are all on one floor, well lighted and ventilated. In addition to the large reading room with 260,000 books there is another for 250 German and foreign newspapers and 900 periodicals of most known countries, with a special room for circulating books. An extension of the library is planned which, when completed, will contain a Braille reading room, an exhibition room and a music library.

From The Library Schools

Library Fellowships Offered

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO will offer three fellowships of $1,500 each for the academic year 1931-32 in its Graduate Library School. The fellowships are awarded by the President on the recommendation of the Committee on Fellowships and Scholarships. Applications must be in the hands of the Committee on or before March 1, 1931.

The following attainments are required:

a) The possession of a Bachelor's degree equivalent, or approximately equivalent, to that conferred by leading colleges and universities.

b) Completion of at least one year in an accredited library school, or the equivalent in experience.

c) At least one year of library experience under approved conditions.

In addition to the above requirements special consideration will be given to publications and manuscripts showing ability on the part of candidates to conduct original studies.

Before making application for a fellowship prospective candidates should determine whether or not they are eligible for admission to the Graduate Library School. Forms to be used in making application for admission, and for fellowships, may be obtained by writing the Graduate Library School, The University of Chicago.

New Jersey

COOPERATING with the New Brunswick Public Library the library school of the New Jersey College for Women has selected sophomores and juniors who are planning to take the library courses to serve as custodians of the Neighborhood House Library Station. This work done under the supervision of the New Brunswick Public Library will be accredited toward the two months of preliminary practice work required by the School. All full-time students attended the Fall meeting of the New Jersey Library Association at Passaic on October 10.

Pittsburgh

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL of Carnegie Institute of Technology announces the following faculty ratings: Frances H. Kelly, Professor and Associate Director; Elva S. Smith, Elva L. Bascom, and Martha Conner, Associate Professors; and Elizabeth Nesbitt, Katherine E. Schultz, and Ann Macpherson, Assistant Professors.

St. Louis

ACCORDING TO a recent ruling of the faculty, minimum requirements for entrance to the St. Louis Library School have been changed as follows: Beginning with the class entering the school in September, 1932, applicants for admission to the entrance examinations held in June each year, must have completed such work as would be accepted for admission to the junior class of an approved college or university. As formerly, candidates holding a bachelor's degree from an accredited college will be admitted without examination on the presentation of acceptable records. All candidates, including college graduates, must have satisfactorily completed at least two weeks of preliminary practical work in the St. Louis Public Library or in some other library acceptable to the school, before being formally admitted.

Wisconsin

AN ANALYSIS of the 1930 Wisconsin Library School class shows thirty-nine students representing fifteen States and the District of Columbia. Wisconsin leads with eleven, Illinois sends four, Iowa and Missouri three each, California, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma, and South Dakota two each, Kansas, New York, Nebraska, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia one each. They come from twenty universities and colleges including thirteen from the University of Wisconsin. The curriculum is following the general plan of other years, for covering only a single year it does not lend itself to drastic changes, though there will be various adjustments in keeping with the modern trends of library work.

Simmons

AFTER CHRISTMAS the program in library work for boys and girls at Simmons enters on its specialization with courses in Children's work and Story-telling. Not over twenty-five can be accommodated in this group and no "recruiting" is necessary to fill the quota, but some inevitably have to be disappointed when the limit is reached. A new feature this year is to be a talk by Henry R. Huntting on Binding and Mending with demonstration by one of his staff. In groups the students visited the Tercentenary exhibit of the treasures of the Boston Public Library under Dr. Haraszti's guidance.

School Library News

Library Psychology

Salesmen and high-powered advertising experts no longer have a monopoly on the well-known truth, "It pays to advertise." The high school librarian, if she expects students and teachers to use the library, must be a master saleswoman and a student of psychology. A good salesman has numerous methods of making his product attractive to his customers. So does the good school librarian. The greatest and most effective selling devices used by the high school librarian are the bulletin boards, museum cases, and the special collections.

Bulletin Boards

In the Senior High School Library, Greensboro, N. C., there are two big bulletin boards, which are arranged at least once a week and sometimes more often. The arrangement of pictures on the bulletin boards is important. When pictures, taken either from magazines or newspapers, are used, too much care cannot be taken to cut them out neatly; the effect is often ruined by careless cutting of pictures. The pictures should be uniform in color, and not too many should be used at once. Interest in the display on the bulletin boards may be stimulated by presenting information concerning them typed in capital letters on the back of old catalog cards. When placing pictures, care should be taken to leave enough space to arrange these captions to advantage. If posters are used, it is better to print them by hand, but since many librarians are not trained in printing, a rubber stamp printing outfit may be obtained at little cost. Due to the fact that the librarian has few opportunities to speak to the student body, printed information posters are very helpful. The card catalog, which is the correct height to place books relating to the pictures on display, is under one of the bulletin boards in the Greensboro Library. On this catalog display books are stood on end with most of the covers showing. If they are reference books, and too big to stand on end, a rubber band will hold the pages open at the description or illustration to which attention is being called. A few books make a more effective display than a larger number. Under the other bulletin board is a nest of three small tables, which can be placed in different parts of the library when needed for displays. One of them is used in connection with the bulletin boards, and the other two are very often placed at either end of the museum case with a few books on them that pertain to the exhibit in the case. The exhibit calls attention to books that would not be noticed otherwise.

It is interesting to note the different ways of attracting attention to little used books. Sometimes it is worth while to take a book from the shelf and open it and leave it on a table as if it had been used. This often attracts attention and the book goes out.

The Museum Case

During the school year almost every department in school has something that can be exhibited in the library museum case. Individual students have contributed most interesting collections of birds' eggs, stamps, rocks, autographed letters and books, old documents and newspapers published at the time of important events in our history. Once there was on exhibit some of Procter & Gamble's prize-winning figures carved from cakes of Ivory soap. Some of these figures are very beautiful, and give the effect of white marble. The high school's art department frequently contributes to the museum and bulletin board projects. The head of this department, as a result of a course at Columbia University, has made some clay models of "Pan and His Choir," which attracted much attention in the library. In connection with these, several books were placed on display. A class in clay modeling has been started as a direct result of this exhibit.

Special Collections

Special collections are a little difficult because they are not arranged according to their classification numbers, and it is hard for student assistants to know where they belong. It has been found very satisfactory to write the name of the collection on the date slip in the books, as it is eventually removed, anyway. At the top of these slips such titles as "Historic Novels—French Revolution," "Teacher's Collection," "Second Year English," "North Carolina Collection" may be written.

The teacher's collection, in addition to professional books, consists of approximately twenty books dealing with subjects of interest to them. It is well to place these books on end with the front of the book partly showing. This collection is changed frequently, and a mimeographed sheet is placed in each teacher's box with the new titles on it, and a short annotation of each book.

"Simplicity is the keynote of attentive understanding."

Rebecca B. Wall,
Librarian. Senior High School, Greensboro, North Carolina.

The November Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during the coming month

(Exact date of issue, when known, is given directly after publisher's name)

Fiction

Beaumont, William L. *Ben Ezra or The Midnight City.* Stratford. $2.50.
A sequel to *Ben Hur.*

Campbell, Reginald. *Elephant King.* Richard R. Smith (Dec. 2). $2.
Juvenile.

Fairbank, Janet. *The Lions' Den.* Bobbs Merrill (Dec. 5). $2.50.
A political novel.

Farrington, Harry Webb. *Kilts to Togs.* Macmillan. $2.50.
Orphan adventures.

MacKenzie, Marie and Trix. *Life and Lingo.* Stratford. $2.50.
Romance.

Nichols, Mrs. Howard. *Sunrise of the Menominees.* Stratford. $2.50.
Story of the present-day Menominee Indians of Wisconsin.

Non-Fiction

Baeza, Ricardo. *Brighter Spanish.* Holt. $2.
Used either to supplement ordinary courses in Spanish, as a memory-refresher, or as an everyday phrase book.

Bailey, L. H. and Ethel Zoe. *Hortus.* Macmillan. $10.
A concise dictionary of gardening.

Bowen, R. Sidney. *Flying—From the Ground Up.* McGraw-Hill (Dec. 1).

Cunningham, F. F. *Geography Laboratory Manual.* Wiley (Dec. 15).

Grossmann, M. A., and Bain, E. G. *High Speed Steel.* Wiley (Dec. 15).

Helder, J. *Greatest Thoughts on Immortality.* Richard R. Smith (Dec. 2). $2.

Jahn, Hugo. *Hand Composition.* Wiley (Dec. 15).

Lee, Gertrude. *Scattered Gems.* Stratford. $1.50.
Poetry.

Lund, Frederick H. *Emotions of Men.* McGraw-Hill (Dec. 1).

Moran, Catherine. *Spain, Its Story Briefly Told.* Stratford. $3.

Mueller, C. H. *Geometric Concepts.* Wiley (Dec. 15).

Phillips, Robert. *The American Flag: Its Uses and Abuses.* Stratford. $2.50.

Ramsey, L. W., and Lawrence, C. H. *Garden Pools.* Macmillan. $2.
How to use water attractively in the home grounds.

Ries, H. *Elementary Economic Geology.* Wiley (Dec. 15).

Rothenburger, William F. *The Cross in Symbol, Spirit and Worship.* Stratford. $2.

Shapley, Harlow. *Flights from Chaos.* McGraw-Hill (Dec. 1). $2.50.

Smith, Luella Dowd. *Daily Ideas and Ideals.* Stratford. $2.
An original motto or message for every day.

Voskuil, W. H. *Minerals in Modern Industry.* Wiley (Dec. 15).

Walsh, James J. *A Golden Treasury of Medieval Literature.* Stratford. $2.50.

Book Club Selections

(for December)

Book League of America

New York, by Paul Morand. Holt.
The author sees everything—the theaters, the night life, the Battery, the ghetto, the subways, Wall Street, the Bronx, Harlem and everything else in a kaleidoscopic view.

Book-of-the-Month Club

Moby Dick (Rockwell Kent), by H. Melville. Random House.
A special gift edition with 275 illustrations by Rockwell Kent.

Business Book League

A Philosophy of Production: A Symposium, edited by J. G. Frederick. Business Bourse.

Catholic Book Club

Life's an Art, by Franc-Nohain. Holt.
The wisdom, courtesy and humor demanded for everyday existence.

Freethought Book Club

Jesus, a Critical Study, by Henry Frank. Greenberg.

Junior Literary Guild

The Needle in the Haystack (Primary Group), by John Matheson. Morrow.

Tales of a Basque Grandmother (Intermediate Group), by Frances Carpenter. Doubleday, Doran.

Tales from the Crescent Moon (Older Girls), by May McNeer and Charlotte Lederer. Farrar & Rinehart.

The Omnibus of Adventure (Older Boys), by John Grove. Dodd Mead.

Literary Guild

N by E, by Rockwell Kent. Putnam.

The author's own glamorous experiences in Greenland.

Religious Book Club

Pathways to Certainty, by William Adams Brown. Scribner.

For those who, confused by the perplexities of modern life, seek some sort of certainty upon which to build a faith in themselves, in their world, and in their God.

Scientific Book Club

Mysterious Universe, by J. Jeans. Macmillan.

Library Organizations

Pennsylvania Awards Book Review Prizes

The Pennsylvania State Library Association met at Wernersville, Pa., October 21-24, with President, Mr. A. Coleman Sheetz, Library Executive of the State Library, in the chair. The lecturers presented on the program were Mr. Stuart Chase of New York City, Miss Rose Fyleman of London, Dr. W. M. Lewis, President of Lafayette College, and Dr. Donald Cadzow of the State Historical Commission. Mr. Chase in his talk on "Men and Machines" brought the challenge "to master the machines we have invented or be mastered by them." A slightly different turn to the same emphasis was presented by Dr. Lewis in his address on Education as it has to do with the place of the library in the college picture. Developing leadership in the use of leisure time was the theme he pictured to a most interested audience. The more immature child's mind was revealed by Miss Rose Fyleman in her delightful talk on "Poetry for Children." In stressing sincerity she said: "I do not have a child audience in mind. I do not write things that I think children think but what I myself think, and it must be right, the exact word chosen, the perfect rhythm maintained." At the request of the audience she read a number of her own charming poems. From chasing fairies to "Chasing Dead Indians," the subject of Dr. Cadzow's lecture, was a long leap, but not too much for the practiced imagination of librarians. Moving pictures showed the processes of excavating, making casts, preserving pottery found by the archeological expedition at Safe Harbor on the Susquehanna River.

A report of the A. L. A. conference in Los Angeles was given by Dr. Fred Godcharles, State Librarian. The program on children's libraries was developed by Mr. Ralph Munn, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, assisted by two of his librarians. Miss Eugenia Brunot gave a very interesting demonstration of teaching children how to use the card catalog. Miss Elizabeth Nesbitt told most delightfully a story from *Seven Peas in a Pod.* A discussion of the "Relation of School Libraries to Public Libraries," was led by Mr. H. F. Marx of Easton. Mr. Marx introduced Miss Pauline Schmid of Hillside School, Montclair, N. J., and Miss Mildred Pope of Girard College. With such able leadership a very lively and profitable discussion arose. Miss Anna MacDonald of the State Extension Division presented the vital matter of county library service for Pennsylvania.

A new feature on the program was the awarding of a prize to that junior assistant who should write and read the best criticism of a recent book of fiction. The contest had been narrowed down to six by the judges and these contestants read their book reviews before the association; the award was then made.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Mr. Ralph Munn, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Vice-President, Miss Charlotte Evans, Erie Public Library; Treasurer, Miss Harriet Root, Bethlehem Free Library; Secretary, Miss Eliza J. Martin, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.

Among Librarians

Deaths

DR. CLEMENT WALKER ANDREWS, Librarian Emeritus of the John Crerar Library, died November 21 in the Grant Hospital, Chicago, after an illness of three years as a result of a paralytic stroke.

JAMES N. MOORE, 71 years old, chief of the Legislative Reference Bureau since its organization in 1909, died Oct. 17 at his home in Harrisburg, Pa. Mr. Moore was a member of the American Library Association, Pennsylvania Library Association, National Association of State Libraries, American Association of Law Libraries and the Pennsylvania Society of Washington, D. C.

GEORGE FRANKLIN SOUTHARD, president of the Carnegie Library Board, Enid, Okla., died at his home Oct. 2. He had been in failing health for the past year.

WINIFRED L. WALKER, reference assistant in the Business Branch of the Newark Public Library, died Oct. 9 after a short illness, aged 27. She had been a member of the Newark Library apprentice class of 1922 and had spent her eight years of library service in that institution.

Public Libraries

ISABELLA COOPER has received appointment as Chief of the Book Order Department of the Queens Borough Public Library, becoming effective on November 1. She will be responsible for the selection of books and building up the collections in the Central Building and the branch libraries, in addition to supervision of the book purchasing.

MARY A. MCCARTHY, Simmons '14, has been the assistant librarian of the Kirstein Library, Boston, since April.

MIRIAM I. OATEY, Washington '29, has resigned from the Children's Department of the Seattle Public Library to accept a position as children's librarian in the Wenatchee, Wash., Public Library.

ELIZABETH M. PATERSON, Columbia '29, has been appointed children's librarian in the Englewood, N. J., Public Library.

ELIZABETH SHEACH, Pratt '24, returned from England in June and is working for the New Jersey Public Library Commission.

MARY SILVERTHORN, Illinois '28, has been appointed librarian in charge of the Butman-Fish Library, Saginaw, Mich.

HARRIET P. TURNER, Western Reserve '16, recently reference librarian at Des Moines Public Library, is now reference assistant at the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.

MRS. EVANGELINE WHITMORE THURBER, Columbia '28, recently director of Library Training School in the University of Oregon, is now assistant at the Information Desk at the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.

MABEL E. ZEARLEY is now assistant in the Boys and Girls Department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Library Schools

MRS. EMILY KLUETER BROWN, Wisconsin '25, joined the staff of the Wisconsin Library School on Sept. 15 as reviser and assistant. Mrs. Brown had been the cataloger at the Municipal Reference Branch of the Milwaukee Public Library for two years.

CORINNE BACON, editor with the H. W. Wilson Company, has been appointed to the faculty of the Syracuse School of Library Science as lecturer in Book Selection in the spring semester.

LOIS E. DAVIS, Washington '27, is working as a half-time assistant in the Central and Branch children's rooms of the Seattle Public Library, while taking the advanced course in children's work at the University of Washington Library School.

School Libraries

DAISY ANDERSON, formerly librarian of Judson College, Marion, Ala., is high school librarian in Knoxville, Tenn.

HELEN M. LUTTON, Pittsburgh '23, is assistant teacher librarian at Fifth Avenue and Perry High Schools, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GEORGE P. MOORE, Pratt '25, formerly assistant librarian in the Boys' High School Library in Brooklyn, is now assistant in the De Witt Clinton High School Library, New York City.

A. ELEANOR THOMPSON, Drexel '29, has been appointed librarian of the Upper Darby Junior High School, Upper Darby, Pa.

ALICE D. SARDESON, Pratt '30, who substituted on the staff of the Pratt Institute Free Library during the summer, has been made librarian of the Neptune High School Library in Ocean Grove, N. J.

RUTH LEAVITT, Pratt '29, formerly in one of the branches of the New York Public Library, has received the appointment of assistant in the Julia Richmond High School Library, New York City.

The Recommendations of the White House Conference

(From the Committee on Reading)

Children's reading interest was a prominent part of the discussion at the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection which was held at Washington, November 19-22. Carl H. Milam had served as chairman of the Committee on Reading, and the reports he gathered from his subcommittees provided an interesting current survey of the status of children's reading in the United States at present. These reports included studies of the publishing and selling of children's books as well as the problems of the school and children's library. Helen Martin of the Western Reserve Library School is chairman of the Committee on Public Libraries; Lucile F. Fargo of the School of Library Science of Peabody College, of the Committee on School Libraries, and Frederic Melcher, editor of the *Publishers' Weekly,* of the Committee on the Publishing of Books for Children, Bookselling and Home Libraries. The following recommendations come from the Section:

1. Public library service should be made available to the 54,000,000 people, about 20,000,000 of whom are children, now in places without it, through the establishment of municipal and especially of county (or other large unit) libraries.

2. The establishment of such libraries and the improvement of libraries now in existence, and particularly the improvement of specialized service for children, should be made possible by generous local appropriations by State aid and by Federal aid, and should be encouraged by the strengthening of State library extension agencies.

3. Every school should have a library and every school library should be in charge of or under the supervision of a person professionally qualified to select books and to direct reading as an important part of the work of the school and of the life of the child.

4. The development in every child of a permanent and desirable habit of reading should be the prime objective of the teaching of reading and English literature in the schools.

5. Parents should be made aware that theirs is the chief responsibility for stimulating an interest in good reading and for making books available in the home. Associations of parents should place increased emphasis on that part of their program which affects children's reading interests and should give their indorsement to all projects for the establishment and improvement of agencies which provide good reading matter for children.

6. Publishers should continue the splendid publishing programs of the past ten years which have brought to children some of the best work of the finest present-day writers and artists; they should be encouraged to extend their publishing programs to include suitable books of various sorts needed as indicated by scientific investigations and recommended by competent observers. It is also urged that further efforts be made to make available at low prices the best in children's literature.

7. A spirited, well-written, purposeful, illustrated magazine for young children should be provided.

8. Writers and artists should be encouraged to give their fullest creative ability to children's books and magazines.

9. Bookstores should be encouraged, and they should be urged to employ as salesmen people trained in the selection and use of children's books, and to promote purchases by mail from rural areas.

10. Institutions, organizations, churches and special-interest groups of all sorts are urged to develop a library service designed to meet the reading and study needs of their groups, especially in communities without public liraries.

11. All methods that stimulate children's reading and create appropriate habits of reading should be studied and used intelligently and persistently by librarians, teachers, parents, and all adults interested in child education and welfare.

12. Scientific studies should be made, by persons equipped by training and experience, of the reading preferences of children, of the influence of reading on character, of the place of books, reading, and libraries in the teaching process, and of the individual and social factors which affect the wise use of books by children.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the committee repeats that the problem of promoting good reading among American children is, above everything else, a problem of making good reading matter accessible.

Opportunities

(This column is open to librarians.)

Young man, age twenty-seven and college graduate, desires position. Library school courses and experience in all branches of library work. Three years' public library, four years university library experience. Highest references. M10.

Responsible young woman with library summer school training and three years' experience desires position in children's department. Previous occupation, teaching. M11.

College and library school graduate with five years' experience in college and public libraries desires position in college in East. Reference work preferred. M12.

Young woman, college and library school graduate with public and college library experience, desires position as general assistant, reference librarian, high school librarian, or in loan work. M13.

Young woman, college and library school graduate with little experience, would like position as assistant in a public or college library. East preferred. L10.

Young woman, with college and library school training, desires responsible position. Experience includes reference, order, circulation and administrative work in college and public library. Prefers reference or reader's aid, but would consider any good opportunity. L11.

College graduate, with one year library school, would like temporary position in middle or south Atlantic States. Twelve years' general experience. College library preferred. L12.

College graduate, with additional degree in library science from Univ. Ill., desires position in college library. Would consider work in public, special or school library. L13.

Library school and teachers' college graduate desires position as general assistant. Four years' teaching and some library experience. L14.

For Sale

FOR SALE: Vols. 1 and 11 (in three books) of Sir Arthur Evans' *The Palace of Minos, Knossus.* Brand new, perfect condition. Will sell for $70. Address communications to J. C. Sloane, Jr., 12 E. Brown Hall, Princeton, N. J.

NEW JERSEY College for Women, Library, New Brunswick, N. J., will be glad to send to library paying carrying charges the following: *American and English Encyclopedia of Law.* Northport, Long Island, New York. E. Thompson. 1887-96. Volumes 1-31. Binding in poor condition.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY will send to any library, transportation collect, a set of Brockhaus, *Konversations-Lexikon,* 9th ed., 17 vols.

The Calendar

Dec. 15—British Columbia Library Association, annual conference at Chilliwack, B. C.

Dec. 29-31—Midwinter meeting of the American Library Association will be held at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 31, 1931—California Library Association, sixth district, will meet at Pomona College.

Feb. 5, 1931—California Library Association, fifth district, will meet at Sacramento.

Feb. 14, 1931—California Library Association, ninth district, will meet at Colusa.

March 13-14, 1931—Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association, joint annual meeting at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.

June 22-27—American Library Association, annual meeting at Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Wanted

WANTED: The following by The Lehigh University Library, Bethlehem, Pa.: *Federal Reserve Bulletin,* Vol 1, No. 4, 7 and 8; Vol. 3, No. 2; Vol. 4, No. 4. Apply direct.

Nobel Prize for Literature

SINCLAIR LEWIS has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature for *Babbitt.* He is the first American to win this prize and the award has met with wide approval in Sweden for many of his novels have been translated into Swedish. The Swedish Academy made it clear that the award was based on *Babbitt* but it also expressed appreciation of *Elmer Gantry, Dodsworth,* and other of Mr. Lewis' novels. The Nobel prize is awarded on the basis of excellence of work and in the terms of the will of Mr. Nobel is awarded for "the most distiguished work of an idealistic tendency."

Please Report Promptly

COPIES of the preliminary list of minimum holdings for a well-stocked college library have been sent by the Carnegie Corporation to more than 250 institutions for checking. Charles B. Shaw, librarian of Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., is the compiler of the list, which is intended as a qualitative estimate of college library resources.

Misprints, old editions, inadvertent duplications, undeserving inclusions, unintentional omissions—most of the various sorts of inconsistencies, inaccuracies, questionable decisions and errors that have crept in—should be revealed in the process of checking. It is hoped that they will be reported promptly to the compiler. A corrected edition, incorporating the appropriate information received from such reports, and including an author index, will be issued later and made available probably through the agency of the American Library Association.

LIBRARY PURCHASING GUIDE

A Classified Directory of Supplies for Libraries and Schools

ATLASES, GLOBES AND MAPS

THE GEORGE F. CRAM COMPANY, 32 East Georgia Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Cram's New Modern Reference World Atlas.
Especially bound in durable attractive loose-leaf binding for library use.
Price $30.00 with one year's free map correction service.
Write for descriptive circular or an Atlas for examination.

J. L. HAMMETT COMPANY
Cambridge—Boston—Newark

Maps and Globes; Blackboards; Paste; Pads and Pencils.

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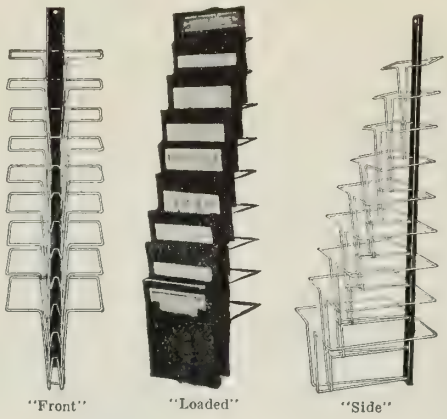

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VOL. 55, No. 22 DECEMBER 15, 1930

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Forthcoming Issues of
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The author of the promised article on "Santa Claus' Library" reports the impossibility of obtaining the description and "authentic" photograph of it for this year, but we hope it will be available next Christmas. With this cancellation we are able to present Doctor Bradford's rather long article on the Universal Decimal Classification for which we were afraid there would not be space enough in this issue.

The forthcoming numbers of 1931 promise several special numbers and a new series of articles. Among the subjects for the special numbers will be Branch Libraries, Small Libraries, Prison Libraries, Special Libraries, a number devoted to the various charging systems and a defense of the old method, several articles on budget making, and the usual Equipment Number of March 1. A series of articles on libraries in foreign countries, to begin with an article on "Three Great Spanish Libraries," by Mary Louise Foster of Smith College in the next number, will include articles from Wales, Scotland, England, Ireland, Germany, Holland, Sweden and Palestine. These articles are either definitely promised or on file in this office waiting their turn and we are trying to obtain many others. A column devoted to Special Library News will begin in January and will continue, we hope, at least once a month.

To readers of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL we send a Merry Christmas greeting!

B. E. W.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

DECEMBER 15, 1930

An Old English Christmas Staff Breakfast

By Faith Holmes Hyers

Library Publicist, Los Angeles Public Library, California

THE MORNING before Christmas, some of us were up before daylight, and approaching town through the ruddy dawning, to be in good time for the Christmas Breakfast. We heard it was to be held in the basement of the Central Library, but when we arrived, we found the high ceilinged, austere room had been transformed into a Yuletide Baronial Hall. Great pillars were twined with ivy. A fire flamed ruddily in a great fireplace, with tall candelabra gleaming on either side. Tapestries hung on the walls, and long tables, likewise candlelit, were spread forth temptingly with meat pasties and Eccles cakes, and decked with ivy; while pages flitting to and fro, replenished the steaming cups of some 450 happy guests.

Los Angeles Public Library Staff in Christmas Costume for Annual Staff Breakfast and Fête

Suddenly heralds announced the entry of the lord and lady of the castle, with their train. Down the hall advanced a lordly Saxon baron resplendent in red velvet, his beautiful lady richly bedecked in a trailing green gown, her blond hair confined in braids to frame her face beneath a jeweled cap. Came next their little daughter, all in white, under the watchful eye of the stately governess. Followed other ladies and gentlemen, the jester in motley and full of pranks, the monk pacing with downcast eyes, his acolyte beside him in a red gown with lace surplice. While sweet music was dispensed, this rich company moved through the hall and was seated at its own raised tables, against a tapestried wall. Then was the Yule Log welcomed with an ancient Welsh song, as it was pulled into the hall by two sturdy woodsmen, the son of the castle gaily astride it. Next did the castle cook proudly usher in his goodliest feast. Song greeted the boar's head borne by a retainer, the peacock pie raised aloft by one of the fair ladies of the company, the plumb pudding flaming, surmounted by holly, and the wassail bowl wreathed with ivy. Father Christmas entered and was made welcome. His silvery hair and beard emerged from a green velvet hood, above a flowing red robe. Village children trooped in, singing ancient songs, and were given food and drink while all wassailed each his neighbor. And at last, slowly, one by one, moved down through

the hall a group of ladies-in-waiting, their faces radiant above lighted candles borne in their hands, graceful robes trailing, as they provided for us a picture not soon to be forgotten, while all voices mingled in the old beloved Christmas hymns. So once more, and beautifully, Christmas swept into our hearts as we made happy festival together.

Suggesting Books for Gifts to Children

By Merrill Bishop

Assistant Director of Junior Schools, San Antonio, Texas

TO EVERY LIBRARIAN around Christmas comes the problem of suggesting books for gifts. The most difficult part is to get over to the parent the idea of presenting books and also the right books to present. The average mother is so busy that she does not care to take time to seriously go into the question.

We, in San Antonio, who have in charge the Junior School Libraries, have tried each year to get into the hands of the parent suitable lists of reading, which might suggest a reading gift. We realized that the majority of parents take the list as sent out, close their eyes, point at any title, then buy. Perhaps the child does not like that type of book, perhaps he has no genuine inclination to the subject-matter, perhaps he has read other books by the author and has failed to find him entertaining. These and many other inhibitions may exist.

With these experiences back of us we approached the problem last year. We went to the city library and consulted with the head of the juvenile department and asked her to aid us in the preparation of a list. Our idea was to suggest titles on a basic plan and we decided to take certain types of titles and make up lists from the types, giving the name of the publisher and list price. When the basic lists had been prepared, the librarian of the junior school added titles which she thought would be helpful to the pupils of her special locality; there are eight such schools in San Antonio. Thus the individuality of her school was maintained and at the same time the lists conformed to a certain uniformity. These lists were then sent to the book stores of the city, so that they might prepare to have on hand any or all of the titles.

Two weeks before the schools were dismissed for the Christmas holidays 5665 lists were distributed throughout the schools, the total number of pupils housed in the junior schools. Each pupil was asked to take the list home and give it to his parent, marking, if he wanted to, the titles which especially appealed to him. The parent could then take the list to the book store, knowing the price, author and publisher, and select. The lists could also be kept for further reference during the year. We felt that this assured the child of some book that he would like.

These lists did away with the age question. Many times parents buy books by giving the chronological age of the child. Chronological age is not the only criterion; many times a child likes books far beyond his age or far beneath his age. These lists were prepared on interest basis and not on age basis. The lists were prepared on highly colored paper and the Christmas theme was followed out because of the time of distribution.

They were attractive so the child was glad to take them home and show his parents. The covers were made by the Library Club in most of the schools, the art work by a pupil, and the whole work was a school project. A sample of the lists, as they were given out in one of these schools, follows:

SUGGESTED CHRISTMAS BOOKS

If you like
Little Women,
you should like

Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm, by Kate Douglas Wiggin (Houghton, $2, or Grosset, 75c.)
Nelly's Silver Mine, by H. H. Jackson (Little, Brown, $2)
Fortune of the Indies, by E. B. Price (Century, $1.75)
Adventures of Tom Sawyer, by S. L. Clemens (Harper, $2.25 or $2.50)
Castle Blair, by Lady Flora (Shaw) Lugard (Little, Brown, $2)
Jacqueline of the Carrier Pigeons, by A. H. Seaman (Macmillan, $1.50)

If you like
Treasure Island,
you should enjoy

The Ransom of Red Chief, by O. Henry (Doubleday, Page, $1.90)
Three Musketeers, by Dumas. Illustrated by Milo Winter (Rand, McNally, $1.75)
Story of Rolf and the Viking's Bow, by Allen French (Little, Brown, $2, Beacon Hill Bookshelf)
Prince and the Pauper, by S. L. Clemens (Harper, $2.50)
Captains Courageous, by Rudyard Kipling (Doubleday, Page, $1.90)

Christmas Book Gifts

Selected by The Staff

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The Age of Marbles and Paper Dolls

Auslander, Joseph. DWARF'S RAILWAY, illustrated by Ernst Kutzer. Longmans. $1.50.
Picture book from the German. Text in verse and delightfully illustrated.

Berry, Eric. PENNY WHISTLE. Macmillan. $1.
The jungle birds help a little black boy to learn new tunes for his whistle.

Bruere, Martha B. SPARKY FOR SHORT. Coward. $2.
Fairy story of an electric spark which is really a radio photograph of a lost boy.

Charles, Robert. ROUND ABOUT TURN, illustrated by L. Leslie Brooks. Warne. $1.50.
A few lines of text to a page and Leslie Brooks' inimitable drawings tell how Toad decides to see whether the world really is round.

Crawford, Phyllis. BLOT: LITTLE CITY CAT, illustrated by Holling C. Holling. Cape and Smith. $2.
Both author and illustrator understand child and cat psychology.

Dalgliesh, Alice. THE LITTLE WOODEN FARMER AND THE STORY OF THE JUNGLE POOL. Macmillan. $1.
For those just learning to read. Pictures in bright colors.

DeHuff, Elizabeth Willis. FIVE LITTLE KATCHINAS. Houghton. $1.75.
Story of little gods, bringing in customs of the Hopi Indians.

Fyleman, Rose. TEA TIME TALES. Doubleday. $2.
Fairy tales with humor running through them all. One, the "North Wind," is a Christmas story.

International Kindergarten Union. Literature Committee. TOLD UNDER THE GREEN UMBRELLA. Macmillan. $3.
The old fairy tales.

MacDonald, Zillah. MIC MAC ON THE TRACK. Appleton. $1.50.
Reform among locomotives with Mic Mac as the hero.

Morrow, Elizabeth. PAINTED PIG. Knopf. $2.
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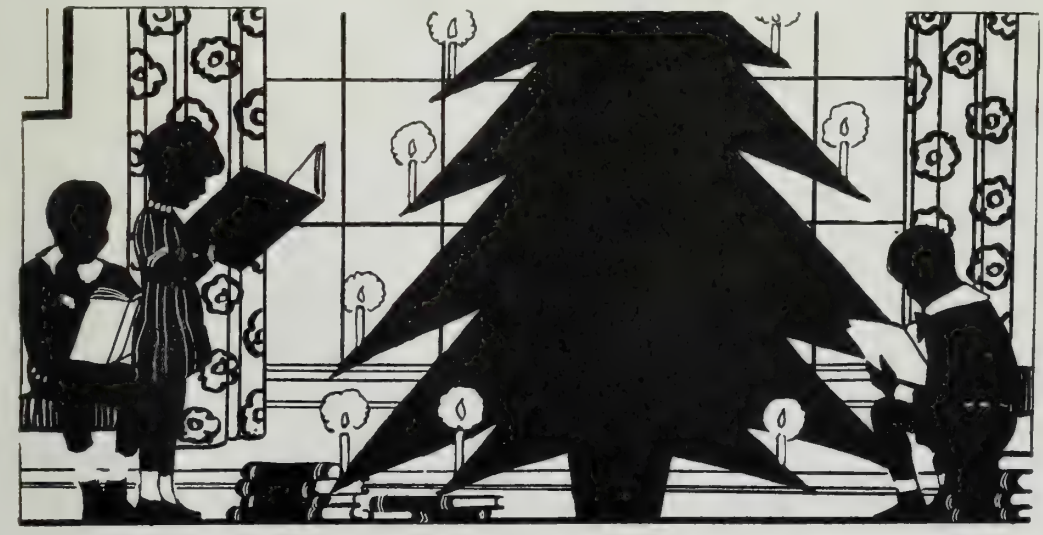

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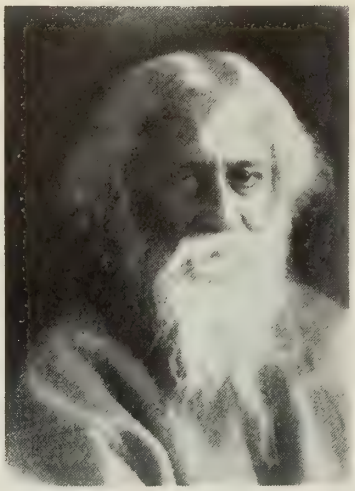

Rabindranath Tagore, Now Visiting in This Country

The opening of the Suez Canal has been the path of commerce between the two most populous divisions of the world. My ideal is to open up the channel for the commerce of culture between the Western Continents and my own country, India which represents the East, for through such a channel of communication will be fulfilled a most important mission of education. Mountains and seas can not obstruct the fact that deep in our beings we need you and you need us, for we are Kin.

Rabindranath Tagore

Why the Science Library Adopted the Universal Decimal Classification

By Dr. S. C. Bradford
Science Library, South Kensington, London, S. W.

A Subject-Matter Index to periodical literature has been organized in the Science Library as a means of supplying the information to research workers, the lack of which in the past has been an ever-present and increasing hindrance to progress. Although the importance of ascertaining what previous work has been done on a given subject of investigation is recognized generally, the immensity of the store of recorded information, at present buried out of reach in the printed volumes on the library shelves, is realized by few. Nor do most of those who labor patiently and laboriously to extend the boundaries of human knowledge, or to provide better tools, or new sources of power, for the use of mankind, foresee more than dimly that in many cases the hard-won results of their work are likely to do more than add to the musty archives of forgotten achievements.

It is this appalling waste of the fruits of the highest kind of human activity that the Science Library is endeavoring to remedy. The task might well seem impossible to accomplish, for the printed record of scientific and technical information is growing at the rate of perhaps about thirteen thousand separate books and half a million articles published in twelve to fifteen thousand periodicals each year. Certainly it would be hopeless, were the magnitude of the undertaking not fully understood. I think that one of the chief reasons for the lack of a comprehensive index to recorded information in the past has been that the quantity of material to be indexed has been altogether underestimated, so that the scale on which most of the existing indexes have been conceived has been inadequate. But when the extent of the enterprise is visualized, another difficulty arises, i. e., that the work is vastly greater than can be undertaken by a single institution with the resources at present available.

The Science Library is attempting to overcome both these difficulties by adopting a classification that is sufficiently flexible and extensive to comprehend all knowledge, and by recommending that all bibliographical undertakings should adopt the same classification, so that by the standardization of classification the present chaos of divided effort may be reduced to order, and all may work together for the common good.

Standardization seems to provide the solution to the problem. For by the coordination of bibliographical agencies using the same system the desired index can be provided. Since the need for indexing information began to be felt, multifarious individuals and institutions have applied themselves to the task, each one by the method that seemed to himself the best. That the result of so much uncoordinated individual effort should be confusion is an economic necessity. Thousands of bibliographies have been compiled and many bibliographical periodicals issued, but nearly all of them are on different systems; the same articles have been classified over and over again, and only a small portion of the total literature has been indexed. Consequently, to find what papers have been cataloged as dealing with a given subject, it is necessary to ascertain what bibliographies have been issued on that subject, where they are, gain access to them, master the system on which each one is compiled, and then study each of the parts of which each volume may consist. Such a research may take several weeks or months, and in the end only a portion of the literature on the subject will have been found. In the Science Library a point has been made of collecting as many scientific and technological bibliographies as possible, and, with a view to making these more accessible, all those issued separately from other matter have been classified and gathered together into one place in the Reading Room for open access. This has made it possible to prepare a careful estimate of the total number of separate bibliographical entries in the library, excluding those published in, or in connection with, separate articles. The number works out at the enormous figure of forty million. This calculation is particularly interesting, because it shows that, in the past, the total number of bibliographical entries made has been of the same order as the total number of scientific and technical articles written. So that, if bibliographical work had been coordinated, the same expenditure of energy would have sufficed to index nearly every scientific and technical paper published. The estimate shows also that to index the total output of scientific and technical literature is not an impossible undertaking.

Nevertheless, at the present moment we have to deplore the fact that, in spite of this

colossal expenditure of energy, we have nothing approaching a comprehensive index to knowledge. However, the science of economics shows how to bring order out of this confusion. It suggests that those, who are now working independently in making separate indexes to published information, should agree to work together by standard methods. It is necessary to impose a minimum of control, which, though interfering slightly with individual liberty, yet allows of the attainment of the end that is desired by all. It is an economic law that the individual must be willing to undergo the slight inconvenience of submitting to a minimum of regulation in order to obtain the maximum benefit from the labor of the many. It is the principle which has come down to us through the ages in the familiar words "Union is strength."

The application of this law to the art of bibliography is very simple. The necessary regulation required is the adoption of a standard classification. A classification is like a language; in order to understand each other, bibliographers must use the same nomenclature. However, in the case of bibliography, the inconvenience of submitting to rule is very slight, while the advantages are very great. As Professor Pollard said in his paper read at the Seventh International Congress of Photography last year:

> "Individual attempts to devise schemes whereby such material may be classified by subject must necessarily be attended sooner or later with failure. The ramifications and inter-relations of matters, which can form the subject of an intellectual work, are so vast that no single mind can hope to deal with the problem of universal bibliographical classification. Even when such a classification has been attempted, by the concerted action of numbers of persons with specialized knowledge, imperfections become apparent in the scheme, which can only be minimized by constant and critical application."

But by adopting a standard classification, the individual gets a scheme that embodies the accumulated experience of his co-workers. At the same time his work is made available for use by them and theirs by him. The application of the principle of coordination appears so obvious that it hardly seems necessary to emphasize it. A very extensive bibliography can be produced only by a number of workers using a common classification, and, if a large number of bibliographical undertakings should agree to use the same classification, their total bibliographical output would be unified immediately. It would be then possible for individual workers and associations to collect information on a given subject, from all sources using the standard system, and intercalate it in one series in a single special bibliography of that subject for their own use, while, in very large libraries, all such published bibliographies could be collected, and formed into one great repertory, in which all the references on a given subject would fall together automatically into one place, so that they could be found in a moment, with the saving of weeks or months of work at each consultation. From what has been said above, it follows that such a great repertory would cover a considerable proportion of the total output of scientific and technical literature. At the same time the enormous waste of energy, in the overlapping of bibliographical publications, would become so apparent that institutions would wish to take steps to obviate it. Thus, by adopting a standard classification, the bibliographical work of each individual would fit into one whole like the standardized parts of a machine, and the desired master-key would be attained.

The question will now be asked: "Why has the Universal Decimal Classification been adopted? This classification may be very good for most subjects," but, the inquirer may say, "for the one in which I am most interested it is inadequate." As members of the Association of Special Libraries will realize, a complete reply to this question would need a course of lectures and practical instruction, for there is a technique of classification, and it is impossible for anyone to select or prepare a satisfactory scheme for any science without an expert theoretical and practical knowledge of both the subject of classification and the subject to be classified. As this combined knowledge is rare, the number of faulty classifications is multifarious. Fortunately, however, the general principles of classification are simple, and a short outline of the subject can be given. The answer to the second part of the question asked may first be stated, and is that in all probability the inquirer does not understand the Universal Decimal Classification, and that, in any case, the logical order and completeness of a section of a classification is a mere detail as compared with the principles on which the classification is based. The classification is intended as a means of filing references by subjects so that they may be found as readily as possible, not as an exposition of the best philosophical order of the departments of knowledge. When a scheme has been chosen as a standard it may be easy to add to, or rearrange, the subject divisions of a classification, if these are really insufficient, or inconveniently placed, but, unless the whole is drawn up on sound principles, the classification must be unsatisfactory.

In considering the principles on which such a classification should be based, we must recognize that what we classify are Things, and that Things have Attributes. The act of

Classification is a mental process, in which we imagine that we have picked out all things that possess a certain Attribute, or set of Attributes, and put them together in a group by themselves. Such a group is called a class. But there are very many attributes that are common to a variety of things, and if we attempt to make a Classification by allotting a separate class to every possible attribute of every kind of thing, the size of the Classification would become enormous. It would indeed contain the extent of knowledge and include, besides, classes that are now imaginary but that may become real in future.

When the novice in the art of classification attempts to tabulate all the classes of a given subject, he sets himself a task of such an order of magnitude. And realizing, subconsciously or otherwise, the impossibility of making the scheme complete, he is obliged to be content with a selection of what he considers to be the most necessary headings. Naturally almost every selection is different, and confusion inevitably results.

Much has been written on the application of logic to the arrangement of the classes in such a single series. We are told that the form of a classification should follow that of the order of ideas, history or evolution. Its function is to place a topic in its sequence in the "order of knowledge" in such a manner that books leading up to the topic are on the left of those dealing with it, and books leading away from the topic are on the right of them. Such an arrangement might be demanded in a land "Through the looking glass" where readers might be expected to require books on any subject other than that under discussion, but in practice, what is demanded of a classification is that it should enable the searcher to find the books on a given subject. Ignoring this practical test, the pundits have criticized every published scheme in regard to the logical arrangement of its main classes, and finding each one defective, they have come to the rather ridiculous conclusion that the individual librarian may choose any classification he prefers. The necessary result of such logic is the present confusion of bibliographical procedure. Actually it is no matter to a student whether the books in Chemistry are arranged before or after those in Geology, or if books on Ethics are placed for convenience between books on Logic and Systems of Philosophy, because the subjects are essentially different. The same remark applies even to the major subdivisions of a classification. It is only in the minor subdivisions that it is useful to have closely related subjects brought together. In short it is wholly impracticable to have a bibliographical classification which will represent the best philosophical statement of the interrelations of knowledge; no two thinkers would ever agree on the exact order of things and, having made the best compromise, every year would require modifications and changes involving confusion and expense. The one permissible test of a classification is its utility.

Now, although many writers have discussed the application of logic to the arrangement of the classes in what might be called a linear classification, MM. Otlet and La Fontaine are the only thinkers who have attempted to apply the laws of logic to the art of classification itself, and the result was the International Decimal Classification, which is therefore unlike any other scheme, being at the same time simple and almost infinitely comprehensive.

Let us suppose that we represent by X_1 a thing defined by a single attribute, or by a restricted set of attributes, let us say the substance sulphuric acid. Now, if we are classifying literature on sulphuric acid, we shall have to deal with many forms of books and papers in which this substance is treated from many different points of view. The literature of sulphuric acid is in fact a collection of things, any one of which may be represented by $x_1\ m_1\ n_1\ p_1\ .\ .\ .$, where $m_1\ n_1\ p_1$, etc., indicate various attributes of the literature or of the substance sulphuric acid. For instance, there will be papers on theoretical or experimental studies relating to the manufacturing process at the start, while in use, or after modifications; papers from the point of view of realization of the manufacture, such as gathering materials, special operations, raw materials, accessory products, machines employed, fixed machinery, engines, machine tools, implements, results obtained, by-products, fittings and apparatus; papers from the economic point of view, such as cost of materials, labor, selling price; from the point of view of premises, sites and personnel of various kinds. These and other general points of view are common to the various branches of the sulphuric acid industry, as well as to a vast number of specific subject divisions. Again it will be necessary, in any case, to classify bibliographical material according to place, time, or language, or, it may be, according to the form of the work. Thus sulphuric acid manufacture may need to be treated from the point of view of country or period, or it may be desired to distinguish between large treatises, manuals, books of tables, popular descriptions, collected papers or historical studies.

It is obvious, therefore, that a classification, in which a separate class is allotted to each aspect of every conceivable subject divisions would occupy many hundreds of volumes. On the other hand, by classifying separately, in a

number of auxiliary tables, as many of the attributes, m, n, p, as possible, that are common to a number of things, the size of the main classification of things represented by x is reduced to its smallest limit, and each class of the main classification can be subdivided as required by the use of the auxiliary tables. This is the principle of the Universal Decimal Classification, which is thus able to represent, in a single volume, almost every conceivable set of attributes in the universe.

It is unnecessary to describe Melvil Dewey's classification to American readers. It contains the germ of an idea which, developed afterward by the Brussels Institute, converted his classification into a powerful instrument of bibliography. There are certain general groups into which bibliographical material may be divided that are independent of subject, or common to a large number of conceptions. Thus at the head of each of the main subdivisions (e. g. of 5, Pure Science), there is a section

01 Philosophy, Theories	05 Periodicals
02 Compends, Textbooks	06 Societies, Transactions
03 Dictionaries, Encyclopædias	07 Education, Methods of Teaching
04 Essays, Lectures, Addresses	08 Collected Works
	09 History.

Such subdivisions relate to the form or purpose of the work. For example, the Proceedings of the Physical Society would be numbered 53.06. Again under geology, 55, there is a section, 554 to 559, to be subdivided by countries like geography, 94 to 99. Altogether, a good many examples occur of the application of such an idea, but the classification as published was suitable for the purpose of arranging the books in a large library, and the principle of common subdivisions was not developed in detail. By its publication Dewey conferred a lasting benefit on bibliographers, and it is not to be expected that the original scheme should prove to be perfectly adapted to the indexing of scientific papers as a whole. The classification of separate articles requires much more subdivision than the grouping of books even on the largest scale. The main subject-classification itself requires to be more detailed, and when this has been developed as much as possible, there remain the various common aspects of a given subject to be dealt with.

Now, although, as it has been stated, Dewey's classification contains the germ of an extension by common subdivisions, this was not developed, and his tables have no places for grouping materials by common headings such as have been mentioned. Indeed, to provide for such subdivision as necessary in each case, without perfecting a system of general classes, would have increased the size of the classification to several hundred volumes. For this reason his scheme in its original form is hopelessly unsuitable for the preparation of a comprehensive index to knowledge, and appears never to have been used for bibliographical work on a large scale.

This was the state of affairs when, in 1895, the first International Conference on Bibliography was held in Brussels. The Conference had to search in a spirit of impartiality for the principles on which could be established a universal bibliographical classification. It decided that the Dewey system was based on such principles and was capable of being transformed into a highly satisfactory classification. As a result of the Conference, the Institut International de Bibliographie was founded, which undertook the work of perfecting the Dewey code.

Under the direction of MM. Otlet and La Fontaine and with the aid of their expert advisers, the classification itself was considerably extended and, in addition, the conception of auxiliary tables for common subdivisions was developed. These are two kinds: Analytical subdivisions that relate to special subjects only and Common subdivisions that may be added to any item of the classification. For example, general operations in photography are made into a group of special analytical subdivisions that are available for arranging matter relating to any of the various photographic processes. The numbers representing such subdivisions are preceded by a zero. For example, toning is one such division, represented by 0235, and this number can be added to any of the numbers representing a photograpic process. Thus 77.21 denotes silver processes in general, and 77.21.0235 means toning in relation to processes based on the use of silver salts.

Besides these special subdivisions that relate to particular parts of the classification, there are five tables of common subdivisions that may be used in any connection. The first relates to the form of the publication, and is developed from the general subdivisions of the Dewey scheme described above, the numbers being enclosed in parentheses. Thus (05) represents a periodical, so that a magazine restricted to acetylene welding, for example, can be indicated by adding (05) to the number for that process as 665.882(05). Table II comprises the geographical subdivisions. These are enclosed in parentheses. Thus (493) denotes Belgium. Consequently sulphuric acid manufacture in Belgium would be 661.25(493). Table III has subdivisions by language and Table IV by time. The fifth of these common groups includes all subdivisions corre-

sponding to general points of view. These are indicated by numbers commencing with a double zero; e. g., 00311 represents net cost of the raw materials. If it is desired to classify a paper on that aspect of the sulphuric acid industry, it would be numbered 661.25.00311; and these ten figures represent an idea requiring eleven words to express it in English.

By such a logical extension of Melvil Dewey's scheme it was converted into a beautiful bibliographical tool of the greatest power that is suitable for work of the finest detail; and in order that the classification may be kept up to date, a Commission was established to issue additions as needed. From time to time, with the progress of science and invention, new divisions become necessary and are published by the Commission. Or, an expert who discovers the need may suggest a considered extension of the scheme, and if this is drawn up in accordance with the principles of the classification, it will be incorporated.

The principles of the Universal Decimal Classification may thus be summarized. The Classification aims at covering the whole field of knowledge, and is far more extensively developed than any other known system covering the same general field. Generally speaking, the classification is capable of dealing with the widest range of literature in any desired detail. The system has been used extensively for twenty-five years or more and many of the defects inherent in the original Code have been removed. But it is recognized that some specialists might still criticize its extent in certain particular fields for which the classification has not been used to a great extent hitherto. As such defects are pointed out they can be remedied so that the more general the application of the system the more perfect it will become.

A classification intended for international use must be provided with a notation. The system of decimal numbers has been accepted as the most suitable for such a symbolic notation, because it is at the same time ordered in an easily comprehended manner, it is independent of language, so that the order of the classes is the same in all countries, classified cards can be rapidly arranged in correct sequence by unskilled labor, and new classes can be intercalated without disturbing the order of the rest of the classification. The signs of association used in conjunction with the decimal numbers are also given an easily comprehended order of succession. They very greatly increase the scope of the classification and simplify the classification of the compound ideas, which are characteristic of modern research. As references classified by means of numbers linked by signs of association are filed under all the numbers specified; these signs insure that information indexed from one point of view shall be available to those who may need it from any other point of view from which it may be of interest. Moreover, the compound symbols, consisting of two or more groups of numbers connected by signs of association, are eminently suited to the needs of specialists who require to stress any one aspect of the concept at the expense of the other. In a general bibliographical repertory, arranged by this system, every aspect will be represented in its proper sequence, references bearing compound numbers, appearing under both headings, but the specialist may content himself with filing on the basis of his own requirements, using only those numbers in which his subject is given priority in the symbolic sequence.

The basis of subdivision follows the natural and accepted principle of from groups of wide extent to groups of great intent, but undue stress is not laid on any theory of natural succession. It is recognized that such theories vary with passage of time and that interdependence is as much a characteristic of modern knowledge as dependence. Practical utility is the sole criterion of development recognized.

Due allowance being made for the fact that the point of view regarding a subject is a necessary factor in defining a concept, the rule adopted is one concept, one class. Any apparent duplication of classes will almost always be found on examination to be imaginary. This quality of uniqueness of representation is regarded as of primary importance, and may involve some sacrifices on the part of the specialist, every one of whom is inclined to regard his own subject as a focus around which others revolve, and to attribute a more extensive range to his subject than other specialists would recognize. The solution adopted is to allocate one primary class number to the group in question and to indicate, if desired, its liaison with other groups by means of signs of association.

The extensive employment of analytical subdivisions representing attributes common to a whole group or sub-group of classes is an exceptional feature of the system which distinguishes the classification from all others. These analytical subdivisions enormously amplify the scope of the system, as they can be applied to whole groups of classes, and they simplify the main tables, from which common subdivisions can be deleted.

Owing to the adoption of a decimal notation, the scheme is indefinitely extensible, and the Commission de la Classification Decimale at The Hague is prepared to approve and adopt

necessary extensions of the classes of any division, provided that such extensions conform to the basic principles of the system. A further opportunity for extension is generally afforded by the practice of reserving a portion of the available numbers in any group for future allocation. The length of the numbers is the one disadvantage that must be admitted. It is necessitated by the extent and complexity of human knowledge. It is the price that must be paid for the advantages of rationalization. Actually the symbols needed to express a compound idea are usually far fewer than the letters of the words required, while those having to index a great many entries in a single section may employ cards or slips on which the first common part of the decimal number is printed, or they may use a rubber stamp to stamp the first part of the number on each entry.

The advantages of the Classification are:

1. Its principles are such as have by past experience been found to be absolutely necessary and have the approval of all experts on classification.
2. Its flexibility and applicability are greater than that of any other system.
3. Its apparent complexities vanish on close examination, and an investigation will demonstrate that it has the characteristics of a practical machine, i. e., its accessory apparatus, designed to increase its efficiency, conceals the essential simplicity of its fundamental principles.
4. Its notation is pure, consisting of a single set of symbols only, the additional signs being restricted to their proper function of association with the pure symbols.
5. Its use reduces the labor and cost of bibliographical work to a minimum.
6. During its use for more than twenty-five years for the classifying of literature on many branches of science, some millions of bibliographical entries have been published on this system. Its use is now rapidly extending. Many biographies are issued that are classified by the Universal Decimal Classification. Those who employ it are enabled thereby to incorporate any desired portions of these bibliographies in their own work. At the same time any bibliographical work they may publish becomes available for incorporation in all bibliographies classified on the same system. So far as is known there is no other system that has been used on a large scale for the indexing of bibliographical material by more than a single institution.

There are still those who criticize the scheme, and even offer to prepare a better classification of their own subject. It will be obvious from what has been indicated above that no better classification than the Universal Decimal Classification could at present be prepared, except by accepting the principles which it embodies, and then only by a committee of experts having great bibliographical experience. There are indeed defects still existing in the Decimal Classification, but it is possible to remove them one by one as they become evident. To make a better scheme without further discoveries in the art of classification is practically impossible.

By adopting this system in the Science Library it has been possible to collect in a few years a Subject-Matter Index to periodical literature comprising more than a million and a quarter cards, which will increase in size and scope more and more rapidly as the use of the standard classification spreads.

The Dalton Plan and the High School Library

By Jane F. Hindman

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"Library atmosphere" is a phrase that I have heard on the lips of all librarians since the day I entered Library School. Of course, the first question raised in my mind was "What is this Library atmosphere?" My present definition of this elusive thing is a feeling that is generated in a library, large or small, when the patrons assume an attitude of intelligent interest in the information they are seeking, and the librarian is friendly and sympathetic; the two forming a pleasing atmosphere entirely free from restraint.

I would like to tell you how the Dalton Laboratory Plan almost miraculously put us in sight, at least, of that goal of all librarians, library atmosphere.

Before we began this plan our library was similar to many other school libraries throughout the country. It was used as an overflow from Study Hall with the librarian devoting much of her time to keeping order and checking up in attendance. The number of pupils who used the library during the day was small, but the before-school and after-school rushes

were appalling. With the inception of the Dalton Plan this adjusted itself naturally and easily. The discipline problems have been solved, for since the pupils have time freedom, no one comes to the library except to study from the books in the library or to read. Textbook study, such as stenography, is banned. For this work the pupil must go to Study Hall. A busy girl is not one who needs to be disciplined. This changing of ideals of the library did not hurt its patronage. On the contrary the number of readers immediately tripled, and the number of books circulated doubled. The number of readers has kept at the new level for the last six years. This undoubtedly is caused by the new method of teaching which has brought the library into importance and made it the pivotal point of the school. It is the central laboratory for all classes. There are so many more books used in class work than formerly. Not only the pupils come to do their individual problems, but also any class may come at any period to do a part of its laboratory work. The library is open to the pupils during the entire school day. Even when there is a library lesson in progress in one end of the room, the other pupils are given free access to the books, and are permitted to work in the room.

Our activities are not restricted to the library room alone. We circulate books among the classrooms. A teacher, for instance, may wish to have a laboratory period in her room, so she sends to us for a copy of the different books she needs. She may keep them for a period, a day, a week, or in some rare cases a month. This all depends on the nature of the work and the size of the group working on the problem. If there is one small class who are the only ones in the school at that particular time working on a problem who need the advice of a teacher, it is better to have the books temporarily housed in the classroom. If there are several groups working on the same problems, it is much better for the books to be in the library that they may be available to all. In order that we may have the books accessible during the day for the use of those who have time freedom we allow the class books to circulate only overnight. Since we have only one or two copies of each of the books in demand this rule is necessary to insure the best use being made of them. We encourage the use of the books in school, for it is a recognized fact that it is better for the pupil to get started on her work in school where she has the proper equipment and sufficient time in which to do it. Of course, what has been started in school must often be finished at home, but a good beginning means that the battle is half won. Since so many pupils have an opportunity to do their problems in school there is not the terrible rush at the end of the day that there used to be when a topic was assigned and no time given in which to do it.

Possibly it would be well to tell you briefly the principles of the plan which has brought about such a happy change. Its first principle is individualized instruction. This is made possible by the abandoning of the old system of recitation five times a week. The teacher now holds a conference of the whole class at least once a week. The other four days she arranges as she sees fit. She might hold a meeting of an advanced group on one day, and one of a retarded group on another; she might hold the time free to discuss with an individual her particular problem. By this, the shy and backward child has as much of a chance as the one who is always anxious to be heard.

The second principle is a socialized environment. It is valueless to create a consciousness of individuality if at the same time the individual does not have developed in her a sense of responsibility to her neighbor. To insure this necessary consciousness the pupils are brought together in Home Rooms, and in their different classes they are divided into groups and committees which work together. They have their chairman and make their reports. Through the discussion of their problems among themselves they develop a respect for the opinions of others and a realization of their neighbor's rights.

The third principle is freedom with responsibility. I have seen people throw up their hands in horror at the mention of the word "Freedom" for high school pupils. They forget the two succeeding words "with responsibility." Even at that they are aghast. But why should they be? On the day a pupil graduates she is expected to handle her freedom with good judgment, yet she has been given no training in so doing. In many cases she graduates with the feeling that at last she has escaped from a prison where she was restrained every moment. What will she do with her freedom? Is it not better to treat her as a responsible person and train her to make worthy use of her time? This is a vital point in the training for life.

These three principles affect the library in a very definite way. The individualized instruction results in diversified assignments. Thus there is individual research going on all the time rather than the doing of a mass problem that is solved in the beginning by the librarian and handed on to each pupil who comes asking for it. The committees formed through the principle of socialized environment follow a subject farther, and go into more phases of

it than the individual pupil ever would. Here, also, the library plays a part. The freedom allowed the pupils enables them to come to the library at all hours of the day to pursue the subject they have selected.

The pupils are divided into different groups according to abilities, and these groups use the library in various ways. The largest of these groups is the average. The slow average do only that which is required of them to pass. All their time is taken in doing the minimum work. They come to the library only to get those books which are definitely assigned to them. The advanced group do more than the minimum. After they complete the work required they are permitted to work on little problems. For many of these they find the material themselves. For others, they come to us for suggestions and help. The retarded or extension group are below average mentally and will never be able to complete the prescribed high school course. They are segregated for three reasons: that they might not hold back those who are better equipped; that they be not too much discouraged by a sense of failure; and that they get as much out of school as they possibly can. These girls do most of their work in the classroom. Our duty to them is to see that in their free time they are supplied with such simple books as will create an enjoyment of reading, and help them form a reading habit. At the other end of the scale we have the highly selected honor group. These girls have more freedom than the others, and each one of this group works on a project through an entire term, taking it from every point of view, and is able to go about her work intelligently without much more help from the librarian than the gathering of available material.

So that we may help the pupils to gain skill in the use of their tools we teach library lessons. There is no place provided for them on the roster. Formerly no teacher was willing to sacrifice any of her classes so that the lessons might be taught. Since the Dalton Plan has started to function, different teachers have come and asked us to teach their pupils the use of books and libraries, until now we have built up a definite course of library instruction.

Two lessons which serve as an introduction to the library are given to each freshman. The time for these lessons is taken from the English classes. The first lesson is a lecture on the care of books and arrangement of the library. The card catalog and main headings of the Dewey Decimal classification are also taught. The second lesson is a practice lesson on the card catalog and decimal classification. Each girl has a different group of questions for which she finds the answer during the class period held in the library.

To the Juniors who are to write an original essay in English, a group of five lessons is taught. Each girl makes a simple bibliography during these lessons, on the topic which she has selected for her essay. These bibliographies are made a step at a time. The first lesson is devoted to the explanation of the card catalog and the arrangement of books. The girls are told to look in the card catalog and among the books that come in the classification in which their subject falls, so that they might gather material for their essays. At the second lesson the relative merits of the encyclopedias are discussed and any useful information found in them is included in the bibliography. This lesson is followed by a period of browsing among the books. There is a lesson devoted to the teaching of the *Readers' Guide,* and one of discussion of the different types of magazines. To her bibliography each pupil then adds all the magazine references that she can find on her subject. All that remains now is that the bibliography be put in its proper form and handed in to be passed on both by the librarian and her teacher.

To the Academic seniors who are taking a course in Human Geography we give several lessons on the use of atlases, guide books and other useful reference books. Since this is an advanced group it has been found advisable to have them discuss the relative merits of each group of books in committee. The librarians go from one committee to another offering bits of advice.

We give a course of five lessons in the use of the business reference book to the seniors in the Office Practice Group. These lessons are considered a unit of their Office Practice work. Since the idea of this Office Practice course is to train the pupils to do the work they actually would do in a business office we try to carry out the same idea in our instruction. At the beginning of these lessons each girl is assigned a definite position. One may be a secretary to a mining engineer, another to a bank president. We explain the main features of the business books that are in our library and require each girl to look at these books and make a list of those helpful in her own position and to be prepared to defend her selection. At the next meeting these lists are discussed and each girl is given a set of three questions pertaining to her own position. The answers are found for these during the two laboratory periods allowed for this work. At the last meeting the difficulties encountered are discussed. The girls finish this course with the feeling that they will be able to handle the books that will be available in the offices into which they are going.

For each of these groups of lessons we have a guide sheet; that is, an outline of the work which each girl has in her own hands and which she follows. Some of the periods are used for lectures, others are laboratory periods with each girl doing her own problem. There is follow up work done in the classroom, and in the case of the junior English classes, a test is given. Any girl who fails in her library work, fails her month's work in English or Office Practice, as the case may be. With the freedom from constant discipline; the interest created through the pursuing of individual topics, and the opportunity for the development of a habit of intelligent use of books, we have promising material for making real library users. It remains only for us to do our part in creating the ideal library atmosphere.

Tools for the Readers' Adviser

By Alice M. Farquhar

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TO PUT IT CONCISELY, the necessary tools for a Readers' Adviser are brains and bibliographies, and the less she has of one the more she will need of the other. However, when I say that the Adviser should be constantly building up her file of bibliographic books, pamphlets and cards, I am not intimating that there is less gray matter at work in the Readers' Bureau than in other departments of the library, but stating that it is impossible to have too much help in the task the Readers' Adviser has set herself.

The best tool of the Adviser is a large file of reading courses, capable of adaptation. This, however, can only come with a period of years, and the question this article is attempting to answer is one constantly asked by new Advisers, "What books and pamphlets shall we buy to help us prepare study courses?" The book bibliographies are of four different kinds: books with which the Adviser may orientate herself in the subject, general bibliographies, bibliographies of special subjects, and books giving reviews. The first books the Adviser thinks of in the process of compiling a study course are those which give her a clear idea of the subject as a whole, its relation to other subjects the reader may have been following, its natural subdivisions, and the ones important enough to call for a special book if there is one. The most helpful, all-inclusive tool of this kind is the *New International Encyclopedia,* with its clear explanations and its bibliography of important books; *The Lincoln Library* is also helpful for its concise summaries of subjects, its bibliography and review questions. Columbia University's *Course in Literature,* the Alexander Hamilton set of *Modern Business,* and Crawford's *What to Read in English Literature* are also useful. The first and third show what scholars feel to be the most important literature of the various nations and periods, and the second offers a clear outline and explanation of business subjects. Such titles as Clay's *Economics for the General Reader,* Cunliffe's *English Literature During the Last Half Century,* Richardson's *Literature of the World,* Cross's *Development of the English Novel,* Elson's *History of the United States,* Hassall's *European History Chronologically Arranged,* 475-1920, and Gardner's *Art Through the Ages* refresh the memory on names of movements, periods, and personalities, and make for two of the characteristics of a good reading course, a well-defined subject, and logical arrangement of the reading.

The second group of books, the general bibliographies, divide themselves into those which simply make a selection of titles, those which select and annotate, and those which weave particular titles into running comment. Of the first type, Max Herzberg's *World of Books* is a good example. It is compiled by the head of the English department of a Newark high school, who had as his objective a list of books high school people would find interesting. It is arranged by subdivided subject under each of the four years of high school. Of the second type, those with annotations, one thinks immediately of the *A. L. A. Catalog* and *Booklist,* and at the same instant of Wilson Company's *Standard Catalog* — the high school, social science, fine arts, fiction and biography sections. Because so much of the Adviser's output is of the high school level of intelligence, the splendid new high school section is particularly helpful; a book like Stevens' *Home Guide to Good Reading* fills a need. There is also room on the shelf for a book like Gray's *Books That Count,* or Dickinson's *One Thousand Best Books* to satisfy the person who is always wanting to

read somebody's five or ten foot bookshelf. The former is an English publication and not new, but has been found useful for annotations of old standard books, for which notes are not easily found elsewhere. The pleasantest book of this type so far is J. L. Bennett's *Much Loved Books.*

Then, in this group of general bibliographies, comes that type written by May Lamberton Becker, J. L. Bennett, Bessie Graham, Temple Scott and others, in which the annotation is in the form of running comment; sugar-coated reading courses, designed for the ultimate consumer, but more helpful to the Readers' Adviser. Mr. Bennett's *On Culture and a Liberal Education* and *What Books Can Do for You* are pioneers in this field, and particularly good because of Mr. Bennett's broad outlook and happy style. F. L. Mott's *Rewards of Reading* is one of the best of these. Taking fifteen broad subjects, like history, painting, biography, etc., he explains what to look for in books about them, and appends a selected list of titles. Mrs. Becker's *Reader's Guide Book* and her *Adventures in Reading* cover just the type of subjects asked for in the library, and are examples of one good type of presentation in reading courses. Graham's *Bookman's Manual* is a help in selecting editions and for its brief characterizations of the authors and their outstanding works. *Counsel Upon the Reading of Books* is a compilation of reading courses by experts in each field. Smith's *What Can Literature Do for Me,* and Temple Scott's *Pleasures of Reading,* open the eyes of the Readers' Adviser to new possibilities of pleasure and profit from reading. These last two titles lead to a type of book which is not a bibliography, but nevertheless a very helpful tool for the self-education process. I refer to books like Kornhauser's *How to Study* and Kerfoot's *How to Read.* The Adviser should be thoroughly familiar with them and should often recommend them to new readers.

In a good reading course the titles are limited to the essential ones only, and each makes a very definite contribution to the development of the subject. If a particular subject has been analyzed, and the particular books on each aspect of it chosen and described, that material should certainly be at the elbow of the Readers' Adviser. For instance, for help on history courses, she should have Andrews' *Bibliography of History for Schools and Libraries;* Channing, Hart & Turner's *Guide to the Study and Reading of American History,* and W. W. Davies' *How to Read History;* for fiction, Baker's *Guide to Best Fiction* and *Guide to Historical Fiction,* Kaye's *Historical Fiction,* and Speare's *Political Novel;* for general literature, Manly & Rickert's *Contemporary American Literature* and *Contemporary British Literature,* Schwartz's *Outline Study of French Literature,* and Green's *Negro in Contemporary American Literature;* for child study, Gruenberg's *Outline of Child Study;* for sociology, Zimand's *Modern Social Movements.* Veal's *Classified Bibliography of Boy Life* will help prepare a course for leaders of boys' clubs. Lovi's *Best Books on Spirit Phenomena* is on a subject becoming of more and more interest. Although advisory service at the present time is usually limited to help in the cultural subject only, an exception is generally made in the case of business subjects, and the Adviser needs Newark's *Twenty-four Hundred Business Books* and its continuation, *Business Books,* 1920-26, Berg's *Bibliography of Management Literature* and *A List of Practical Business Books,* compiled by Frances M. Cowan of the Dartnell Corporation.

In the preliminary selection of titles for a course, there are always some which the author or imprint seems to recommend and which on scant perusal pass muster, but the Adviser wishes more authority and goes to reviews for it. For the newer books she will have on file one or two of the newspaper literary supplements; for the others, Keller's *Reader's Digest* and certainly a complete file of *The Book Review Digest.* Even more valuable than these is the slip file of staff reviews, if the library has one over a period of years, for these will usually give a comparison between the title in question and others on the same subject in the library. Before going on to speak of pamphlets and card files, a word might be said for two continuations: *The Publishers' Weekly* should be on file for notice of new books and for clipping purposes, and *The Public Affairs Information Service* will also be found useful in its subject suggestions, for one branch of the work, help in compiling programs for women's clubs.

While the request from a new Readers' Adviser has always been for a list of *books* for the department, the hardest worked tools of the Readers' Bureau are not the books but the pamphlets and card files. The pamphlet files contain courses prepared in the department, and reading and study courses made by individuals and by organization headquarters. Some of these found useful are—those prepared by the A. L. A., Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Institute of Sacred Literature, National Congress of Parents and Teachers' Bureau of Education, Workers' Education Bureau of America, and the National Adult School Union. They contain also reading courses of the various universities, as Wellesley, Amherst, Oxford, Smith, University of

North Carolina, University of Missouri, and Columbia; college lists of pre-college and college reading, like that of Trinity; the radio talks of the University of Pittsburgh; and syllabi of the courses in nearby colleges and universities. Likewise here, there are helps for high school reading, such as the Board of Education *Outline of Courses of Study* and Keyes' *Recommended English Readings for High Schools;* publications of the city, State and national government; publications of the various libraries, like Newark's *Aid to International Understanding,* Pratt's *Technical Books of the Year,* and Syracuse's *Gold Star List;* A. L. A. lists, H. W. Wilson Co.'s *Study Outlines,* those issued by nine or ten library commissions, and the annotated monthly bulletin of the library. Here there are lists published by the various foundations, like the American Scandinavian Foundation and the Foundation for Child Study. They yield up, on demand, publications which help in the compilation of reading lists for the weekly Forum, like those of the National Council for the Prevention of War. They yield up the Viewpoint series, and scores of other printed helps too numerous to mention.

The card file is a thing of slow growth and the result of loving attention. It differs radically in different libraries, because it reflects so much the personality of the attendants. In Chicago there are two: the subject bibliography file for use in evaluating a particular title or help in outlining a subject, and the subject fiction file. The former has five distinct kinds of information. It is, first, a bibliographic reference file, referring to bibliographies in books, magazines, *The Bulletin of Bibliography,* portions of a large list, such as the section on advertising in the A. L. A. *One Thousand Business Books,* to bibliographies in other parts of the library. It contains clippings from Mrs. Becker's column, typed lists of best books, and suggestions for club programs. Secondly, it is an authority file. It contains the verdict of experts on particular titles. If Horace Bridges says in a Sunday sermon that Machen's *Christianity and Liberalism* is the best statement of fundamentalism, in it goes. If Pauline Palmer puts in a good word for Henri's *Art,* that is also jotted down. If a certain title is used on a Columbia University home study course, a card says so. It contains Annunzio's list on modern dramatists. It lists individuals and societies which are willing to help on particular subjects or are experts on them. Thirdly, it refers to reviews in out-of-the-way places. Last of all, it includes material which might some day make some course more interesting or attractive, as a particular quotation, a beautiful description of a country, or interesting biographical bits about authors.

The fiction subject file was started at a time when we had an unusual amount of social case work. A young woman about to become a stepmother to a rebellious fifteen-year-old girl wanted stories showing a happy relationship between stepmother and stepdaughter, and the subject, Step-Children, was put in the file. A man trying to dissuade his brother from getting a divorce, wanted books showing the effect of two households on a child's character. A mother, afraid to have her son take a position in the tropics, was responsible for the heading, The Tropics and Degeneration, with books like Isa Glenn's *Heat* under it. Other typical subjects are handicaps, middle age, mother complex, marriage, religious perplexities, renunciation, etc. The staff, in reading old books, and in glancing over reviews of the new, is constantly on the alert for possible new headings and titles.

One could go on indefinitely listing particular printed bits which might be called Readers' Adviser's tools, but this would be a waste of time, for they are not standardized. They will differ according to the nature and location of the library. Neither are they as stable as the tools of the reference librarian, but must be constantly discarded and replaced. On the other hand, they are not expensive, and making them gives the Adviser the same sort of pleasure experienced by the antique hunter, or the thrifty housewife who succeeds in making something out of nothing.

Genealogy in a Tax-Supported Library

By Mildred A. Kenney

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"DRY BONES OF HISTORY" someone has called genealogy. Sometimes we do feel that way about other people's hobbies. The place of genealogy in a tax-supported library is a disputed one, but wrongly so. In THE LIBRARY JOURNAL of June 1, 1929, Mr. Harry Miller Lydenberg discussed the justification, function, divergence and problems of the special library in the Public Library. For the genealogical library as for other special libraries of this type, there are three essentials: It must reflect a community need, be the source of reliable information in its field, and justify itself in the service it renders.

Many supporters of our libraries are cynical about genealogy, consider it snobbish, undemocratic, un-American and far too specialized to justify such expenditure of the people's money. Not every community does need a genealogical department, but where there is the need for it why should it not be as well supported as art or music or science or literature? The demand will depend upon the size and location of the city, the character of the population, existence and activity of hereditary patriotic societies, availability of genealogical literature, financial resources of the library, and such minor considerations as any board will be ready to suggest. In 1925 Seattle sent out a questionnaire which, when returned, showed that out of twenty-five libraries in this country which specialized in genealogy five were public libraries. The survey did not show what circumstances led to the specialization on the part of these five but one can be certain that the movement found hearty response in the human nature of the patrons of any of these libraries.

Robert Lynd in an article in *Living Age*[1] says, "It is one of the minor tragedies of life that there are not enough ancestors to go around." He discredits the self-made man who pretends that he is indifferent to this sort of thing, and that he would rather be an ancestor than have one. He contends that every man is happier if even the heel taps of Norman blood are mingled with his own; and if he can trace his line back to some gentleman who led his tenants to the wars five hundred years ago, be sure he will let his friends know about it. Mr. Lynd himself does not pose as one "who possesses a genealogical tree from which golden fruits may be plucked." He represents "that very large class who, belonging to old but decayed families, have few ancestors." Granting the need manifest, and a growing usable collection of standard works extant; what service, then, can a genealogical department perform to justify its place in a tax-supported library?

There must be organization to care for the routine of the department and a library assistant who knows the collection—that goes without saying. Also need I say that to know the collection thoroughly she will not despise the crumbs of fact proffered, not with malice, but tentatively or even unintentionally by the well-informed among her patrons. Many of them will be professionals and are bound to know from experience much that a librarian can at best know only in theory or after a lifetime spent in the work. Even the amateurs are capable of astoundingly practical suggestions if one can but be open minded. Without the sympathetic interest of one who knows the intricacies of library method and is willing to be helpful, the richest collection is only an aggravation to the worker in genealogy. Patrons will come largely from the class which Mr. Lynd describes as having few ancestors. The librarian is the medium through which each one is enabled to do patriotic justice to all of them. To this majority of patrons genealogy is a treasure hunt, willingly, tirelessly conducted in and out of the library. However, there are those to whom ancestor hunting is a duty—a duty which, it is true, rests upon a very few as lightly as it did upon that character in *The Biglow Papers* whom Lowell makes to say,

> "Sence I've been here, I've hired a chap
> To look about for me,
> To get me a transplantable an' thrifty fem'ly tree."

The other extreme of seriousness is found in those who believe as one of the vital principles of religion that "God commanded men beginning with Adam to preserve these 'Records of the dead'" and that upon doing so depends the soul's salvation. Also, there is the high school youth who has caught the gleam from a social science teacher and with reverent, eager unbelief, comes to prove the miracle that history may have remembered the name or deeds of his ancestors.

It is important that the librarian understand a patron's motives in coming; is he inspired to undertake research for social ambition or as a patriotic duty, a pleasant diversion or as a

[1] *Living Age*, CCCXX, 518.

sacred obligation, for personal aggrandizement or as a contribution to knowledge? Is he riding a hobby or consecrating a memorial? If he belongs to that body of men and women whose religious faith makes genealogy a God-imposed duty, his attitude of mind will be largely determined for him. If not, he may need to be led to consider what is his own object in research. Perhaps he is proving eligibility to membership in a hereditary, patriotic society. He will appear to be half ashamed of that, but he need not be and, though it is a worthy aim, he must not lose sight of the real importance attaching thereto. If he is of the superficial type, a faint glimpse of a Revolutionary ancestor or other illustrious American will satisfy him. He may fall by the wayside before the fascination of research has laid claim to him and forget that he walked for even a day in the ranks of the genealogist. Even when the course promises to be brief an enthusiastic librarian can lead him to make allowance for the fact that interest may broaden, family pride be stirred, curiosity awakened. Having placed himself in the way of its spell for ever so brief a moment he may catch that broader vision and be led to follow an insatiable desire for more of the data genealogy in all of its ramifications yields to the scientific worker. No matter how superficial the present aim may be, he can be helped to lay the foundation for lifelong study in which to receive all the benefits of his effort.

But a patron may not be particularly interested in joining anything; he may only have a natural, perhaps secret, curiosity about his ancestors. Heirlooms and tradition hint at an ancestry of which anyone could be proud. Nobility veiled in uncertainty or obscured by remoteness is an irresistible lure. Every clue to its probability spurs him on to tireless effort which can only be satisfied when the dragon of incomplete records is overcome and every Jason has his coveted fleece in the form of an unbroken line of descent from royalty or a positive claim to an illustrious company of noble men—preferably warriors. He represents the other extreme of interest. The librarian need only make accessible the library's resources and rejoice with this man in each new victory.

Perhaps for another individual, family pride is justified by a long line of descent fully established. This patron may come bewailing his fate that such is the case. A patriotic librarian sees in that situation her great opportunity. It is true he will miss much of the thrill that comes with discovering an ancestor, but there is work for him to do. Tell him how valuable records wait to be published; how many need to be sought out in obscure places and to be preserved. One patron I know makes a practice of visiting book stores for the purpose of copying inscriptions from the fly leaves of books and the records in old Bibles. They mean nothing to her. Her family dates are established. She does this in the hope that sometime that information will be needed by some other enthusiast. Inspire to service the patron who regrets his genealogical task is finished. To a few enthusiastic genealogists research has appealed, not as an exercise in ancestor worship, nor as a rung on the social ladder, but as a scientific study to be correlated with history and eugenics. To these scholars the world owes much for salvaged records, clear vision, and conscientious research. No encouragement or assistance is too great to give them.

To another great class of genealogists who have loved genealogy for its own sake belong numbers of both men and women who have been denied that immortalizer—descendants of their own. Yet they long to be remembered. They brave the taunting fling of those who think they perceive irony in the enthusiasm of such for genealogy and spend their lives collecting records, hoping against hope that a future generation may appreciate the labor and call its donor blessed. Many a family history has been preserved for all time because a devoted aunt or uncle cast far-seeing eyes along the future and worked out in the time that was theirs such a contribution to the race.

Whatever the incentive to genealogical research there invariably arises the problem of where and how one shall begin. The public library should be as able to supply that information as any specialist in the field. Experience has shown that in genealogical research one cannot begin too near home. Encourage patrons to gather what information is available from the immediate family; older relatives and their intimate acquaintances and from family possession such as *Bibles*, letters and documents. A most readable and entertaining essay on how to hunt an ancestor is Frank Allaben's *Concerning Genealogy*. Two good articles on source material are: Joel N. Eno, "American Genealogical Sources and Genealogical Limitations,"[2] and E. J. Sellers, "Genealogical Investigation."[3]

There are some questions a public library genealogical department cannot answer. With the many demands upon the time and energy of assistants lengthy and involved research cannot always be undertaken, but with a knowledge of the working tools of a genealogical department and the rudiments of that science

[2] *Americana*, XXII, 421.
[3] *Gen. Soc. of Pa. Pub.*, IX, 120.

even a staff which is shared with other departments in the library should be able to keep the collection always available to patrons. Yet the most helpfully inclined may sometimes meet defeat. I recall one incident in my own experience. Mrs. Blank slipped cautiously into the department—spied the latest *Who's Who in New York* back of the reference desk and clung to it because her ancestors "came from New York—queer they weren't in it, they must be!" She looked accusingly at me. No amount of explanation would do. When almost forced to look at a volume which might contain the name of an ancestor she still clung to the book until she actually saw the name she was looking for. It was all off, however, when she read, "Samuel Livingston—five slaves." She threw up her hands in horror! "Land sakes, no!" she declared. "Them ain't my Livingstons. I know they couldn't had nary slave." And in spite of all I could do she turned to *Who's Who in New York*.

The genealogical librarian cannot afford to seem too busy. Patrons of the genealogical library are sometimes a timid folk and reticent about what they hope to find there. No more in the matter of genealogy than in any other interest can we afford to be Nehemiahs proclaiming loudly to the genealogically-inclined Sanballats, "I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down." The public's work is the librarian's work. If a patron is interested in genealogy, that is reason sufficient for him to approach the assistant in charge for such help as he may find necessary to a clear understanding of use and location of indexes, arrangement of books, methods of research, and a knowledge of the resources of his own and other libraries.

The Denver Public Library does not make research for individuals, but does give the following service:

1. Explain the location and use of catalog and index.
2. Locate books.
3. Provide information on methods of research and the making of family trees.
4. Try to secure inter-library loan of genealogies from other libraries if the patron pays postage both ways.
5. Answer correspondence.
6. Serve as a clearing house for queries.
7. Accept and consider requests for new books.
8. Keep a register of addresses and the specific interests of patrons.
9. Supply new book lists each quarter.
10. Compile reading lists for individual or group study as the need arises.

If the patron is entering upon genealogical research for the first time the librarian may be able to direct him more quickly to the source he needs if he can supply some or all of the following information:

1. Reason for desiring information.
   (This may seem impertinent, but if prefaced by "You are interested in filling out your [D. A. R., S. R. or whatever society seems likely] papers?" they will usually admit it if true, and if not eagerly tell you all about why they have come.)
2. The name of the ancestor about whom information is wanted.
3. The approximate locality.
4. Such dates as are known.
5. Pertinent traditions.
6. Related names.

Much of this can be set down on a simple "family tree" which some libraries have found it worth while to supply free in multigraphed form. It is a good basis for explaining methods. It also gives confidence to the patron. He will be surprised to see how much information he has at hand when he gets it down systematically on paper.

In a public library there are, roughly speaking, ten classes of genealogical material, namely:

1. Compiled family histories.
2. Local histories.
3. Vital records.
4. Government documents.
5. State archives.
6. Compendiums, peerages, etc.
7. Genealogical magazines.
8. Nomenclature.
9. Heraldry.
10. Miscellaneous and clippings.

These should be indexed or analyzed, if no printed index has been published.

One strong point in favor of genealogical departments in our public libraries is the cooperation which is possible with other departments—history, general reference, government documents, biological sciences and even fiction. Many patrons will be interested in the pre-American history of their American ancestors and want to study the ideals of their fathers back where those ideals began in Fifteenth Century France or England or Ireland, or they will be interested in eugenics and the genealogy of human traits. The circulation department is able to contribute to that broader side of genealogical research. If research is to be really fruitful the librarian must encourage the genealogy habit in the recreational reading of her patrons also. She must encourage them to preserve their records, the fruit of their research. Few perhaps have written books. Assure them that they are not the only amateurs with such an ambition.

Genealogical research can be accomplished nowhere more successfully or satisfactorily than in the well-organized genealogical department of a public library. Encourage your patrons to seek their "Pirate ancestors." Make genealogy cease to be "Dry bones of history."

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

December 15, 1930

Editorial Forum

An interesting controversy has raged within academic circles on the tendency of universities and colleges to include in their curriculum courses on all sorts of subjects so that, under domestic science, even cookery becomes a branch of college education. Universities with their tens of thousands of students and innumerable summer courses have developed a range of studies beyond the wildest imagination of a generation ago, and perhaps it is time to call a halt on this too great diffusion of knowledge! Incidentally, there is a specific danger that in the growth of demand for librarians there may be included courses in library science which are entirely inadequate for the special needs of professional education, and therefore delusive and harmful in their results. This danger has wisely been taken up by the committee of two on the survey of southern library schools; a committee consisting of Miss Sarah Bogle, with widest library experience, and Miss Tommie Dora Barker, whose special knowledge of the South has caused her appointment as Regional Director therein. What they have to say in this special field is applicable North as well as South, and may well be considered by librarians and educators. Proper equipment should be a first requirement in all education, especially professional education, and inadequacy of equipment of teaching staff or of opportunities for practice, may turn out half-baked librarians who are simply doing more harm than good, if they are received as thoroughly trained members of a professional class more and more required. Therefore, the word to the wise put forth by this committee is well worth consideration throughout the the field.

In this report attention is wisely directed to the question of salaries in southern libraries which are even less adequate than those in the North, where they are as yet none too liberal and often much below those of teachers. The South needs to hold, first of all, the graduates of its own library schools to serve among the people they know best. This would scarcely be an adequate supply for the demand of the southern library field as it needs to be developed and the missionary spirit among librarians should bring many graduates of northern schools to seek employment in the South where, especially under Miss Barker's guidance, they can be of the greater service in making the profession truly national and thoroughly effective in the states whose needs are greatest. School libraries are to show the great progress of the next decade in the library field and nowhere should this development be more marked and more effective than throughout the new South, which needs libraries to keep up with its industrial and other developments so remarkable within this generation.

Civil service reform has spread to good effect throughout most of our states, but the District of Columbia has for years lacked the advantage of the merit system in its local service. President Hoover has now taken the wise course of permitting the District Commissioners to confine appointments to the Civil Service Commissioners' eligible lists. Incidentally, this has brought up the question of whether libraries should or should not be restricted to those who have been accepted for eligible lists whether in the District of Columbia or in our municipal libraries. In many cases a library has a merit system thoroughly worked out which is, on the whole, superior to the less specific method of test of the Commissions. This has been recognized in the District of Columbia by permitting the library to make its own training and examination the sufficient test. This question comes to the front also in Greater New York where, for instance, the Brooklyn Public Library has a most thorough method of test, both for entrance into and promotion within the service. Such a library system is a thorough safeguard against political influence, preferable to the local civil service commission. On the other hand, where libraries do not have such a system, and are subject to political influence, it is far better that they should be under the civil service system than left open to the influence which, a generation or so ago, was the determining factor in political appointments throughout the country.

A misogynist of extraordinary character has just been disclosed in a bequest to the town of LeMars, Iowa, by Townsend M. Zink, who

is reported to have left six million dollars for the establishing of a library in which no women should have any part whatever whether as library worker, as trustee or as author. This is going a good ways in the other direction from the pronounced femininity of the profession and doubtless his request will be considered impracticable, unless the town decides to make itself notorious by such a unique mono-sexual institution. In contrast, should be mentioned the modest bequest of Miss Myra Poland, who, after her long service in the Wilkes-Barre Public Library, in succession to Hannah B. James, has left her entire life savings to the institution which has had her life's devotion. There is here something of a parallel between the Dives of Scripture and the widow's mite!

A vast amount of brain work and enthusiasm go into the bibliographies and reading lists prepared each year by library school students. Nothing should interfere with the preparations of these lists, so badly needed. Yet they generally remain buried in the school files, or, as suggested in Miss Kirsch's article on bibliographies in a recent issue of The Library Journal, are used only in the one or two libraries which initiate or discover them. Some means ought to be found by which all these good lists may be duplicated, at least in mimeograph form. The cost of such duplication is very small. It has again been suggested that some clearing house be created so that the entire profession may know about lists being completed or under way, both in the schools and in various large libraries. Someone who can spare the time ought to volunteer to gather this information, as The Library Journal has already offered to devote reasonable space to it, and even this would enable each library to know what valuable lists are available for its own reference workers. J. L. W.

Correction should be made of an editorial statement regarding the California State Library and its recent and present heads. The appointment is "at the pleasure of the Governor"—a term even more unsatisfactory than a yearly appointment. On Mr. Ferguson's departure for his South African mission, since there was no legal provision for the assistant-librarian acting during his absence, the Governor appointed Miss Gillis as state librarian, with Mr. Ferguson's approval, and on Mr. Ferguson's return Miss Gillis resigned from the office and Mr. Ferguson was reappointed. It is only right that the record of this be made correct.

"A Book! A Book! My Life for a Book!" [1]

Thus wrote Coluccio Salutati, the great Chancellor of Florence, Aug. 31, 1392 *? to Ser Giovanni Lippi, worthy citizen of Arezzo, Italy, in a Latin Epistle, which is now Englished by Thomas G. Schwartz, College of the City of New York Library.*

"Dearest Brother,

"I hear that you have a very large stock of books: a source of much happiness, indeed, to a scholar. I rejoice at this news. Verily, when one book may unlock another, what greater good fortune can come to a man eager to gain new knowledge than to have a plentiful supply of books and to be able to satisfy a desire so laudable with facts right up to date? I do not know how others feel about it, but, as for me, I want all to know that, although by God's most benign indulgence, I am happy—as is apparent to you—with a famous office, many children, a strong and healthy body, and with more money than the needs of my family and of myself require, yet nothing is more precious and more dear to me than that sufficient supply of books which has been accorded me as a gift of the same God.

"For, while I delight in, and am happy with, my other possessions, books I not only enjoy and exult over, but what is more, by means of them I perfect myself, and from them I acquire food for thought.

"However, if there are any among my books that you would like, please feel free to write for them. I shall certainly regard it as a pressing duty to further your studies with my darling books. Moreover, I would ask you, for your part, not to withhold from me any uncommon and rare book that may, perchance, have come into your possession.

"And, because I have learned from information supplied by various persons that you possess many of Cicero's works in large script, and because you have been able to acquire them every day, as they are plentiful enough, I beseech you on the score of our common interest in the same studies and on the strength of our real delight in them, yea, in any other way that I can more effectively and as vigorously as my old age will permit—an old age that is now afflicted with failing eyesight—I do implore and beg of you to sell me a copy in that script at a fair price. In this transaction, please deal with my dearest brother, ser Guccio di Francesco, as you would with me.

"Fare thee well, O fortunate One, and remember me."

[1] The translation is based on the Latin text of Francesco Novati's, *Epistolario di Coluccio Salutati*, vol. 2, p. 385, ll. 4-19 incl., and p. 386, ll. 1-12 incl., Rome, Forzani E.C., 1893.

Librarian Authors

NELLIE M. ROWE, librarian of the Greensboro Public Library, North Carolina, is author of a book of children's stories entitled *My Magic Storyland.* In her work with children she found a great demand for stories of other countries and this was one of the incentives that decided her to write a few stories to satisfy this need. The stories were told at the story hour in her own library and became so popular that they were requested by some of the city schools and other schools throughout the county and state. This popularity induced her to collect the stories as a whole and *My Magic Storyland,* a book of fairy and animal stories of other lands, was published by Albert Whiteman in November, 1929.

After completing her education, Miss Rowe entered the Carnegie Library at Greensboro as an assistant where she remained until 1914 when she went to the Atlanta Library School, Georgia, for her library training. Upon completing the course she returned to the Greensboro Public Library and in 1920 she was appointed librarian. Realizing the great need of the rural population for good books Miss Rowe, after innumerable difficulties, at last succeeded in getting sufficient funds to purchase a county book truck. The work has been a marked success from the first and her own pleasure is shown in the following statement, "It was one of the happiest days of my life when I saw my hopes realized and the county book truck start out on its first visit to the people of my county."

How Santa Claus Lost His Whiskers. Taken from "My Magic Storyland"

In 1926-27 Miss Rowe served as president of the North Carolina Library Association. During her term of office she made a number of visits to different parts of the state stressing the great need of better library facilities. She has also taken a great interest in the Citizen's Library Movement of North Carolina. In addition to her interest in the spread of library work in the State and at large, she states that her real interest lies in child development through wholesome early training in good literature. The observance of Children's Book Week has for some time been an outstanding event in the Greensboro Public Library and in 1928, during a visit from Anne Carroll Moore, the library staged a pet parade in which some fifty books were represented by the children and their pets, ranging from the *Three Boy Scouts in Africa* to *The Little Red Hen.* In her spare time from her administrative duties she is often to be found among the children in the Boys and Girls Department of her library.

NELLIE M. ROWE

While *My Magic Storyland* is Miss Rowe's first book, she has written a number of articles on library subjects. She is a member of the A. L. A., a member of the Committee in Charge of the National Student Forum on the Paris Pact, and the North Carolina Council of Administrative Women in Education.

Southern Library Schools Survey

Findings As To Existing Conditions

It is logical to expect the State supported institutions of higher learning to feel an obligation to offer training for all types of service required in those agencies toward which the institutions have a responsibility. If this expectation is accepted as reasonable, it might seem that the problem of education for librarianship for the South is solved, and it only remains for the several State institutions to fulfill their recognized obligations. This statement may be accepted in principle but must vary in fact and application according to conditions. For example, in one State without an articulated system of education, a privately endowed institution seems the place to develop a complete program of library training rather than the State university, because the former is located in an environment where varied and well-developed types of libraries are available for observation and practice; in another State, library development does not seem to be far enough advanced to make it desirable for the State university or any other institution, State or private, to offer as yet a full year's curriculum in education for librarianship. For the time being it would seem wise for this State to depend upon library schools outside its boundaries for training on the higher levels, and to limit its functions to training for the lower levels of school librarianship only.

Because of the aroused interest and the unregulated growth of courses in library science, certain evils result. The following points are forced to attention.

1. *Too many institutions are trying to give courses in library science.*

   In their commendable zeal to meet an urgent need, many institutions are introducing courses in library science into their curricula without adequate knowledge of the requisites or even clearly defined objectives.

2. *Lack of defined library organization, trained staff, and adequate book collections, equipment and budget.*

   Instruction in library science is being attempted in some institutions where the library has not a professionally trained person on the staff, where the library is unorganized, where the books are either worn out completely or badly in need of repair, and where there is not a piece of standard library equipment. Obviously, training in such an environment will not further the cause in the name of which the training is given.

3. *Lack of suitable equipment for offering courses,* such as practice collections of books, professional libraries, study rooms, etc.

4. *Lack of adequate financial support.*

   Courses are frequently being introduced into the curriculum without any provision in the budget for their expense.

5. *Tendency to require members of the staff of the library to add teaching duties to their already heavy schedules.*

   In one institution with an enrollment of about 500 students, where the staff consists of two trained librarians and part-time student assistants, a curriculum of thirty semester hours in school library work is being offered, the two members of the staff being also the teachers of the courses in library science.

6. *Teaching frequently is being done by those whose training and experience do not fit them for the work.*

   The question of teachers in library science is a serious one. The demand is so great at the present moment that institutions are having to accept as teachers those who qualify only technically, without taking into consideration aptitudes and experience.

7. *Tendency to offer separate or unrelated courses that do not combine into a satisfactory curriculum.*

   This again is a serious problem. Too frequently those planning the courses have no special knowledge of curriculum-building and evidently consider that the difference between a six, twelve, twenty-four, and thirty semester hour curriculum is one of hours only, and that the successive levels of training can be offered simply by adding more courses until the required number of hours is reached without regard to the content of the courses and consideration of the correlation of the whole.

8. *Interest in courses given in summer that cumulate into a full year's work.*

   There evidently will be a great demand for this type of curriculum especially from teachers who wish to prepare for library work, but who cannot give a consecutive year to study. In developing such courses, however, care should be taken that the conditions, environment, financial support, faculty, equipment, practice field, etc., equal in every way those that would be suitable for a regular library school conducted during the academic year.

9. *General variation in the academic recognition for the courses.*

The results of a library school survey in Southern states, undertaken early in 1930, by Sarah C. N. Bogle and Tommie Dora Barker.

Questions that arise out of this that need consideration are those concerned with the transfer of credit, adoption of unit courses, etc.

RECOMMENDATIONS

From the study of data, from interviews with leaders, both librarians and educators, and from first-hand impressions, certain trends seem definitely to mark the types of training needed and the locations for training centers. It is evident that the region must be considered as a whole, because individual States are not ready for financial reasons to assume the whole burden of training, and because in some States certain types of library service are not yet sufficiently developed to furnish suitable environments for rounded training. It is desirable that effort should be concentrated upon the development of strong training centers; too many gestures are now being made, and some pressure resistance needs to be developed.

Certain places stand out as good locations for certain types of development. Atlanta, Birmingham, Knoxville, Greensboro, Baton Rouge and Baltimore recommend themselves as strategic points for the development of strong centers of training for several types of library work.

Atlanta, of course, is already an established center, and with the reorganization of the library school of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta as an integral part of Emory University, its immediate expansion is assured. This school should begin to plan immediately for advanced graduate work in the field of education for librarianship.

With the combination at Birmingham of a well-developed library environment in the Birmingham Public Library, with its county work, the growing school libraries under the Board of Education, and a library-minded institution such as Birmingham-Southern College, there would seem to be no question but that a library school offering a high grade of work should be developed when sufficient demand for trained librarians is proved.

The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, already has the foundation for satisfactory training for the lower levels of school librarianship. It should develop a full year's curriculum in school library work and go on to the field of general library training in view of its advantages in location.

North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro, has well-established courses for school librarians which have been provisionally accredited by the Board of Education for Librarianship. The work now offered should be developed further on the basis of a senior undergraduate library school.

The University of Louisiana is now offering summer courses that cumulate in successive summers into a full year's curriculum. Because of the increase in parish libraries in Louisiana, there is apparently need here for a library school of graduate grade offering courses in the academic year as well as in summer quarters. As the situation develops in the lower South, Tulane University will probably establish a library school. Recent developments in the plans for exchange of students with our neighbors to the south, Mexico and South America, suggest where the emphasis may be placed at Tulane.

At Baltimore, as before stated, Johns Hopkins University, through its College of Education, will probably come into the Southern plan through the establishment of a library school.

Other strategic points in the region at present are being taken care of through recent grants; i. e., the University of North Carolina and the George Peabody College for Teachers. The University of North Carolina, with its new library school, which will open in 1931, will undoubtedly develop all types of training, but emphasis may be placed on the preparation of librarianship for universities and colleges. With research and bibliography well in the foreground, graduate work will be developed.

Because of its position in education in the South, Peabody will have an unusual opportunity to contribute to school libraries. It should organize its present courses in library science into a strong curriculum in school library work and develop a training center which should go beyond the mere training of school librarians into the field of research.

Virginia, Florida, and Kentucky should each develop one center offering a full year's curriculum for school librarians. Until the public library field is further developed, it is probable these States should not yet attempt to train for general library work, but should look to their neighboring States for such training.

Because of the excellent beginning already made, and because of the quality of its leadership, Alabama College, Montevallo, Ala., seems a point for developing a full year's curriculum in school library work.

It is recommended that until their library service is further developed, Mississippi, South Carolina, West Virginia and Arkansas limit their activities to developing training for teacher-librarians only up to the sixteen semester hour level. The State university in each State would seem the logical place for this instruction. The libraries in institutions where courses are to be offered should be expanded.

The training of teacher-librarians and school librarians, particularly the question whether they can be prepared in teacher-training institutions, should be given further study. Here

is where much experimentation may be expected.

If the weak points rather than the strong seem to have been emphasized in this report, it is because the purpose of the survey is to be helpful, and the builder always wants tests of the strength of his material before he begins to build.

Record should be made, however, of the generally prevailing desire on the part of administrators to do honest, sincere work of a grade that will advance the profession of librarianship and the cause of libraries.

It is recommended:

1. That quality must not be sacrificed to quantity in training librarians under the pressure of a time limit. This recommendation cannot be made too strongly.
2. That first attention be given to the strengthening of the library schools already established or provided for before starting entirely new schools.
3. That new schools be undertaken only when the need is clearly proved, and after geographical relation to existing schools has been considered.
4. That Dr. Bachman's report on school libraries, due in October, be awaited before many new courses in school library work are undertaken.
5. That numerous weak courses in school library work be discouraged.
6. That the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States adopt standards for institutions proposing to train school librarians for high schools accredited by the Association, which will insure proper auspices and environment for such training.
7. That orientation courses be given for school superintendents and principals on the place of the library in the school program. These courses should be given by librarians whose vision and background of experience are broad enough to enable them to tie up the subject of school library development with the whole program of library service, public, county, etc.
8. That open fellowships and that scholarships for the South be sought not only for advanced study but also for first year professional work. Some of the former should be limited for the present to those preparing to teach library science in the South.
9. That an institute for teachers of library science in the South be planned similar to the one conducted at the University of Chicago several years ago.
10. That foundations be encouraged to aid in the improvement of libraries in institutions offering courses in library science.
11. That attention of library boards and administrators be drawn to salaries that they may be sufficient to bring back to the South those librarians who are taking training elsewhere, and to keep in the South many of the best graduates of its own schools.
12. That when the next library school for negroes is started, it may be at Atlanta University as an institution well adapted to its satisfactory conduct.[1]

This report would fail to express true findings if it omitted an expression of admiration for what is being done in the thirteen States considered and if it made no record of the belief that a library future of world importance is evident. It has been a privilege and a source of new strength to participate in the deliberations of those in whose power rests that future.

[1]It is suggested, however, that representatives of institutions and agencies interested may find it desirable to hold a conference for the discussion of future developments in education for librarianship for Negroes.

In reading the following report it is suggested that two major recommendations be kept in mind.

1. That, other things being equal, the State University is the logical place for the establishment of the first library school in a state. The recommendations which are made in this report under the individual states are based largely on present conditions and on probable improvements in the immediate future. It is possible that in some instances a longer look will suggest the selection of the State University as the place for library school training in spite of present handicaps.

2. That the summer courses and other short courses for school librarians or teacher librarians, established to fill the immediate demand for librarians in high schools which must meet the standards of the Southern Association, should not be allowed to grow into permanent library schools if the result is to be an unnecessary duplication of training within the state. It is entirely possible that after the present demands are met one or at most two training agencies in each state will be more economical and more efficient than a large number.

Magazine Guide Free

"The Librarians' Subscription Catalog and Guide to American Periodicals" has just been published by the F. W. Faxon Company, 83 Francis Street, Back Bay, Boston, Mass. It includes four thousand periodicals, giving price and how often issued, but there are other useful features which all librarians will appreciate. There is, at the end, an alphabetical list of six hundred fifty-nine American periodicals, covering all that are included in eight of the general periodical indexes, showing in which index each magazine may be found, and telling what and how many volumes these magazines published in 1930, how many numbers make up a volume, and just how the title page and index is issued—whether as part of some issue, or supplied only on request. If no index is published, that is indicated. Sent free on application.

For Sale

Princeton University Library offers for sale *Railway Age Gazette*, volumes 30-49, 51-58; and *Supplement, Daily Edition*, volumes 39, 45, 46, 50 and 52; all bound but some broken in hinges; the lot for $75. If not sold as a set, separate volumes will be supplied at $2.50 each.

School Library News

Reference Books and Aids for the High School Librarian

(*Compiled by Agnes King*)

AIDS

Administration of the School Library

Fargo. *The Library in the School.* A. L. A. 1930. $3.

Logasa. *The High School Library.* Appleton, 1928. $1.75.

Wilson. *School Library Management.* 4th ed. Wilson, 1925. $1.25.

Cataloging and Classification

Akers. *Simple Library Cataloging.* A. L. A. $1.25.

Dewey. *Decimal Classification.* Abdg. ed. Wilson. $2.50.

Sears. *Subject Headings for Small Libraries.* Wilson. $2.50.

Book Selection

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LIBRARY

Beust. *Graded List of Books for Children.* A. L. A., 1930. $2.

Sears. *Children's Catalog,* 4100 books. 3d ed. Wilson, 1925.

Service basis. (New edition announced.)

—— 4th Supplement. 1926-29. Wilson, Service basis.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY

Brown. *Standard Catalog for High School Libraries,* 2600 titles. Wilson, 1926. Service basis.

—— *Supplement,* 1926-29. Wilson. Service basis.

Schmidt. 500 *Books for the Senior High School library.* A. L. A., 1930. 75c.

Reference

Mudge. *Guide to Reference Books.* A. L. A., 1929. $4.

—— *Supplement.* A. L. A., 1930. 60c.

Subscription Books Bulletin. A. L. A., $1 per year.

Walter. *Periodicals for the Small Library.* 5th ed. 1928. 90c.

Wyer. *Reference Work.* A. L. A., 1930.

ENCYCLOPEDIAS

Encyclopedia Americana, 1918-28. 30 v. $120; $150. Library buckram.

Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1929. 24 v. Library edition, $129.50.

Lincoln Library, 1929. Frontier press. $15.50.

New International Encyclopaedia, 1914-16. 23 v. Dodd, $168; Popular ed., 13 v. $105.

—— *Supplement,* 1930. 2 v. $20.

Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia. 10 v. Compton, 1922-28. $55.

World Book. 12 v. Quarrie, 1928. $69.

DICTIONARIES

Webster. *New International Dictionary.* Merriam, 1909. $16.

—— *New Words.* Merriam, 1927. $1.25.

Standard. *New Standard Dictionary.* Funk, 1913. $16.

(Many revisions in later printings.)

Winston. *Winston Simplified Dictionary.* Winston, 1927. $2.88.

The American Book Company issues simplified forms of the Webster dictionaries for secondary and elementary schools. These can be bought for individual student use. Publishers of encyclopedias and dictionaries send out sample pages and pamphlets that are useful in teaching the use of these reference books.

YEARBOOKS AND ANNUALS

A yearbook to keep up-to-date the encyclopedia the library owns is necessary, usually the *New International* or *Americana Annual, American Yearbook.* American Yearbook Corporation, $7.50; buy for large school libraries, occasionally for small.

Statesman's Yearbook. Macmillan, $7.50. Buy as above.

U. S. *Congressional Directory.*

U. S. *Educational Directory.*

U. S. *Statistical Abstract.*

These are free and essential.

Wisconsin Blue Book. Free.

World Almanac. New York World, $1; cloth. Cheap and indispensable; every year.

RECENT HANDBOOKS

Crowell's *Handbook for Readers and Writers.* Crowell, 1925. $3.50.

The most generally useful of all the handbooks.

Women of Today. Women's press, Washington, D. C., 1929. $3.

INDEXES TO PLAYS, POETRY AND HOLIDAY MATERIAL

Eastman. *Index to Fairy Tales.* Faxon, 1926. $6. (*Children's Catalog* [Wilson] excellent fairy tale index, also.)

Firkins. *Index to Plays,* 1800-1926. Wilson, 1927. Service basis.

—— *Index to Short Stories.* Wilson, 1923. Service basis. Supplement, 1929.

Granger. *Index to Poetry and Recitations.* Supplement, 1919-28. McClurg, $8.

Hazeltine. *Anniversaries and Holidays.* A. L. A., 1928. $6.

List distributed at October meeting of Wisconsin Teachers' Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Logasa and Ver Nooy. *Index to One-Act Plays.* Faxon, 1924. $6.

Sanford and Schauffler. *Magic of Books;* a Book Week anthology. Dodd, 1929. $2.

Silk and Fanning. *Index to Dramatic Readings.* Faxon, 1925. $5.

Wurzburg. *Children's Short Story Index for Special Holidays.* Faxon, 1928. $1.50.

History

New Larned History for Ready Reference. 12 v. Nichols, $105.

Chronicles of America. 50 v., $250; or 26 v. ed., $75. Yale press.

Pageant of America. 15 v., $75. Yale press. (Largely pictorial.)

Shelf Books Useful for Ready Reference

History

Bowman. *The New World.* World Book Co., 1928. $4.80.

Quennell. *History of Everyday Things in England.* Scribner, $5.

—— *History of Everyday Things in Ancient Greece.* 1929. Scribner, $5.

The library should have for reference a good textbook of U. S. history and one of general history.

Art and Music

Gardner. *Art Through the Ages.* Harcourt, 1926. $4.

Gerwig. *Fifty Famous Painters.* Crowell, 1926. $3.50.

Standard Catalog for High School Libraries; Lists of pictures, slides, films, at beginning of 700's.

Bauer and Peyser. *How Music Grew.* Putnam, 1925. $4.

McSpadden. *Opera Synopses.* Crowell, 1921. $2.50.

Victor Book of the Opera. Victor Talking Machine Co.

Science and Industries

Beery. *Stuff.* Appleton, 1930. $5.

Rush and Winslow. *Science of Things About Us.* Little, 90c.

Former edition called *Modern Aladdins and Their Lamps.*

Webb. *High School Science Library for* 1929-1930. Peabody *Journal of Education,* 10c.

Goldstrom. *Narrative History of Aviation.* Macmillan, 1930. $5.

Sterling. *Radio Manual.* Van Nostrand, 1929. $6.

Also standard textbooks on each subject needed; biographies of inventors, scientists, etc., contain information on industries, as Lansing, *Great Moments in Science.*

Biography

Who's Who in America. A. N. Marquis Co., Chicago, $8.75. For contemporary biography.

General encyclopedias, especially the *New International* and *Americana.*

Collective biographies; of these there are numerous recent books.

Dictionary of American Biography. 5 v. out; to be complete in 20 v., $12.50 per volume. Scribner.

Expensive, but larger school libraries are buying it. Can only be bought over a stretch of years.

Pamphlets, free or at small cost, are often sent out by an author's publishers. Biographies of authors may be obtained in this way and kept in the pamphlet file.

Biographical manual of contemporary writers. H. W. Wilson Co. About 400 biographical sketches, most of them about a page in length. Publication may be expected by late fall.

Another Solicits Funds

To the Editor of The Library Journal:

A young woman giving the name of Miss Esther E. Reardon of Haverhill, Mass., has recently secured funds from professional people in several towns and cities for the publication of a Library Bulletin which is nonexistent.

She claims to have produced Bulletins for more than forty libraries, but investigation has brought to light no issue of any Bulletin. She solicits almost entirely from dentists and doctors, and gives them to understand that the proceeds are to go to the library named. This claim is unfounded.

Dorothy Annable.

Secretary, New Hampshire Public Library Commission.

A Correction

In the issue of Dec. 1 of The Library Journal an editorial statement was made that Henry Bruere, publicist, headed the Committee on the Status of Librarians of the Public Libraries of the City of New York. Dr. Howard Lee McBain is chairman of the committee, Henry Bruere is treasurer, and Spencer Miller, Jr., is secretary.

Grace A. Conway.

The Children's Librarians' Notebook

TIMOTHY CRUNCHIT THE CALICO BUNNY. By Martha Jane Ball. *Laidlaw.* $1.50.

"I'm a Calico Bunny Brown,
I dress in Calico,
An ear perks up—and one flops down,
I hope you like it so."

After such an introduction what child can resist Timothy Crunchit and all the rest of the Calico Bunnies who live in the Calico Village? The children from the Little Brown School were first surprised, then interested, and soon staunch friends of these little people. They were delighted with the surprise lunch of vegetables and fruit, and afterward pleased with the new menus furnished their mothers by Grandmother Grumbly. After reading this story no mother should need to coax her child to eat vegetables instead of pie and cake. Such a book can be used to advantage in the primary grades in connection with the health project work. The illustrations by Gaye Woodring will catch the child's interest at once.—M. W.

TOM AND MOTT. By Max Trell (Illus. by Jo McMahon). *Cosmopolitan Book Company.* $1.50.

A story telling the adventures of Tommy Lynn, the naughty boy from the Nursery Rhyme, who threw Poor Pussy in the well. The book is supposed to be humorous, being full of puns and smart phrases, but the humor seems forced and is over the head of a child. We already know this Tom to be a proverbial bad boy and the author goes out of his way to glorify his misdeeds without introducing any leavening quality. It is too bad the author did not choose a different subject, because the bare adventures related in the story are entertaining to children from six to ten years old. Would not buy.—H. N.

These books are actually reviewed by different children's librarians in the field. If you do not agree with the review of a book, send in your own review and we will print it. See also p. 1031, column two. The name of the reviewer of any book will be given upon request.

THE SINGING SWORD. By Mark Powell Hyde. *Little, Brown.* $2.50.

Ogier the Dane, one of Charlemagne's famous paladins, who is also the national hero of Denmark, is the hero of these tales and we are glad to have him take his place with Roland and Siegfried in the galaxy of boys' heroes. Some children's librarians may be critical of the scene in the haunted castle, but *The Singing Sword* really gives a vigorous picture of the Middle Ages and retains the Spirit of the Chansons de Geste. Recommend to older boys and girls who have read the stories of King Arthur, Siegfried, and the other heroes.

—T. C. B.

OPENING DAVY JONES'S LOCKER. By Thames Williamson. *Houghton Mifflin.* $2.

Children's librarians, who usually frown upon the question and answer method of imparting information in books, will find a delightful surprise in this story of a young boy scout who is chosen to go with a scientific expedition which is to explore the depths of the Caribbean Sea. With Ted Farnum the reader lives through each day's experience—thrills with him when he dons a diver's helmet for the first time; exclaims with him at the things Davy Jones's locker reveals; sympathizes with him when he displays his ignorance and asks foolish questions. There is a wealth of information packed between the pages of the book, and yet the story never drags and is never dull. By including the ordinary events of each day, as well as the unusual things that happen, and by making the characters very real instead of automatons who merely ask and answer questions, the author has succeeded in producing that rare thing—a good story filled with real facts. Almost any boy or girl above the sixth grade should find the book extremely fascinating, while adults to whom the subject is not already well known will be equally interested.—C. N.

Thirty Fathoms Deep. By Edward Ellsberg. *Dodd, Mead.* $2.

A thrilling tale of the finding of an old Spanish treasure ship off the coast of Peru, with just a dash of Twentieth Century piracy thrown in. The author, who is well known as commander in charge of raising the submarines S-4 and S-51, has carefully built his story around scientifically accurate technical details in the business of salvaging. The plot is not fast moving, but it gives a fascinating picture of the dangers, the hard work, and the romance of a deep-sea diver's life. For older boys, especially those with an engineering turn of mind.—H. N.

Boy With The Parrot. By Elizabeth Coatsworth. *Macmillan.* $1.75.

The story of the adventures of an Indian boy of Guatemala as he travels through the country to make his fortune. The children will enjoy traveling with him and Guatemala will be more than a colored spot on the map. Can use in branches, deposits, and schools.—M. W.

Golden-Feather. By Luigi Capuana (trans. by Dorothy Emmrich). *Dutton.* $2.50.

These tales have native flavor and a fairy element which children love. But in several instances there is a coarseness too offensive to American taste to pass unnoticed. For this reason I would not recommend this book for children.—E. P. A. S.

Linnet on the Threshold. By Margaret Thomsen Raymond. *Longmans, Green.* $2.

The story of a girl who, at fifteen years of age, is forced to leave school and go to work. Linnet is a very natural, human heroine, the type that girl readers will understand and feel a kinship with. The difficulties are not minimized at all, but Linnet meets them squarely until finally her problems are solved and she is able to go back to school. It is a sane, wholesome book which will be enjoyed by the adolescent girl. Should fill somewhat the same position among girls' books that *High Benton* does for boys.

—M. R.

The Ark of Father Noah and Mother Noah. By Maud and Miska Petersham. *Doubleday, Doran.* $2.

A new version of the famous voyage full of fun and color. Noah makes a mistake in

the size of the door and the sons paint the ark modernistically, but all other runs true to form. There are all the animals you've ever heard of or seen, birds and insects, big and little. Done in the brightest colors for children from six to eight. Price is rather high.

—A. M. W.

New German Fairy Tales. By Norbert Lebermann (translated by Frieda Bachmann). *Knopf.* $2.

Fairy tales written for the author's children after they had absorbed Grimm and Andersen. The tales are modern as to subject—some could be told, notably "Secret of the Animals" and "Little Light Spirit." An unusual one is "The Wise Inventor" in which four evil hobgoblins are changed into steam engine, telephone, telegraph, and electric light. The illustrations by Margaret Freeman do not add to the book.

—A. W.

Early Moon. By Carl Sandburg. *Harcourt, Brace.* $2.50.

Seventy poems selected for young people from the works of a poet whom the advertisements claim is very popular with the youth of today. There are poems included in the collection which are briefly outlined pictures of rare beauty and depth of understanding. The line drawings and decorations by James Daugherty are different from the illustrations by this artist with which we have become so familiar and add a definite spirit and grace to the sometimes monotonous lines. The "Short Talk on Poetry" which the author gives at the first of the book might also be called a simple and comprehensive discussion of aesthetic values.—L. H.

Current Library Literature

ABBREVIATIONS

Thompson, J. D. International code of abbreviations of titles of periodicals. LIB. JOUR. 55:957-958. 1930.

Code approved by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations.

ARABIC LANGUAGE. *See* TRANSLITERATION.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A. L. A. Committee on Bibliography. *A Restatement of the A. L. A. Plan for the Promotion of Research Library Service by Cooperative Methods.* Washington, D. C., 1930. pap. 59p.

Made for the Executive Board of the A. L. A. at the request of the Secretary, by the Chairman, Ernest C. Richardson, Nov. 3, 1930. Reviews recent activities in assembling union card finding lists at the Library of Congress, and outlines plans for establishing an incorporated card printing, publishing, and selling company.

BOOK BUYING

Cannon, C. L. *Order and Accession Department.* A. L. A., 1930. pap. 55p. (Manual of Lib. Econ., XVII).

Based on earlier editions by F. F. Hopper. Discusses organization, prices and discounts, second-hand buying, serials, importations, accessioning, exchanges, order records, etc.

BOOKS AND READING

Weston, Stella. Professing books: a new vocation. Natl. Education Assn. *Journal.* 19:277-278. 1930.

By a student in the reading course offered at Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida, by Edwin Osgood Grover. Courses include Reading, the History of the Book, and Literary Personalities, and are conducted informally. Mr. Grover also directs the college library.

BUILDINGS, LIBRARY. *See* LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE.

CATALOGING

Wallace, Ruth. Cost of cataloging and recataloging and how it may be reduced. LIB. JOUR. 55:899-902. 1930.

Care in the choice of catalogers, the employment of as many typists and pages as possible, special typewriter equipment, electric erasers, and handling of government documents, periodicals, and pamphlets outside the catalog department are some possible ways of cutting costs.

See also COUNTY LIBRARIES.

CHARGING SYSTEMS. *See* DETROIT CHARGING SYSTEM; DICKMAN BOOKCHARGING SYSTEM.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

A child's library. Cleveland Public Library. *The Open Shelf.* No. 11. Nov., 1930.

The child in question is the late Caroline Hewins, librarian of the Hartford (Conn.) Public Library. The article is derived from Miss Hewins' book, *A Mid-Century Child and Her Books.*

CLEMENTS LIBRARY. *See* MICHIGAN, UNIVERSITY OF, LIBRARY. WILLIAM L. CLEMENTS LIBRARY.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

Henderson, Mrs. Alexander. County library cataloging. *Lib. World.* 33:117-118; 120; 122. 1930.

The writer, a former county librarian at Fife, Scotland, argues in favor of the provision of printed catalogs for county libraries. In her own county such a catalog advanced the service greatly.

McIlwaine, H. R. The county free public library. *Virginia Libs.* 3:37-43. 1930.

By the State Librarian of Virginia, The Charles H. Taylor Memorial Library, situated in Hampton, and serving both that city and the county of Elizabeth City, is a good object lesson as to the wisdom of establishing more county libraries in the State.

DEPARTMENTALIZATION. *See* REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

DETROIT CHARGING SYSTEM

Ulveling, R. A. Detroit charging system. *Libraries.* 35:393-396. 1930.

Under this system borrowers do most of their own charging of books. The result has been the elimination of long waiting lines at the charge desk, and less fatigue and nerve strain for the staff.

DICKMAN BOOKCHARGING SYSTEM

Trudeau, E. C. The Dickman Bookcharging System in use. *Mass. Lib. Club Bull.* 20:86-87. 1930.

The machine after two years' trial has proved most satisfactory to the East Orange (N. J.) Free Public Library. After the initial supplies have been bought the additional annual expense is slightly greater than that of the old system.

EDUCATION, ADULT

Bostwick, A. E. The library and scholarship. *Libraries.* 35:389-393. 1930.

Address given at the Convocation of the University of the State of New York, Oct. 17, 1930. "If the library is to go heavily into the business of systematized adult education—and we seem to have decided that it shall—it should have at its disposal elementary texts, clearly written, and they should be, so far as possible, self-contained. It will not do to assume in presenting subject B that the reader is already familiar with subject A. A may always be taken up before B in college, but readers in a library are bound down to no curriculum."

Dodgen, L. M. Adult education. LIB. JOUR. 55: 954-957. 1930.

The library, a pioneer in the work of adult education, must continue to keep in touch with and further the work of other organizations which have taken up the work.

Drury, F. K. W. Some opportunities for library service in adult education. LIB. JOUR. 55:867-868. 1930.

Opportunity for cooperation is offered by parent-teacher associations, radio talks, motion pictures, alumni education, religious organizations, etc.

FINANCIAL LIBRARIES. *See* PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. BENJAMIN STRONG COLLECTION.

HEWINS, CAROLINE M. *See* CHILDREN'S LITERATURE.

INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARIES

The A. L. A. Institution Libraries Committee issues three brief pamphlets for the use of institution librarians: *Aids in Book Buying, Hints on Library Technique,* and *The Prison Library.*

Frankhouser, M. E. Our obligation to libraries in State institutions. LIB. JOUR. 55:863-867. 1930.

Also in *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 21:237-240. 1930. By the Michigan State Librarian. "Perhaps I have dwelt overlong on the prison phase of institutional library expansion, but the replies to the questionnaire disclosed that this feature was the one receiving more thought and interest on the part of library workers, due in part to the impetus furnished by the Massachusetts demonstration, and by the action of the Federal Prison Board. . . . But in all institutions, whether a hospital for the insane, a prison, a school for the feeble-minded, a tuberculosis sanatorium, or a hospital for crippled children, the reading of books is looked upon as a very necessary part of the institutional activities."

Intended to index with brief annotation, or excerpts when desirable, articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those in Cannons' *Bibliography of Library Economy,* to which this department makes a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this department.

INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARIES

Ingles, May, and Anna McCague. *Teaching the Use of Books and Libraries; a Manual for School Librarians and Classroom Teachers, to Accompany The Library Key.* Wilson, 1930. cl. 198p. $1.80.

Intended for librarians and teachers giving library instruction to high school and normal school teachers. Some portions of it can be used by those giving instruction to college freshmen. Although designed especially for use with the student's textbook, *The Library Key,* by Zaidee Brown, it is also adapted to use in schools in which no textbook is provided for library instruction. Appendixes of teaching outlines, and 6p. bibl.

LIBRARIANS

McMillen, J. A. Requisite qualifications for assistant librarians. *Libraries.* 35:396-398. 1930.

"Some qualities that an assistant librarian should possess are: Knowledge, special or technical training, tact, resourcefulness, the ability to work with others, and imagination. Promotion, while dependent to a certain extent upon vacancies or expansion, should go to those who show increased ability in their individual work and especially to those who have the knack of directing the work of others effectively."

LIBRARIANSHIP

Brown, C. H. "Bridging deep rivers." *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 26:234-239. 1930.

Commencement address at University of Wisconsin Library School, June 19, 1930, by the Librarian of Iowa State College. "Many seem to retire for an eternal rest after they cross the river of graduation. . . . Continue your education and continue your studies, don't stop; second, make your profession, which is a profession of service, your chief concern."

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE

Yust, W. F. Recent tendencies in the planning and architecture of central library buildings. LIB. JOUR. 55:903-907. 1930.

Factors affecting library architecture in recent years, largely for the better, include the high cost of sites, building, and labor; the demands of a mechanical age; the increasing popularity of libraries; lessons from office and other commercial buildings, and from branch libraries; and the change of policy by the Carnegie Corporation in regard to gifts. Bibliography.

LIBRARY ECONOMY

Brown, J. D. *Manual of Library Economy.* 4th ed., edited and newly revised by W. C. Berwick Sayers. London: Grafton, 1931. cl. 533p. illus. plans. facsims. 30s.

The first edition by James Duff Brown (1862-1914) was published in 1903, the second in 1907, and the third in 1919. "The biographical introduction and the chapter, now supererogatory in such a manual, on Museums and Art Galleries have been omitted from this edition, and many illustrations which time has made effete have been dropped. The *Manual* is now a volume of 533 pages and 628 sections, with 197 illustrations, as compared with 519 pages, 587 sections and 183 illustrations, the omissions noted above bringing the number of extra pages to thirty-three. This new material has been spread over the work in general . . .; but the principal emendations occur in the chapters on Children's and County libraries. —*Lib. World.* 33:132-133. 1930.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATION

Burgess, H. E. *The Organization of a Small Library; a Manual for Use in the Small Public and High School Libraries of South Dakota.* Pierre, S. D.: Free Library Commission, 1930. 22 mim. p.

For use in the organization of a small library which cannot employ a trained librarian.

LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS. *See* LIBRARY TRUSTEES.

LIBRARY PUBLICITY

Compton, C. H. How to advertise library service to the business man. LIB. JOUR. 55:908-911. 1930.

Mr. Compton, assistant librarian of the St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library, has found that newspapers love statistics, and "has been feeding them stories from our monthly statistics for six years and there has never been a time when at least one of the papers has not printed a story on them." A class at the St. Louis Library School offered suggestions for library publicity which are enumerated here.

LIBRARY RECORDS

Woods, C. F. A classification of library records and correspondence. LIB. JOUR. 55:859-861. 1930.

A decimal classification for records and correspondence on reports and finance, personnel, departments, branches, libraries and library associations, official matters, etc., with special divisions for the library and library school of which the author is librarian and director (Riverside, Cal.).

LIBRARY SERVICE TO CHILDREN

Beard, S. A. The adolescent challenge. LIB. JOUR. 55:911-914. 1930.

"What are the means of holding this quicksilver-like group? Whatever our understanding of the age in general, an understanding of the individual is necessary for the greatest success. Although it is a wise policy for all ages, we should treat particularly the adolescent borrower as an individual. . . . Antagonism, ridicule, or objection, which the adolescent meets with inevitably in his daily life, surely can be banished in the library whose wares represent the free play of ideas."

LIBRARY TRUSTEES

A Trustees' Organ. Published for the Trustees of Libraries in Essex County, N. J. Montclair (N. J.) Free Public Library. v. 1, no. 1. Nov., 1930.

"'The modern library is an intricate business and requires efficient trustees to act as its board of directors.' This is the sole idea behind the issuing of this paper. Its editors believe that in the several libraries of the neighborhood progress in this business management is being made in such a degree as to constitute news; and that such news is worthy of being brought to the attention of other library trustees."

MICHIGAN, UNIVERSITY OF. WILLIAM L. CLEMENTS LIBRARY

Adams, R. G. A new library of American revolutionary records. *Current Hist.* 33:234-238. 1930.

An account of the Lansdowne, Clinton and Gage papers now in the great collection of Americana at the Clements Library.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARIES. *See* NEW YORK (N. Y.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. MUNICIPAL REFERENCE BRANCH.

NEW YORK (N. Y.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. MUNICIPAL REFERENCE BRANCH

Rankin, R. B. A change for the better. illus. plans. LIB. JOUR. 55:914-917. 1930.

Problems encountered in moving a library of fifty thousand volumes from the fifth to the twenty-second floor of the Municipal Building in New York City. In an article entitled "Questions and More Questions" in *Special Libs.* for November, 1930, Miss Rankin describes the multifarious questions met with and answered during a typical day at the library (21:334-336. 1930).

ORDER DEPARTMENT. *See* BOOK BUYING.

PAN AMERICAN UNION. COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Babcock, C. E. The Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union. Pan American Union. *Bull.* 64:1134-1138. 1930.

Created to commemorate the meeting of the First International American Conference, 1889-1890, the library is divided into 21 units—one for each American republic —and has 71,530 volumes and pamphlets, 1813 maps and atlases, and 1227 regularly received periodicals. The new administration building, to be erected in the near future, will afford the library a capacity of not less than 225,000 titles.

PERIODICALS. *See* ABBREVIATIONS.

PICTURE COLLECTIONS

Wheeling, K. E., and J. A. Hilson. *Illustrative Material for Junior and Senior High-School Literature.* Wilson, 1930. pap. 80p.

Enlarged edition of a pamphlet entitled *Illustrative Material for High School Literature,* published in 1923. Lists illustrations, pictures and slides for the work of authors from Addison to Wordsworth (arrangement is alphabetical).

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. BENJAMIN STRONG COLLECTION

The Benjamin Strong Collection of Foreign Public Finance, 1929-1930. Princeton University Library, 1930. pap. 21p.

The collection is one primarily of original sources, the official record of the development of foreign public finance and central banking. The appendix to this report is a summary account of visits made by James Thayer Gerould, librarian of the university, to several European countries in the summer of 1930 in the interest of the collection.

PRISON LIBRARIES. *See* INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARIES.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

ENGLAND

Green, Edward. The small municipal library from the standpoint of the large urban and county libraries. *Lib. World.* 33:115-117. 1930.

The smaller English municipal libraries, the weakest links in the library chain, would do better to look for help from larger adjacent centres than from the more remote county depositories.

PUBLICITY. *See* LIBRARY PUBLICITY.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Kendig, K. D. Departmentalized reference service. LIB. JOUR. 55:949-952.

Departmentalization, abandoned 25 years ago by the Newberry Library as too expensive in service and requiring too much duplication of material, has been employed successfully by the Cleveland and Los Angeles public libraries. This article, by the principal of the Literature and Philology Department of the latter library, describes the workings of a specialized reference department.

Winterrowd, Gentiliska. Questions and answers in the Youngstown reference department. LIB. JOUR. 55:855-857. 1930.

By the Reference Librarian, Youngstown (Ohio) Public Library. The reference department advertised its picture collection, file of statistical information, city directory collection and historical collection to such good effect that over 47,600 readers came to the department in a year. Over 19,000 queries were received.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Yust, W. F. *Rochester in the War Work of the American Library Association.* Rochester, N. Y.: The Library, 1930. pap. illus. 30p.

Reprinted from *World War Service Record of Rochester and Monroe County,* 1930. The author, librarian of the Rochester Public Library, was camp librarian at Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Jackson, M. H. Progressive movements in Wisconsin school libraries. *School Life.* 16:54-55. 1930.

By the Supervisor of School Libraries, Wisconsin State Dept. of Education. At the present time the schools that come under the application of the state library—all country and village schools and cities of the fourth class—are provided with libraries. Wisconsin has nearly 6,500 one-room country schools and approximately 600 graded schools. All books are purchased from an approved list.

Lathrop, E. A. Selecting books for a school library. illus. *Normal Instructor and Primary Plans.* 40:59; 75. 1930.

General advice, and references to lists of books for children.

TRAINING, PROFESSIONAL

Smith, F. S. Training for librarianship in Great Britain. *Mass. Lib. Club Bull.* 20:78-80. 1930.

The only two examining bodies in England are the Library Association and the Senate of the London University. The diploma issued by the latter is confined to its own students, but the Library Association holds examinations in convenient centres all over England. Tuition for these examinations may be obtained through the Association of Assistant Librarians' Section of the Library Association.

See also INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARIES.

TRANSLITERATION

Brux, A. A. *Arabic-English Transliteration for Library Purposes.* Univ. of Chicago Press. *Amer. Jour. of Semitic Languages and Literatures.* Vol. 47. No. 1, pt. 2. Oct., 1930.

Written in 1922-23. The Oriental Institute of the University has put the system into use and proved its practicability.

TRUSTEES. *See* LIBRARY TRUSTEES.

VANCOUVER (B. C.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Stockett, J. C. The Vancouver Public Library: a six years' record of growth. illus. LIB. JOUR. 55: 861-863. 1930.

The present Carnegie building, erected in 1903, has been outgrown. More branches are needed besides the Kitsalano Branch, opened in 1927 and now used to capacity.

VENTILATION

Morrison, R. F. Determining proper air conditions for libraries. LIB. JOUR. 55:857-858. 1930.

Reprinted from the September, 1930, issue of *Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning.* Experiments have shown that the effective temperatures which give the greatest human comfort for human beings normally clad are 66 deg. Fahr. in winter and 71 deg. Fahr. in summer.

WAR LIBRARIES. *See* ROCHESTER (N. Y.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

University Librarianship

(*Continued from page* 1027)

library to another is unquestionably against the principles of good service." The book is, of course, primarily concerned with the problems of the smaller British university library, but the problems of all libraries which attempt to do serious work differ so little in essentials that practically every librarian will find in Mr. Bushnell's compact little book suggestions of value.

EDWIN E. WILLOUGHBY,
The Newberry Library, Chicago.

The Shelfless Library

WITH THE NOVEMBER issue of *The Friends of Reading,* by the Syracuse Public Library, a Shelfless Library label was inclosed. This type library was organized by Dr. Will Baker, who was editor of the *Syracuse Post-Standard* and regent of the University of the State of New York, and it has been adopted by The Friends of Reading of Syracuse and Onondaga County as an inheritance from a beloved friend. The rules of the library are these: The borrower agrees to put the book borrowed on his reading table, not his bookshelf, and to read it without delay. He also agrees when he has read it to pass it on to a friend who, he believes, will be interested. The names of those who have read the book are written on a label inserted in the book.

Book Reviews

American Library Directory, 1930

Judicious discrimination in standards of inclusion and in addition of new types of libraries makes the 1930 revision of the *American Library Directory* (Bowker, cl., 538p., $12) by far the most useful of the series. The work of compilation was done by Karl Brown under the direction of R. R. Bowker. The writer of this note, who is in charge of a club library, has found in recent weeks a larger number of interesting catalogs in his daily mail. This he is inclined to attribute to the fact that his library is listed in the *Directory* and that dealers are exercising some judgment in sending lists of material which is likely to fall within the scope of such a library.

The libraries within the United States have been classified in the following categories: (1) Public libraries; (2) Federal libraries, State libraries, and Federal and State institution libraries; (3) Libraries of the United States Territories and Dependencies; (4) Educational and professional libraries; (5) High school libraries, and (6) Business and other special libraries. Canadian libraries and lists of library organizations and library schools form additional sections. Over twelve thousand libraries in all (12,480) are listed, with names of librarians and statistical data.

The arrangement, as in the 1927 *Directory*, is alphabetical, first by State and then by city and town. With an occasional exception for some exceptionally vigorous or promising small library, the general standard for inclusion of statistical information has been that the library has a librarian and an income of at least $500, with a minimum book expenditure of $100. A new small class added consists of outstanding branch libraries of county library systems. Public libraries naturally constitute the largest class listed in the *Directory*. The list extends to 229 pages, and 5,364 libraries are included. The statistical data include number of branches and stations, if any; number of volumes; latest circulation figures; income; expenditures for books and periodicals; heads of departments (in the case of large libraries); and subjects of special collections, besides those listed in the 1928 Supplement to the 1927 *Directory*.

The new list of Federal libraries includes the Library of Congress, State libraries, Federal and State departmental libraries, and libraries of Federal and State institutions—371 libraries in all. The roll of 2,890 high school libraries, covering over a hundred pages, offers a rather amazing proof of the expansion of the school library field. It forms the largest class next to public libraries; next to it stand the 2,155 educational and professional libraries, including libraries of universities, colleges, normal schools and other professional schools; also professional societies, professional collections in hospitals, museums and cognate institutions; and scholarly collections available for restricted use. The list of 111 library organizations—national and regional, State and provincial library associations and local library clubs—does not include State and provincial library commissions, now put at the head of the appropriate State under the Public Libraries Section, and under Federal and State Libraries. The list of business and other special libraries, including libraries connected with firms and business organizations, commercial associations, and clubs and societies, is constituted of 1,219 libraries.

Earle F. Walbridge,
Librarian, Harvard Club of New York City.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANSHIP, by George Herbert Bushnell, University Librarian, St. Andrews, London. Grafton & Co., 1930, 214 pp. 7s. 6d.

The book before us is of interest both because of the subject and the point of view. Its scope is broad, a survey of all the problems, both administrative and technical, of "university librarianship as a branch of general librarianship" ranging from the organization of the faculty governing committee to the training of the students in the use of the library, from the planning of the library building to the selection of proper book supports. The pitfalls of Parliamentary papers, the methods of dealing with dissertations, the advantages of an electric stamping machine, a recipe for an asbestos paste which will remove book labels and suggestions for the use of end-papers with the book-plate of the library printed upon them are topics which to the reviewer seemed especially worthy of mention.

The viewpoint of the book is the frankly personal judgments of a British librarian. To Americans who take it for granted that no library today would adopt any catalog but a card index, Mr. Bushnell's discussion of that form of catalog as opposed to the bound book index and his decision in favor of the latter will no doubt be enlightening. They will also be interested in his inquiry into the value of inter-library loans and perhaps a little horrified at his conclusion, unorthodox in its conservatism, that "the loaning of any book from one

(*Concluded on p.* 1026, *column two*)

Library Organizations

A Prison Library Exhibit

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, was the meeting place from October 10 to 16 of the Sixtieth Congress of the American Prison Association and the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies. The assembly was of special interest because recent prison riots have focused attention, formerly dormant, on prison inmates. It was timely that the A. L. A. Institution Libraries Committee should reemphasize the value of books in prisons and reformatories. Within the past year the Federal Government named a supervising librarian of the Department of Justice's Bureau of Prisons and two local prison librarians. Other appointments will follow until the ideal is reached of a librarian in every prison. Libraries form one part of the educational work in charge of an assistant director of the Bureau of Prisons.

A Portion of the A. L. A. Institutions Committee Library Booth at Louisville in October

Due to the influence of the Louisville member of the Institution Libraries Committee, the library booth was given the most conspicuous position in the hotel and drew general attention. The Committee assembled so large a collection of literature, lists, bibliographies, instructions, posters, etc., that frequent changes of exhibits could be made. The St. Louis Public Library furnished a well selected collection of the type of books needed in prisons, the A. L. A. and several publishers loaned groups to illustrate specific ideas. Gaylord Brothers conducted mending and rebinding demonstrations important both to the library and as a prison handicraft. Michigan and Wisconsin contributed exhibits of the working out of courses of study; the Federal Prison at Chillicothe, the New Hampshire State Prison and Connecticut State Reformatory sent material illustrating successful prison libraries. The work of Minnesota institutions, systematically developed by trained guidance for many years, was well represented. Pennsylvania sent some attractive posters. Clippings of book reviews written by prisoners came from several places. The artistic printing and distinguished writing of *The Island Lantern* from the Federal Penitentiary at McNeil Island are well known and caused frequent comment. Three important pamphlets of the Committee were from *The Island Lantern* print shop.

Perhaps the most constructive criticism was the frequent query from superintendents and social workers. "Why not have a similar exhibit for boys' and girls' industrial schools?" In conducting next year's booth the committee plans to undertake this highly important phase as well as to emphasize library service for women in penal institutions. Prison life intensifies the reasons for reading.

Illinois State and Extension Conference

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Illinois Library Association was held in the Le Claire Hotel in Moline, October 15-17. Two luncheons and round tables for the Trustees and the Children's Section were the first meetings scheduled on the opening day, and both were well attended. Mrs. Arne Oldberg, Evanston trustee and chairman of the Trustees Section, presided over the Trustees Section which followed the luncheon. Discussion in this section was grouped around the three papers presented: "The Contract System" (a report on the contract service Moline is giving Port Byron), by Mr. O. F. Anderson, Moline trustee; "Cooperation with Schools," by Mr. David E. Walker, Assistant Supt. of the Evanston schools; and "Proposed Revision of the Library Laws of Illinois," by Mr. Otto Barnett, Glencoe trustee and chair-

man of the Legislative Committee of the I. L. A. Following the discussion of Mr. Barnett's paper he was authorized to present a resolution to the I. L. A. asking the Association to approve his report and to authorize the Legislative Committee to present a bill to the next legislature incorporating the suggested changes, which have to do principally with defining the powers of library boards relating to acquiring and managing property, and to the creation of independent library districts. This resolution was presented and accepted at a later business session of the I. L. A. There was also some informal discussion of certification of librarians, resulting in a motion that the Trustees Section request the I. L. A. to appoint a committee to study the question of certification and report to the next meeting of the I. L. A. This motion was passed. It was subsequently accepted by the I. L. A. and referred to the incoming administration. The Children's Section, under the chairmanship of Miss Mary Armstrong Ayres, children's librarian in Oak Park, carried out a program of stories interspersed with the luncheon, "The Story Teller's Pack," and was continued in an informal luncheon the following day for the discussion of new juveniles.

The Reference and Advisory Service program was held on the first afternoon, under the chairmanship of Miss Jane Hubbell, librarian of the Rockford public library, in which the following papers were presented: "Adult Education and the Library" by Miss Ida F. Wright, librarian of the Evanston public library; "Advisory Service Without an Adviser" by Miss Anna F. Hoover, librarian of the Galesburg public library; "The High School Librarian as Adviser" by Miss Lucy P. Williams, high school librarian, Bloomington; "Reference Work Today" by Miss Ruth P. Hughes, librarian, Freeport public library; and "Recent Reference Books" by Miss Faith Armstrong, reference librarian of the Rockford public library.

Special interest in this year's meeting centered in the Illinois Library Extension Conference which was an all-day session and the only meeting scheduled for the second day. Mr. Roden presided over the meeting and announced at the opening that the morning session was to be devoted to "Conditions as they are"; the afternoon to "What to do about them." The opening address was given by Mr. M. F. Gallagher of Chicago, president of the I. L. A. Papers and addresses were given by Mr. Spencer Ewing, Bloomington trustee; Mrs. Paul G. Burt, Chairman of the Children's Reading Committee of the State Congress of Parents and Teachers; Mrs. Claire V. Golden, vice-president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation; Mr. J. C. Hanna, state high school supervisor; Miss Anna May Price, superintendent of the Illinois Library Extension Division; Mr. Homer Hall of the Northern Illinois State Teachers College; Mr. Carl Milam, secretary of the American Library Association; Miss Alice Williams, librarian of the Moline public library; Mr. Matthew S. Dudgeon, librarian of the Milwaukee public libary. Miss Callie Wieder, librarian of the Waterloo public library, gave an account of the preliminary steps and plans for the Black Hawk County (Iowa) library demonstration. A motion was passed requesting the incoming executive board of the I. L. A. to appoint a committee on Library Extension to consist of members of the I. L. A. and of other cultural organizations, with power to add to its numbers, for the purpose of formulating and launching a program to promote the extension of library service in the state of Illinois and to perform all such functions as may be found germane to that general object.

The meeting of the Lending Section with Miss Nella Beeson, head of the loan department of the Peoria public library, presiding, was held on the morning of the third day. Miss Emily V. D. Miller, Editor of A. L. A. publications, gave a paper on "Public Libraries as Agents for World Peace," and Miss Edith Erskine, librarian of the Pullman branch of the Chicago public library, presented "Fall Styles in Books," which was followed by many brief book reviews and suggestions from other librarians. The experience of different sized libraries with the Detroit charging system was reported by Miss Pearl Field, librarian of the Legler branch of the Chicago public library; Miss Ida F. Wright, librarian of the Evanston public library; and Mrs. Amy Houghton, librarian of the Galva public library.

Officers for next year are: President, Miss Alice Williams, librarian of the public library in Moline; First Vice-President, Mr. Nathan R. Levin, assistant librarian, Chicago public library; Second Vice-president, Miss Winifred Ver Nooy, head of reference department, University of Chicago libraries; Secretary, Miss Gladys Allison, librarian of the River Forest public library; Treasurer, Miss Blanche Gray, librarian of the Mattoon public library.

Virginia Holds Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Virginia Library Association which was held in Petersburg, Virginia, October 24 and 25, was one of unusual interest. The St. Paul's Parish House Auditorium, which was courteously extended to the Association, provided attractive and comfortable rooms for all of the meetings.

A cordial welcome was extended to the Association by Mayor I. Val Parham. Following this the President, Mr. Thomas P. Ayer, Librarian of the Richmond Public Library, Richmond, Virginia, conducted a short business session and then introduced the principal speaker of the morning, Mr. Henry M. Brimm, Librarian of the Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia, who spoke informally on "The Proper Type of Formal Instruction of Novice Assistants."

Immediately after lunch five Round Table Groups were formed as follows: College and Reference, Leader—Miss Martha Bell, Randolph-Macon Woman's College; Children's Work, Leader—Miss Florence Reinhart, Norfolk Public Library; Circulation, Leader—Miss J. Maud Campbell, Lynchburg Public Library; County and Rural Libraries, Leader—Miss Leslie Stevens, Virginia State Library; School Libraries, Leader—Miss Annie Ruth Cole, Junior High School, Petersburg.

At the evening session Dr. George F. Bowerman, Librarian of the Washington Public Library, Washington, D. C., entertained the Association, as well as many Petersburg visitors, with an address entitled "The New Biography."

Beginning the Saturday morning session Miss Florence R. Curtiss, head of the Training School for Librarians at Hampton Institute, gave an interesting and instructive address on "The Rosenwald Aid to Educational Institutions." The final business session began with the reports of the Secretary-Treasurer and the various committees. Following a motion of Mr. Harry Clemons, Librarian of the University of Virginia Library, the Association voted to apply to the American Library Association for chapter membership. In response to an urgent invitation brought by a committee of ladies from Newport News the Association voted to hold its annual meeting in that city next year.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Miss Theresa D. Hodges, Librarian of the Wm. R. McKenney Free Library, Petersburg, Virginia; Vice-President, Mr. Harry Clemons, Librarian of the University of Virginia Library, University, Virginia; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Mary Louise Dinwiddie, Assistant Librarian of the University of Virginia Library, University, Virgina.

Kansas Library Association

THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Meeting of the Kansas Library Association was held in Salina, Kansas, October 22, 23, and 24. The program included features representative of the somewhat varying interests of those present from the public library, the school library, the children's library, the college library and the extension library field. Looking toward a program of library extension for Kansas several reports on rural library matters were presented, including a discussion of the Rural Library Institute held during the summer at Madison, Wisconsin, as told by Miss Ida Day of the Traveling Libraries Commission, and a report of the Books and Reading Classes conducted at the 4-H Club Round-up by Mrs. Elsie H. Pine of the Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia. Discussions were held concerning the need in Kansas of a library survey—proposed to disclose definite information as to the exact status of the libraries in the State. Such a survey was felt necessary before any steps could be taken toward standardization or certification. A committee brought before the group a consideration of the low allowance made by the state law for book purchases within the school districts. The Committee was instructed to do all in its power to influence the School Code Committee to raise the minimum allowance and to secure its acceptance by the legislature. The most outstanding feature of the conference was contributed by Miss Jessie Gay Van Cleve, specialist in Children's Literature in the American Library Association.

The afternoon of the second day was given over to Round Tables for the College and University Librarians, Library Extension Service workers, and Children's Librarians. The College and University Librarians considered such questions as care and handling of pamphlet material, book selection, student assistants, and the reserve book problem. The Library Extension group, made up almost entirely of representatives from the state educational institutions and libraries, discussed informally mutual problems, welcoming the opportunity to exchange ideas and ask questions. The Round Table on Children's Work, led by Miss Van Cleve, considered informally many questions of common interest to those present, such as the use of stories based on foreign countries and customs, methods of observing Book Week, Vacation Reading, and methods for interesting children in worthwhile books. Many interesting and enjoyable features of entertainment were provided for the conference in the way of Greetings from Salina, a delightful reception, visits to the colleges in a tour of the city and a banquet at which the guest speaker was Mr. R. F. Bailey, a Salina journalist.

The following officers were elected for the year 1930-31: President, Miss Ruth E. Hammond, Wichita; Vice-president, Miss Ida M. Day, State Library; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles C. Craig, Winfield; Secretary, Miss Helen E. Wagstaff, University Extension Library.

In The Library World

A New Science Library for Antioch

The Antioch program, which aims to encourage symmetry of personal development, requires its students to spend a large part of their time in reading and individual study. While the autonomous plan of study brings the student directly to the library for suggested reading in greater numbers than is common in most college libraries, several new research projects call for library facilities in graduate work and research. Demands are now made upon the library which were not thought possible in the early years of the Antioch program. It was to meet this rapidly growing need that the science department libraries, formerly scattered in the Administration Building, were centralized in one wing of the new Science Building.

A Quiet Place for Study and Research—Antioch's New Science Library

The first thought in planning the arrangement and furnishing of the Science Library was to provide for physical comfort away from the humdrum of class rooms and laboratories, and at the same time to make the Library readily accessible to the departments of instruction in the sciences. No expense was spared to provide a quiet and comfortable place for students to study. Special periodical unit cases engage the attention of the students, reference and reading facilities are separate from book stacks, and provision has been made for individual studies adjacent to the book stacks. The furniture and flooring are finished in monochromatic shades of green. Plenty of natural light from large windows, indirect artificial light and a good ventilation system provide healthful conditions for study.

Centralizing six seminar collections in one science library, under the supervision of trained library assistants, has done away with a troublesome administrative problem and permits a higher quality of reference service to the users.

Juvenile Book Discussed

To the Editor of The Library Journal:

It seems to me, and to several other people working with girls, that *A Barrel of Clams*[1] is a striking example of a style and content which we think lowers the standard for girls' books. The idea is an interesting one, and, differently developed, might have proved a valuable influence in showing courage and resourcefulness. But, as told, it merely presents some very improbable incidents, strung together with the effect of haste. The criticism of the imaginary (?) editor, that the story in its first form needed a plot, applies very well to it as it is now.

As to its improbability, in spite of the statements of publishers that it did happen, it is the fault of the author's style, undoubtedly, that she has not been able to present her material with any air of verisimilitude. Allie Manes, for instance, and the amorous Captain Blake, seem to have no reason for being. The light way in which the episode featuring the former is passed over, once the horrors are all described, is like the popular detective-story manner, where the reader expects to have his hero two-thirds killed in one chapter, and rescuing the heroine in the next, half an hour later. Other strange things are the financial arrangements mentioned by your reviewer, and—very annoying to me—the casual attitude of Judy's family to the whole affair. Does it seem a true one?

I am also going to be brave, and object to swearing in a girl's book—by the man with whom she falls in love, by her father, and by the girl herself. All three cases seem to me wholly unjustified. It would have been quite in character with the rough men of the place. But unless we thoroughly approve swearing by girls, and supposedly well-spoken American

[1] "A Barrel of Clams," by S. B. Lesher. Harcourt, Brace, $2. Reviewed, p. 827, October 15 Library Journal.

men, and enjoy hearing it from them, I submit it does not belong in the pages of a girl's book, where it acquires a sort of halo of attractiveness.

Just one more word. Will someone tell me how old this girl was? She speaks and acts like a girl of fifteen, and nothing is said about school or college days. But she writes a successful story, and is engaged when we leave her. That is the most improbable improbability of the whole story!

ELEANOR M. BARKER,
Librarian, Norman Library, Rogers High School, Newport, R. I.

Public Library Exempt from Civil Service

EMPLOYEES of the Washington, D. C., Public Library are not included under the Board of Welfare in the list of appointees to be selected from the civil service eligible lists, according to letters addressed by Dr. Luther Reichelderfer, president of the Board of Commissioners, to Dr. George Bowerman, librarian of the Public Library. The commissioners' decision is founded on the fact that the employees are already selected by a merit system that has been found to function adequately.

The appointments in the District of Columbia Government Service are not by law under the regulations of the Civil Service Commission, but recently the President issued an order permitting the District Commissioners to require that appointments in the District of Columbia Municipal Service should be made from the Civil Service Commission's eligible lists. Under the President's order, the District Commissioners issued an order requiring heads of departments to make appointments from civil service eligible lists, but from the above statement it will be noted that the Public Library is exempt from such ruling.

New Buildings

THE DAYTON VIEW Branch of the Dayton, Ohio, Public Library was dedicated September 30 at 8 p. m.

CREATION of a reference library in Milwaukee, Wis., to aid research into natural and applied sciences, was urged November 12 at a session of the mayor's advisory council. To house the library, Mr. Simon, representative of the Milwaukee Engineering Society, estimated a building costing approximately $1,000,000 would be necessary. Books to make a fair start on a good reference library would cost $250,000, and the maintenance and operation about $100,000 annually. The matter was referred to the executive board.

THE NEW Fisk University Library at Nashville, Tenn., was dedicated November 20 at 2 p. m.

TRUSTEES of Northwestern University have approved the plans for the million dollar Charles Deering Memorial Library to be the first unit in the recently compiled plans for the expansion of the Evanston campus. Funds for the new library were donated by the late Charles Deering, who was deeply interested in Northwestern University. Although ground was broken last June, actual work may not start until next spring. The plans call for a simplified Gothic structure of field stone, with Bedford stone trim. The front will consist of a two-story building approximately 200 feet long and forty feet deep, with a basement which will be lighted from a wide sloping area running around the structure. The architectural motif goes back to that group of English academic buildings of which King's College Chapel, Cambridge, is perhaps the best known and which has furnished the inspiration for buildings at both Yale and Harvard.

Northwestern University's New Library to Be Started in the Spring

Tentative Library Colony Agreements

1. A Library Colony of Lake Placid Club is desirable and it should be organized by librarians eligible to guest privileges of L. P. C., with its own officers, as in case of six other intra-club agencies, and with by-laws mutually agreed upon. Incorporation is not necessary, but can be undertaken later if and when there is advantage to be gained.
2. The aims and methods of the Library Colony should be in harmony with aims and standards of Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid Co. (in operation) and Lake Placid Club Education Foundation, as commonly understood and described in Club and Foundation circulars.
3. The Library Colony will be chiefly useful in promotional matters for the present.
4. Lake Placid Club Education Foundation Restorations plans as at present administered are caring for many who would naturally become members of the Library Colony, except for the busy summer and winter seasons, together amounting to about nine or ten weeks out of the fifty-two of the year. Until other provision is made to cover Restorations privileges for these busy periods when all accommodation as a rule is required for regular Club members, the privileges hitherto granted librarians will be continued and extended as there is demand and space available.
5. The Foundation policy of exempting librarians from the 20 per cent extra non-members' charge, and also from dues, will be continued, as librarians individually apply for those privileges in the usual way. Each member of the library colony will fill out and file as heretofore the usual application blank which will be passed upon by the special Foundation committee. In case of doubt about any candidate officers of the Library Colony will be consulted in advance of action. The usual procedure, however, will be acceptable from the viewpoint of both Club and Foundation. Recommendations of officers and members of the Library Colony will of course be always acceptable.
6. For the present existing housing facilities generally available at Lake Placid Club will care for the needs of the Library Colony. L. P. C. will as heretofore assign those coming under Foundation privileges to whatever space is best suited in light of season, houses open with space, etc., with understanding that when the number here simultaneously requires and expressed wishes of members of Library Colony make desirable L. P. C. will do whatever it can, with due regard to cost of service, to assemble those desiring it in one or more buildings for rooms, as, for instance, in either Cobble or Cascade clubhouse.
7. L. P. C. will cooperate as fully as possible with officers and members of Library Colony in developing their organization and program, and will in this connection assume the same relationship as to Golf Association, Camp and Trail Club, Snow Birds, Placid Club Players, Tennis Association and Saddle Club, considering the Library Colony as an intra-Club organization which is an integral part of Club and Foundation life.

Approved by:

Messrs Brigham, Hill, Rush, representing Library Colony.

Also Messrs. Hicks, Holt, representing Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid Co. and Lake Placid Club Education Foundation.

Oberly Memorial Prize

Bibliographies in competition for the fourth award of the Oberly Memorial Prize should be submitted to the Chairman of the Committee in charge (Claribel R. Barnett, Librarian, U. S. Department of Agriculture) before January, 1931. The prize is awarded once in two years to the compiler submitting the best bibliography (either in printed or typewritten form) in the field of agriculture or the related sciences. The amount of the prize is the interest at four and one-half per cent on the Eunice Rockwood Oberly Memorial Fund of $1,050, which is administered by the American Library Association. Further details in regard to the prize are available in printed form and may be obtained from the Chairman of the Committee.

Please, Report Promptly

Section five of the preliminary edition of the *List of Serial Publications of Foreign Governments* has just been sent to the libraries that are checking. The last sections will be issued early in the coming year. Work on the final edition, which will incorporate a record of holdings and the new titles reported, will begin in January. Libraries which have not received copies of the preliminary edition, and which wish to have their holdings recorded in the final edition, are urged to communicate at once with the editor, Miss Winifred Gregory, at the New York Public Library.

Opportunities

(This column is open to librarians.)

Wanted—assistant for college position in the Southwest, duties to be half administration, half reference. Applicants must have a college degree and some experience; Library School training desirable, good health important. Salary at start, $2,000. M16.

Young man, age twenty-seven and college graduate, desires position. Library school courses and experience in all branches of library work. Three years' public library, four years university library experience. Highest references. M10.

Responsible young woman with library summer school training and three years' experience desires position in children's department. Previous occupation, teaching. M11.

College and library school graduate with five years' experience in college and public libraries desires position in college in East. Reference work preferred. M12.

Young woman, college and library school graduate with public and college library experience, desires position as general assistant, reference librarian, high school librarian, or in loan work. M13.

College graduate with two summer sessions in library science desires change of position. Experience includes four years as part-time assistant in college library, one year in large public library, and three years as college librarian. M15.

Young woman with college degree, library training, five years' experience as librarian, and high school English teacher would like position in public or school library. No objection to part time teaching. M14.

Wanted

ANY LIBRARY having odd numbers of the *American Dyestuff Reporter*, volumes 1-9, for disposal please notify Clemson College Library, Clemson College, South Carolina. Marguerite V. Doggett, librarian.

Historical Fiction

A PAMPHLET, "Historical Fiction Suitable for Junior and Senior High Schools," issued by the National Council for the Social Studies as Publication Number One, was so well received by librarians and teachers and seemed to fill so real a need that it was considered wise to enlarge the scope of the material to include interesting non-fiction as well as fiction in the new compilation of "Historical Fiction and Other References for History Classes in Junior and Senior High Schools," compiled by Hannah Logasa of the University of Chicago High School. The non-fiction titles of the new pamphlet are an entirely new feature and approximately four hundred fiction titles have been added, although the present compilation is based on the same educational principles and follows the same general organization as the first pamphlet. Published by the McKinley Publishing Co., Philadelphia. $1 per copy.

The Calendar

Dec. 29-31—Midwinter meeting of the American Library Association will be held at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 31, 1931—California Library Association, sixth district, will meet at Pomona College.

Feb. 5, 1931—California Library Association, fifth district, will meet at Sacramento.

Feb. 14, 1931—California Library Association, ninth district, will meet at Colusa.

March 13-14, 1931—Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association, joint annual meeting at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.

June 22-27—American Library Association, annual meeting at Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

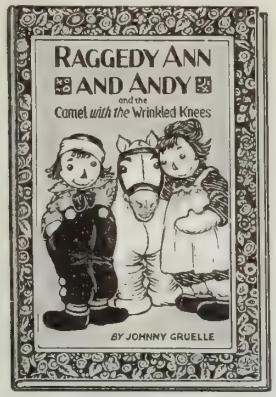
Colorado Library Association

THE FORTIETH annual meeting of the Colorado Library Association was held in Denver from October 2 to 4. The opening session took up the subject of the County Library. Mr. Frank A. Ogle, superintendent of the schools of Weld County, read a paper on "Relation of the Public Schools to a County Library." Miss Eleanor Davis of the Natrona County Library, Casper, Wyo., led the discussion, which was very helpful, since both States have much the same problems. In the evening a largely attended banquet was held at the Brown Palace Hotel, celebrating the fortieth anniversary of the Colorado Library Association. A large birthday cake was presented to Miss Julia Douglas, librarian at Evergreen, Colo., in honor of her seventy-second birthday. Miss Douglas is the oldest member of the C. L. A. Mr. Hile gave extracts from Shakespeare and Mr. Herbert Richie, formerly with the Denver Public Library, gave a résumé of library work in Denver forty years ago. Friday's program consisted of A. L. A. reports and a paper by Mrs. Katherine Watson, children's librarian of the Denver Public Library, on "Problems of Children Book Selection in Places Remote from Publishing Centers." Miss May Wood Wigginton spoke on "Subscription Books," and the Detroit charging system was demonstrated. Open house was held at the Denver Public Library in the evening. Saturday morning the association met with the school librarians at East Denver High School.

Newly elected officers for the coming year are: President, Miss Linda Clatworthy, Denver University, Denver; Regional Vice-Presidents, Miss Elizabeth Welch, Fort Morgan, Colo., Mrs. Mary Townsend, Montrose, Colo., Miss Mary Barclay, Las Animas, Colo.; Council Members, Miss Mary Hoyt, librarian, State School of Mines, Golden, Colo.; Miss Louise Kampf, librarian, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Laura M. Ritter, Denver Public Library.

A True Story of "Raggedy Ann"

An Italian girl returned a "Raggedy Ann" book to the library a week overdue and in a terribly dilapidated condition. A little questioning by the librarian brought out the fact that the girl's younger sister had been very ill for over two weeks. Many times the parents and doctor had given up all hope of saving the little one—but through some miracle she was now on the way to recovery. During the entire time, whether she was conscious or unconscious, "Raggedy Ann" was under her pillow or in her weak little hands. We need more books for our foreign and home children which have the same heart appeal. —Polly Ann Scott in "The Publisher's Weekly."



Raggedy Ann
Raggedy Andy
Marcella
Raggedy Ann's Wishing Pebble
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